As part of our awareness-raising work with rural populations, especially women and school children, our themes revolve around malaria, AIDS and family planning.

Malaria is a tropical disease and remains the main reason people seek medical consultation. It is the persistence of the fever that brings them there. In fact, as soon as a person's temperature rises, the person concerned or the child's mother makes a diagnosis: it's malaria. Then, one takes medication; some informed mothers combine antimalarial drugs with antibiotic to prevent, in case this temperature is a fever that hides an infection.

The reasons generally impeding patients access to medical care are:

Les raisons qui empêchent généralement les malades de se faire consulter sont :

- Self-medication: Drinking leftover medication from a previous treatment that wasn't completed;
- Proximity to street medicines, which are usually badly conserved, sometimes expired and of suspicious origin;
- Distance with integrated health centers in rural areas;
- The lack of appropriate medicines and materials in some health centers. (photo 2)

People have rather resistant mentalities that impede them from sleeping under mosquito nets; the reasons are not at all justified. Some are using them to protect their plants or as fishing equipment. (photo 1). These practices are condemnable, because the mosquito net remains one of the safe means prevention, without forgetting environmental sanitation, the fight against stagnant waters, etc.

Some advices for awareness raising:

- Always make consultation and test your blood to be sure it's malaria;
- Avoid street medicines and traditional medicines which are sometimes badly dosed
- Drink drugs until the end, without stopping them even if the fever has gone down;

Some best practices:

- Avoid soaking the child in cold water because the sudden temperature's change could be fatal;
- Avoid purging sick child;
- A fever that drops after drinking paracetamol does not mean cure;
- For many sick people, persistent malaria is synonymous with typhoid.
Figure 1. Example of what is done with the nets distributed to populations

Figure 2. A laboratory in health centre (Foe Bakundu south west Cameroon)

Figure 3. Caravane de sensibilisation EKONDO TITI

Figure 4. Pregnant woman should sleep on mosquito net.

Figure 5. Raising awareness of populations at Mahole chief palace (Tomb health district)

Figure 6. EKONDO TITI Awareness Caravan