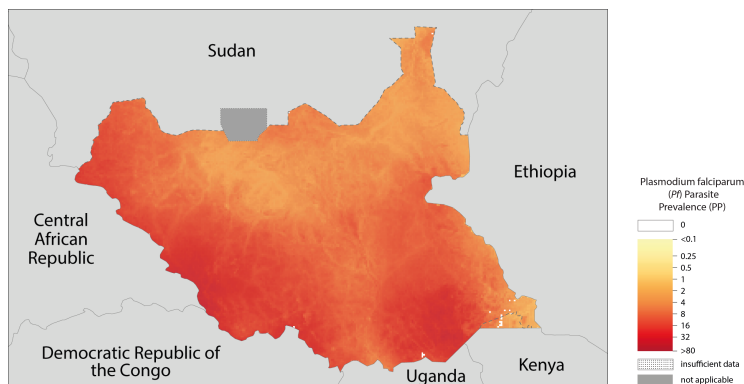


# South Sudan

African Region



## I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%	Parasites and vectors
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	12.6M	100	<b>Major plasmodium species:</b> <b>P.falciparum: 100 (%) , P.vivax: (%)</b>
Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population)	0	-	Major anopheles species: <i>An. gambiae</i> , <i>An. arabiensis</i> , <i>An. funestus</i> , <i>An. nili</i>
Malaria free (0 cases)	0	-	
Total	12.6M		
			Reported confirmed cases (health facility): 1 488 005 Estimated cases: 1.8M [1.1M, 2.8M]
			Confirmed cases at community level: 0
			Confirmed cases from private sector: -
			Reported deaths: 3483 Estimated deaths: 6.1K [5.2K, 6.9K]

## 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	2008	First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria					AS+AQ	2006	
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2008	First-line treatment of P. falciparum					AS+AQ	2006	
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2006	For treatment failure of P. falciparum					AL	2006	
	DDT is used for IRS	-	-	Treatment of severe malaria					AM; AS; QN	2004	
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	Yes	2012	Treatment of P. vivax					AS+AQ+PQ	-	
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2006	Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of P. vivax							
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2014	Type of RDT used					P.f only		
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	2005								
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2006	Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)							
		This is banned in South Sudan	-	Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)			Resistance status by insecticide class (2010-2017) and use of class for malaria vector control (2017)							
				Insecticide class		Years	(%) sites <sup>1</sup>	Vectors <sup>2</sup>		Used <sup>3</sup>	
				Carbamates		-	-	-		No	
				Organochlorines		-	-	-		No	
				Organophosphates		-	-	-		No	
				Pyrethroids		-	-	-		Yes	
	Single dose of primaquine (0.25 mg base/kg) is used as gametocidal medicine for P. falciparum	No	-	<sup>1</sup> Percent of sites for which resistance confirmed and total number of sites that reported data (n)							
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of P. vivax	No	-	<sup>2</sup> Principal vectors that exhibited resistance							
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-	<sup>3</sup> Class used for malaria vector control in 2017							
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	No	-								
Surveillance	System for monitoring of adverse reaction to antimalarials exists	No	-								
	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	No	-								
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	No	-								
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	-								
	Uncomplicated P. falciparum cases routinely admitted	No	-								
	Uncomplicated P. vivax cases routinely admitted	No	-								
	Case and foci investigation undertaken	No	-								
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	No	-								

<sup>1</sup>Percent of sites for which resistance confirmed and total number of sites that reported data (n)

<sup>2</sup>Principal vectors that exhibited resistance

<sup>3</sup>Class used for malaria vector control in 2017