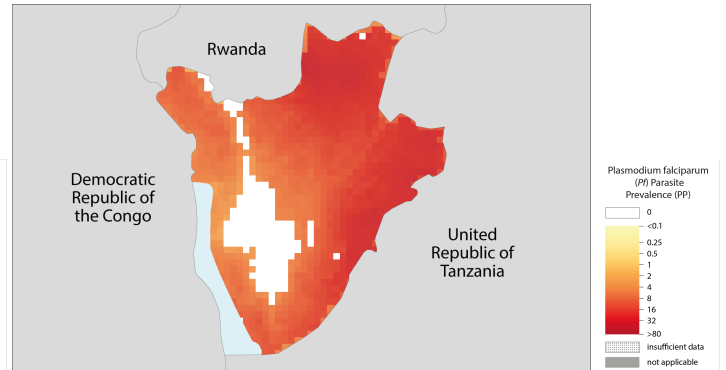


Burundi

African Region



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	10.9M	100
Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population)	0	-
Malaria free (0 cases)	0	-
Total	10.9M	

Parasites and vectors			
Major plasmodium species:	P.falciparum: 100 (%) , P.vivax: 0 (%)		
Major anopheles species:	An. gambiae, An. funestus, An. arabiensis		
Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	7 670 177	Estimated cases:	2.1M [1.3M, 3.4M]
Confirmed cases at community level:	783 633		
Confirmed cases from private sector:	342 142		
Reported deaths:	4414	Estimated deaths:	5.3K [4.3K, 6.2K]

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/Strategies	Yes/ No	Year adopted
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2004
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	No	2009
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2009
	DDT is used for IRS	No	-
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	No	-
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	-
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2012
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	No	-
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2009
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	is banned	2003
	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	No	-
	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	No	-
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	No	-
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	-
	Uncomplicated P. falciparum cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Uncomplicated P. vivax cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Case and foci investigation undertaken	No	-
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	-

Antimalaria treatment policy					Medicine	Year adopted	
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria					AS+AQ	2003	
First-line treatment of P. falciparum					AS+AQ	2003	
For treatment failure of P. falciparum					QN	2003	
Treatment of severe malaria					AS; QN	2003	
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	2015-2016	7.7	7.7	7.7	28 days	1	<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	2014-2017		25% (8)		<i>An. gambiae</i> s.l.	Yes	
Organochlorines	2014-2017		100% (8)		<i>An. gambiae</i> s.l.	No	
Organophosphates	2014-2017		0% (8)		-	Yes	
Pyrethroids	2014-2017		87.5% (8)		<i>An. gambiae</i> s.l.	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

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