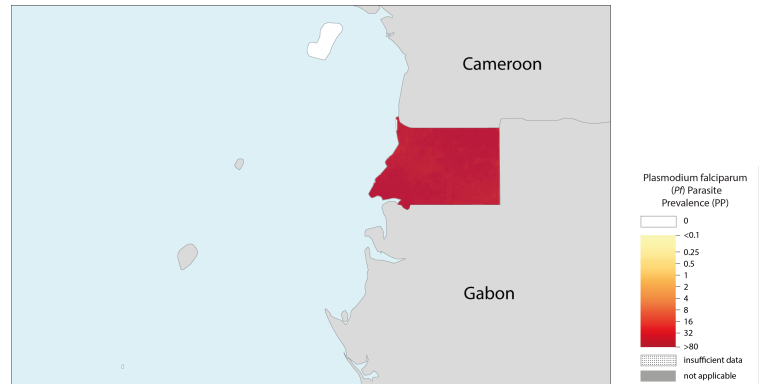


Equatorial Guinea

African Region



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%	Parasites and vectors
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	1.3M	100	Major plasmodium species: P.falciparum: 100 (%) , P.vivax: 0 (%)
Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population)	0	-	Major anopheles species: <i>An. gambiae, An. melas</i>
Malaria free (0 cases)	0	-	
Total	1.3M		

Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	15 725	Estimated cases:	435.1K [268.8K, 652.8K]
Confirmed cases at community level:	-		
Confirmed cases from private sector:	-		
Reported deaths:	-	Estimated deaths:	669 [530, 806]

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/Strategies	Yes/No	Year adopted	Antimalaria treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted					
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2007	First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	AS+AQ	2004					
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	No	-	First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>	AS+AQ	2004					
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2005	For treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	QN	2004					
	DDT is used for IRS	No	2015	Treatment of severe malaria	AS	2004					
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	No	2013	Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	-	-					
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	-	Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>							
		No	-	Type of RDT used							
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2005	Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)							
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	2005	Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2008	AS+AQ	2010-2011	0	2.3	4.9	28 days	3	<i>P. falciparum</i>
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs) is banned	Yes	2014	Resistance status by insecticide class (2010-2017) and use of class for malaria vector control (2017)							
	Single dose of primaquine (0.25 mg base/kg) is used as gametocidal medicine for <i>P. falciparum</i>	No	-	Insecticide class	Years	(%) sites ¹	Vectors ²	Used ³			
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	No	-	Carbamates	2011-2014	0% (2)	-	No			
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-	Organochlorines	2014-2014	100% (1)	<i>An. coluzzii</i>	No			
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	No	-	Organophosphates	2014-2014	0% (1)	-	Yes			
	System for monitoring of adverse reaction to antimalarials exists	No	-	Pyrethroids	2011-2014	100% (4)	<i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>	Yes			
	Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	No	-	¹ Percent of sites for which resistance confirmed and total number of sites that reported data (n)						
		ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	No	-	² Principal vectors that exhibited resistance						
		Mass screening is undertaken	Yes	-	³ Class used for malaria vector control in 2017						
	Uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> cases routinely admitted	Yes	-								
	Uncomplicated <i>P. vivax</i> cases routinely admitted	No	-								
	Case and foci investigation undertaken	No	-								
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	No	-								