Observed burden of malaria in VFRs

Perceptions of risk
- Susceptibility
- Previous experience of malaria infections
- Belief that malaria can be self-diagnosed
- Adherence to chemoprophylaxis
- Peer pressure

Economic factors
- Cost of chemoprophylaxis
- Frequency of travel

Logistical/ Visit specific factors
- Availability and adequacy of mosquito avoidance measures
- Adherence to chemoprophylaxis
- Peer pressure

Knowledge
- Transmission route
- Potential risk of acquiring malaria
- Paroxysm resistance
- Convulsions

Biological factors
- Sickle-cell
- G6PD
- Loss of Immunity
- Adverse reaction to chloroquine

Social, structural and physical environment: UK
Malaria perceived of as a life-threatening disease
Access to pre-travel health advice and treatment through healthcare professionals

Social, structural and physical environment: Nigeria/Ghana
Malaria-endemic country but varying transmission
Chemoprophylaxis use rare; reliance on mosquito avoidance measures
Malaria in adults often presents with mild symptoms
Clinical diagnosis of malaria symptoms without a medical doctor
Treatment available in retail outlets, but purchase of sub-optimal drugs possible