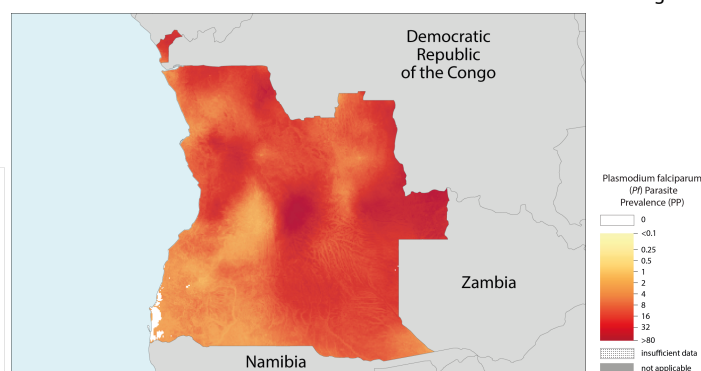
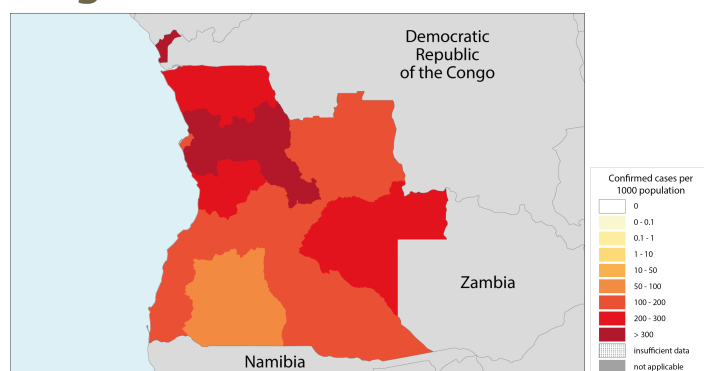


Angola

African Region



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%	Parasites and vectors	
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	29.8M	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</i> , <i>An. funestus</i> , <i>An. nili</i>
Malaria free (0 cases)	0	-	Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	3 874 892
Total	29.8M		Confirmed cases at community level:	-
			Confirmed cases from private sector:	-
			Reported deaths:	13 967
			Estimated cases:	4.6M [3.1M, 6.7M]
			Estimated deaths:	13.3K [10K, 16.6K]

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/Strategies	Yes/No	Year adopted	Medicine	Year adopted
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2001	AL	2006
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2010	AL	2006
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2003	QN	2006
	DDT is used for IRS	No	-	AS; QN	2006
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	Yes	2009	-	-
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2005	0.25 mg/Kg (14 days)	
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2010	Type of RDT used	
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	2006	Pf + Pv specific (Combo)	
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2006	Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)	
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs) are allowed	-	-	Medicine	Year
	Single dose of primaquine (0.25 mg base/kg) is used as gametocidal medicine for P. falciparum	No	-	Year	Min
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of P. vivax	Yes	2006	Median	Max
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	Yes	2006	Follow-up	No. of studies
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	No	-	Species	
	System for monitoring of adverse reaction to antimalarials exists	Yes	2006	AL	2013-2017
	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	No	-	AS+AQ	2015-2017
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	Yes	-	DHA-PPQ	2015-2015
	Mass screening is undertaken	Yes	-		Min
Surveillance	Uncomplicated P. falciparum cases routinely admitted	No	-		Median
	Uncomplicated P. vivax cases routinely admitted	No	-		Max
	Case and foci investigation undertaken	No	-		Follow-up
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	-		No. of studies
					Species

Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
AL	2013-2017	2.6	4.05	13.6	28 days	6	<i>P. falciparum</i>
AS+AQ	2015-2017	0	0	6.3	28 days	4	<i>P. falciparum</i>
DHA-PPQ	2015-2015	0	0.7	1.4	42 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	2010-2015	6.25% (16)	<i>An. gambiae</i> s.l.	No	
Organochlorines	2010-2010	100% (3)	<i>An. gambiae</i> s.l.	No	
Organophosphates	2010-2015	0% (14)	-	No	
Pyrethroids	2010-2015	16.67% (18)	<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