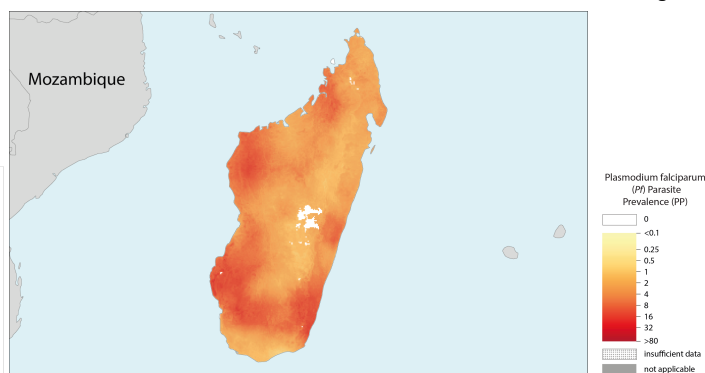
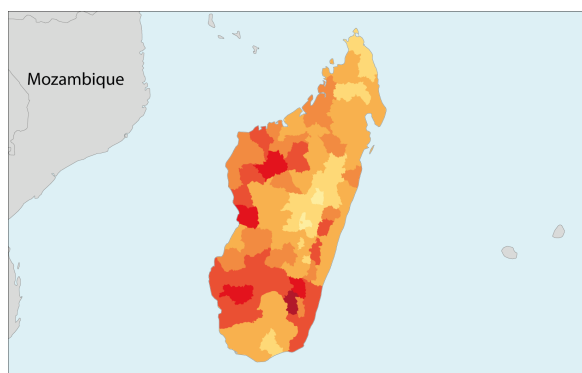


Madagascar

African Region



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	22.4M	88
Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population)	3.1M	12
Malaria free (0 cases)	0	-
Total	25.6M	

Parasites and vectors			
Major plasmodium species:		P.falciparum: 96 (%) , P.vivax: 4 (%)	
Major anopheles species:		<i>An. funestus, An. gambiae, An. arabiensis</i>	
Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	800 661	Estimated cases:	2.3M [1.7M, 3M]
Confirmed cases at community level:	134 568		
Confirmed cases from private sector:	50 623		
Reported deaths:	370	Estimated deaths:	6K [189, 11.2K]

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/Strategies	Yes/ No	Year adopted
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2004
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2009
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	1993
	DDT is used for IRS	No	-
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	No	
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2006
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2006
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	2006
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2006
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	is banned	2006
	Single dose of primaquine (0.25 mg base/kg) is used as gametocidal medicine for P. falciparum	Yes	2015
	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	2015
	System for monitoring of adverse reaction to antimalarials exists	Yes	2008
	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	Yes	1993
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	Yes	1993
	Mass screening is undertaken	Yes	2003
Surveillance	Uncomplicated P. falciparum cases routinely admitted	Yes	2006
	Uncomplicated P. vivax cases routinely admitted	Yes	2010
	Case and foci investigation undertaken	Yes	
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	2008

Antimalaria treatment policy						Medicine	Year adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria						AS+AQ	2006
First-line treatment of P. falciparum						AS+AQ	2006
For treatment failure of P. falciparum						QN	2006
Treatment of severe malaria						QN	2006
Treatment of P. vivax						-	-
Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of P. vivax						0.25 mg/kg (14 days)	
Type of RDT used						Pf + all species (Combo)	
Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)							
Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
AS+AQ	2012-2016	0	0	1.6	28 days	6	<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	2010-2017	9.8% (51)	<i>An. funestus s.l., An. gambiae s.l.</i>	No	
Organochlorines	2010-2017	24.53% (53)	<i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>	No	
Organophosphates	2010-2017	0% (52)	-	Yes	
Pyrethroids	2010-2017	25.86% (58)	<i>An. gambiae s.l.</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