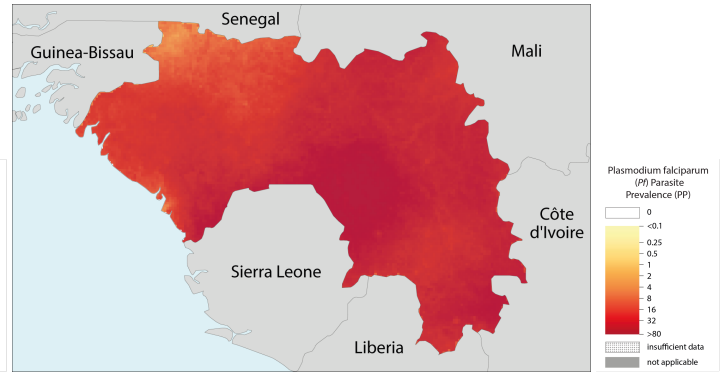
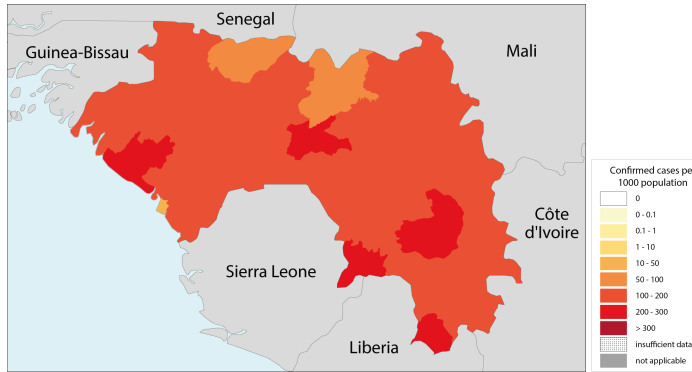


Guinea

African Region



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	12.7M	100
Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population)	0	-
Malaria free (0 cases)	0	-
Total	12.7M	

Parasites and vectors			
Major plasmodium species:	P.falciparum: 100 (%), P.vivax: 0 (%)		
Major anopheles species:	An. gambiae, An. funestus, An. melas, An. arabiensis		
Reported confirmed cases (health facility)*:	1 335 323	Estimated cases:	4.3M [2.9M, 6.1M]
Confirmed cases at community level:	238 550		
Confirmed cases from private sector:	35 945		
Reported deaths:	1174	Estimated deaths:	7.6K [6.2K, 9K]

* 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	No	2009
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	No	2009
IRS	IRS is recommended	No	2013
	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	2012
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	2012
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2010
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs) is banned	-	-
	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	Yes	2009
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	-	-
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	No	-
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	-
	Uncomplicated P. falciparum cases routinely admitted	Yes	2009
	Uncomplicated P. vivax cases routinely admitted	Yes	-
	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	-				
First-line treatment of P. falciparum		AS+AQ	-				
For treatment failure of P. falciparum		QN	-				
Treatment of severe malaria		AS	-				
Treatment of P. vivax		-	-				
Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of P. vivax		-	-				
Type of RDT used		Pf + Pv specific (Combo)					
Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)							
Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
AS+AQ	2011-2017	0	0.9	3.5	28 days	5	P. falciparum
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	40% (5)	An. gambiae s.l.	No			
Organochlorines	2014-2015	100% (5)	An. gambiae s.l.	No			
Organophosphates	2016-2016	0% (2)	-	No			
Pyrethroids	2012-2016	91.67% (12)	An. gambiae 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