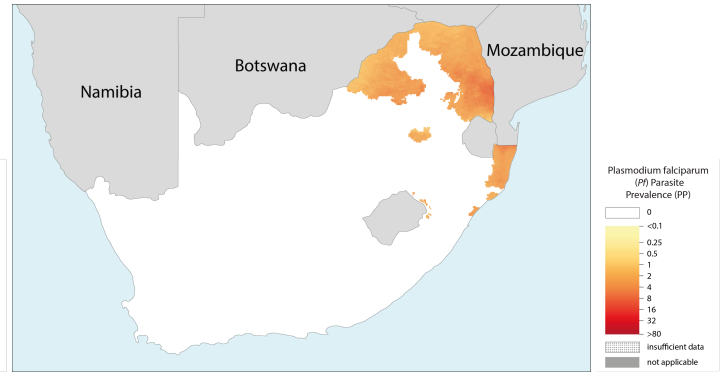
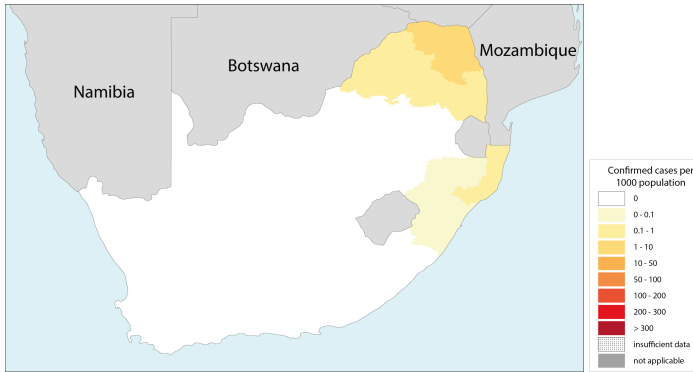


South Africa

African Region



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	2.3M	4
Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population)	3.4M	6
Malaria free (0 cases)	51M	90
Total	56.7M	

Parasites and vectors			
Major plasmodium species:	P.falciparum: 0 (%) , P.vivax: 0 (%)		
Major anopheles species:	<i>An. arabiensis, An. funestus</i>		
Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	22 061	Estimated cases:	22.5K [22.5K, 22.5K]
Confirmed cases at community level:	456		
Confirmed cases from private sector:	864		
Reported deaths:	301	Estimated deaths:	274 [274, 274]

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/Strategies	Yes/No	Year adopted
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	No	-
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	No	-
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	1930
	DDT is used for IRS	Yes	-
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	Yes	-
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	No	-
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	-
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	1997
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2001
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	has never been allowed	2001
Surveillance	Single dose of primaquine (0.25 mg base/kg) is used as gametocidal medicine for <i>P. falciparum</i>	No	-
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	Yes	2016
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	Yes	2016
	System for monitoring of adverse reaction to antimalarials exists	No	-
	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	Yes	2010
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	Yes	2010
	Mass screening is undertaken	Yes	2010
	Uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Uncomplicated <i>P. vivax</i> cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Case and foci investigation undertaken	Yes	-
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	-

Antimalaria treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	-	-
First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>	AL; QN+CL; QN+D	2001
For treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	AS; QN	2001
Treatment of severe malaria	QN	2010
Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	AL+PQ; CQ+PQ	-
Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	0.75 mg/Kg (8 weeks)	
Type of RDT used	Pf only	
Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)		
Medicine	Year	Min Median Max Follow-up No. of studies Species
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	2014-2015	0% (2) - No
Organochlorines	2010-2015	25% (4) <i>An. arabiensis</i> Yes
Organophosphates	2015-2015	0% (1) - No
Pyrethroids	2014-2015	33.33% (3) <i>An. arabiensis</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