A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted on the quality of diagnosis and treatment of malaria at Klong Yai Hospital in Trat Province, Thailand. The aim was to identify the occurrence of malaria in Klong Yai district, diagnosis and treatment practice and also to identify any gaps in malaria treatment. The data was collected from two different parts. The first part from was 131 malaria patients who have been treated at this hospital and the second part from manpower (health personnel) who have been working with malaria patients.

Majorities (82.4%) of malaria patients were male, while 64.1% of the patients were age group between 19 to 45 years. Even though the data was collected in Thailand, this study found that there were two nationalities Cambodian and Thai that were quite similar at around fifty percent both. Most of them were wage earners (employees) and second forest workers.

The results showed that there was more PF malaria (75.6%) than PV. Furthermore, for treatment of PV malaria the formula was used first (56.2%) Chloroquine with Primaquine, second Chloroquine alone. Otherwise, for PF malaria the first line Artesunate and second line Artesunate combined with Mefloquine was used.

Despite the fact that most medical doctors made diagnosis and treatment correctly following Ministry of Public Health standards but the results also showed that referring some ordered insufficient doses of drug use and time. Most nurses knew well how to take care of malaria patients.

Early diagnosis and treatment of severe and complicated malaria decreases the risk of death for patients. Furthermore, in order to prevent additional drug resistance and further malaria complication for health personnel treatment guidelines should be followed.