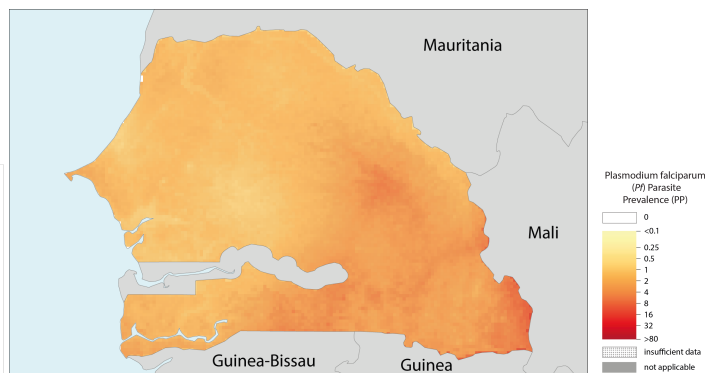
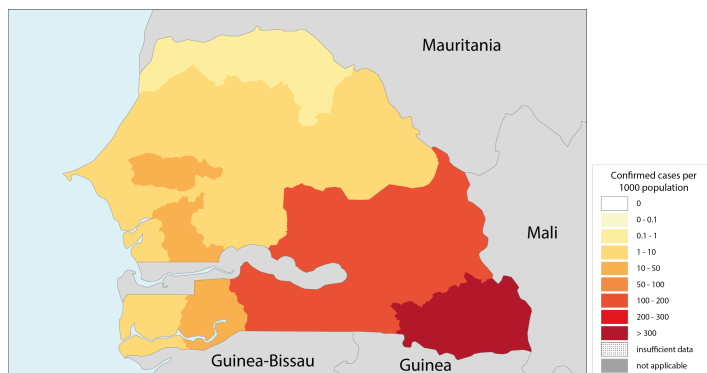


# Senegal

African Region



## I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	15.8M	99
Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population)	91.5K	1
Malaria free (0 cases)	0	-
Total	15.9M	

Parasites and vectors

Major plasmodium species: **P.falciparum: 100 (%) , P.vivax: 0 (%)**

Major anopheles species: *An. gambiae*, *An. arabiensis*, *An. funestus*, *An. pharoensis*, *An. melas*

Reported confirmed cases (health facility)\*: 395 706 Estimated cases: 1M [700.8K, 1.4M]

Confirmed cases at community level: 126 026

Confirmed cases from private sector: -

Reported deaths: 284 Estimated deaths: 4.5K [4.1K, 5K]

\* Includes cases from the community and the private sector

## II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/Strategies	Yes/No	Year adopted
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2009
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2005
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2005
	DDT is used for IRS	No	-
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	No	
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2005
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2007
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	2007
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2010
		has never been allowed.	
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)		2007
		Yes	2017
	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	Yes	2017
	System for monitoring of adverse reaction to antimalarials exists	Yes	2006
	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	Yes	2012
Surveillance	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	Yes	2013
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	-
	Uncomplicated P. falciparum cases routinely admitted	Yes	2006
	Uncomplicated P. vivax cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Case and foci investigation undertaken	Yes	2012
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	No	-

Antimalaria treatment policy

First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria AL; AS+AQ; DHA-PPQ 2005

First-line treatment of P. falciparum AL; AS+AQ; DHA-PPQ 2005

For treatment failure of P. falciparum - -

Treatment of severe malaria AS; QN 2005

Treatment of P. vivax - -

Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of P. vivax

Type of RDT used P.f only

Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)

Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
AL	2010-2014	0	0	1.6	28 days	5	<i>P. falciparum</i>
AS+AQ	2010-2014	0	0.5	1.7	28 days	3	<i>P. falciparum</i>
DHA-PPQ	2010-2014	0	0	0.9	42 days	3	<i>P. falciparum</i>

Resistance status by insecticide class (2010-2017) and use of class for malaria vector control (2017)

Insecticide class	Years	(%) sites <sup>1</sup>	Vectors <sup>2</sup>	Used <sup>3</sup>
Carbamates	2010-2017	51.02% (49)	<i>An. arabiensis</i> , <i>An. gambiae</i> s.L., <i>An. gambiae</i> s.s.	No
Organochlorines	2010-2017	96.08% (51)	<i>An. arabiensis</i> , <i>An. funestus</i> s.L., <i>An. gambiae</i> s.L., <i>An. gambiae</i> s.s.	No
Organophosphates	2010-2017	15.69% (51)	<i>An. arabiensis</i> , <i>An. gambiae</i> s.L., <i>An. gambiae</i> s.s.	Yes
Pyrethroids	2010-2017	81.13% (53)	<i>An. arabiensis</i> , <i>An. funestus</i> s.L., <i>An. gambiae</i> s.L., <i>An. gambiae</i> s.s.	Yes

<sup>1</sup>Percent of sites for which resistance confirmed and total number of sites that reported data (n)

<sup>2</sup>Principal vectors that exhibited resistance

<sup>3</sup>Class used for malaria vector control in 2017