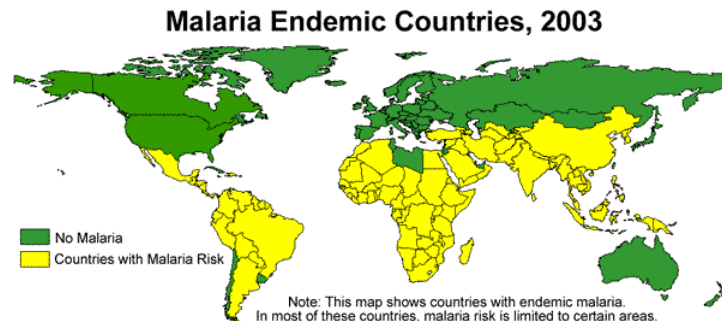


Nutritional Rehabilitation through Spirulina in the cases of Malaria amongst children

Malaria is one of the most common infectious diseases and an enormous public health problem. Each year, there are approximately 515 million cases of malaria, killing between one and three million people, the majority of whom are young children in Sub-Saharan Africa.



It is widespread in tropical and subtropical regions, including parts of the Americas, Asia, and Africa.

Malaria is a vector-borne infectious disease caused by protozoan parasites ie Plasmodium. Malaria parasites are transmitted by female Anopheles mosquitoes. The parasites multiply within red blood cells, causing symptoms that include symptoms of anemia (light headedness, shortness of breath, tachycardia etc.), as well as other general symptoms such as fever, chills, nausea, flu-like illness, and in severe cases, coma and death.

Malaria infections are treated through the use of anti-malarial drugs, such as quinine or artemisinin derivatives, although drug resistance is increasingly common.

Relevance of Spirulina

Food Fortification through Spirulina has tremendous relevance in the nutritional rehabilitation of children infected by Malaria as Spirulina is the best whole food source of proteins, beta carotene, GLA (Gamma Linolenic Acid), minerals, chlorophyll, sulfolipids, glycolipids, super oxide dimustase, phycocyanin. Enzymes and other nutrients.

- Being the richest whole food source of **Protein** and other nutrients, Spirulina has proven effectiveness to enhance anthropometric and haematological parameters in people
- Proven effectiveness to counter anaemia as Spirulina is the richest whole source of **biochelated organic iron**

- Richest whole food source of **Vitamin B12** (26 times richer than raw beef liver) and therefore aids in internal cleansing and energy
- Richest whole food source of **Betacarotene (Pro Vitamin A)** that enhances immune system
- Unmatched digestibility coefficient of 95.1 %
- Extremely cost effective and specific relevance for the developing and the least developed countries