

Appendix A

Malaria knowledge test by self-regulation model dimension.

	SRM Dimension
1. Which of the following is most common with malaria infection?	<i>Identity</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rash b) Congestion and cough c) Fever and chills* d) Painful urination e) Don't know 	
2. Which exam or test is used to detect malaria?	<i>Identity</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Skin exam b) Saliva test c) Blood test* d) Urine test e) Don't know 	
3. Which statement about malaria risk is true?	<i>Identity</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) About 40% of the world's population is at risk* b) Malaria is a childhood disease, so adult travelers have little risk c) Healthy people are less likely to be infected d) There is much less risk globally than 50 years ago e) Don't know 	
4. What causes malaria?	<i>Cause</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Virus b) Bacteria c) Fungus d) Parasite* e) Don't know 	
5. How is malaria most commonly spread from person to person?	<i>Cause</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Contaminated water b) Mosquitoes* c) Sand flies d) Poor hand washing e) Don't know 	
6. What causes the symptoms of malaria infection?	<i>Cause</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Immune response produces a rash b) Tonsils and sinuses swell c) Red blood cells break open* d) Bladder becomes inflamed e) Don't know 	
7. Which statement about the symptoms of malaria <u>infection</u> is true?	<i>Timeline</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Medical care is not needed unless symptoms last more than one week b) Organ damage occurs even if treated at the first sign of infection c) Symptoms are the same in all individuals d) You can first notice symptoms months after being infected* e) Don't know 	
8. What is the <u>shortest</u> amount of time between being infected and noticing signs of illness?	<i>Timeline</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1 day b) 3 days 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) 7 days* d) 10 days e) Don't know 	
9. Which statement about malaria <u>infection in travelers</u> is true?	<i>Timeline</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) After one infection, travelers are immune for life b) A vaccine is available to prevent infection c) Anti-malarial drug recommendations are the same for all destinations d) Fever in the first week of travel is unlikely to be malaria* e) Don't know 	
10. Which statement about the <u>consequences</u> of malaria infection is true?	<i>Consequences</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Long term problems include skin scarring b) Malaria infection is a major cause of infertility c) Travelers can die within days of first noticing symptoms* d) Complications are unlikely in the first week of symptoms e) Don't know 	
11. Which action is <u>best</u> to minimize negative consequences of malaria infection?	<i>Consequences</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Seek medical attention if symptoms don't resolve in 3-4 days b) Use strict isolation to avoid spread to others in same living space c) Get a penicillin shot immediately d) Get tested for malaria as soon as symptoms are noticed* e) Don't know 	
12. Which health consequence is <u>not</u> associated with malaria?	<i>Consequences</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Kidney failure b) Mental confusion leading to coma c) Disfiguring rash d) Severe anemia e) Don't know 	
13. Why should travelers going to malaria risk regions take anti-malarial medication?	<i>Control/Cure</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To block infectious organisms before they enter the body b) To prevent serious illness, although not 100% effective* c) To comply with international law d) To prevent the development of drug resistant organisms e) Don't know 	
14. Which statement about malaria is true?	<i>Control/Cure</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Malaria can be cured if treated promptly* b) Malaria cannot be cured c) Malaria can be prevented 100% of the time d) Malaria cannot be prevented e) Don't know 	
15. Which of the following is the best way to decrease your chance of getting malaria?	<i>Control/Cure</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Get a malaria vaccine before departure b) Wash hands frequently c) Drink bottled water d) Treat clothing with permethrin insecticide* e) Don't know 	
16. Which statement about the risk of getting malaria is true?	<i>Coherence</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Risk is greatest during the day b) Risk is greatest during the night* c) Time of day does not matter d) Peak risk period (day versus night) varies by location e) Don't know 	

17. Which statement about the spread of malaria is true?	<i>Coherence</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) It occurs person to person like the common cold b) It is stable and predicatable across travel destinations c) It is linked to drinking contaminated water d) It varies with season and environmental conditions* e) Don't know 	
18. While in Kenya, Michael takes an anti-malarial drug daily, but his roommate does not. His roommate is diagnosed with malaria and receives medication to treat it. What should Michael do to protect himself?	<i>Coherence</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Return home to the US as soon as possible b) Ask his roommate to move to a hotel c) Obtain medication to treat malaria for himself and all household members d) Make no changes while continuing his usual malaria prevention activities* e) Don't know 	

*Correct answer is indicated by bold text; 3 items per SRM dimension.

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Appendix B

Malaria risk perception items

1. Worry (SRM emotional appraisal): How *worried* are you that you might contract malaria if you traveled to a malaria-risk destination?
2. Likelihood (SRM cognitive appraisal): If you traveled to a malaria-risk destination, how *likely* do you think it is that you would be infected?

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