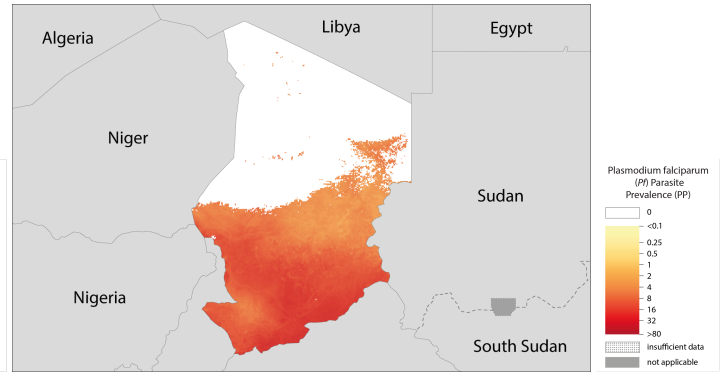
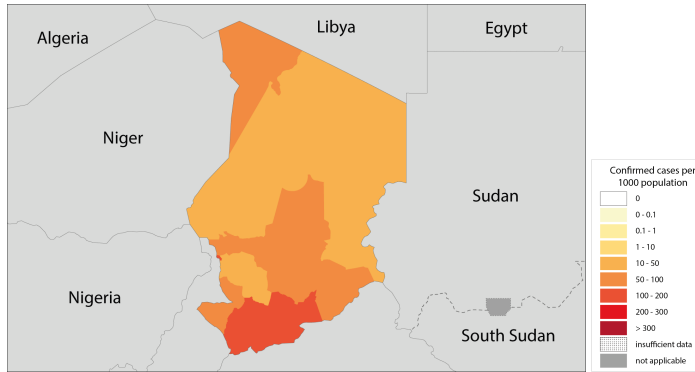


Chad

African Region



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	10M	67
Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population)	4.7M	32
Malaria free (0 cases)	163.2K	1
Total	14.9M	

Parasites and vectors			
Major plasmodium species:	P.falciparum: 100 (%) , P.vivax: 0 (%)		
Major anopheles species:	<i>An. arabiensis, An. funestus, An. pharoensis, An. nili</i>		
Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	1 962 372	Estimated cases:	2.8M [1.4M, 4.8M]
Confirmed cases at community level:	234 757		
Confirmed cases from private sector:	-		
Reported deaths:	2088	Estimated deaths:	8K [5.9K, 10.1K]

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/Strategies	Yes/No	Year adopted	
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2003	
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2011	
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	-	
	DDT is used for IRS	No	-	
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	No	-	
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2004	
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2010	
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	-	
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2010	
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs) is banned	is banned	2012	
	Single dose of primaquine (0.25 mg base/kg) is used as gametocidal medicine for P. falciparum	No	-	
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of P. vivax	No	-	
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-	
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	No	-	
	System for monitoring of adverse reaction to antimalarials exists	Yes	-	
	Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	-	-
		ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	No	-
		Mass screening is undertaken	-	-
Uncomplicated P. falciparum cases routinely admitted		Yes	-	
Uncomplicated P. vivax cases routinely admitted	-	-		
Case and foci investigation undertaken	No	-		
Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	No	-		

Antimalaria treatment policy		Medicine	Year adopted				
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria		AL; AS+AQ	-				
First-line treatment of P. falciparum		AL; AS+AQ	-				
For treatment failure of P. falciparum		QN	-				
Treatment of severe malaria		AS, QN	2014				
Treatment of P. vivax		-	-				
Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of P. vivax							
Type of RDT used							
Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)							
Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
AS+AQ	2011-2015	0	0.9	1.8	28 days	2	<i>P. falciparum</i>
Resistance status by insecticide class (2010-2017) and use of class for malaria vector control (2017)							
Insecticide class	Years	(%) sites ¹	Vectors ²	Used ³			
Carbamates	2011-2014	0% (7)	-	No			
Organochlorines	2011-2014	100% (7)	<i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>	No			
Organophosphates	2011-2014	0% (7)	-	No			
Pyrethroids	2010-2014	87.5% (8)	<i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>	Yes			

¹Percent of sites for which resistance confirmed and total number of sites that reported data (n)
²Principal vectors that exhibited resistance
³Class used for malaria vector control in 2017