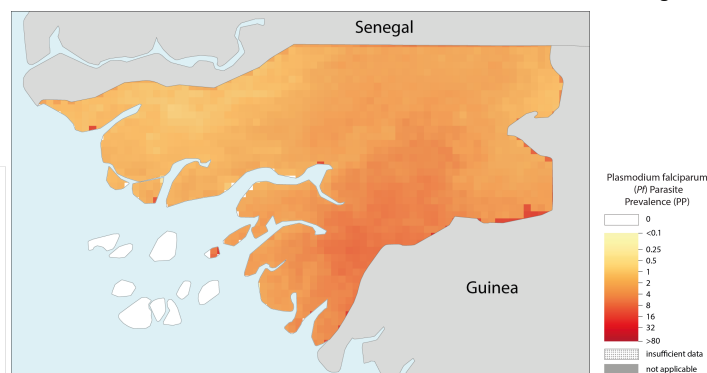
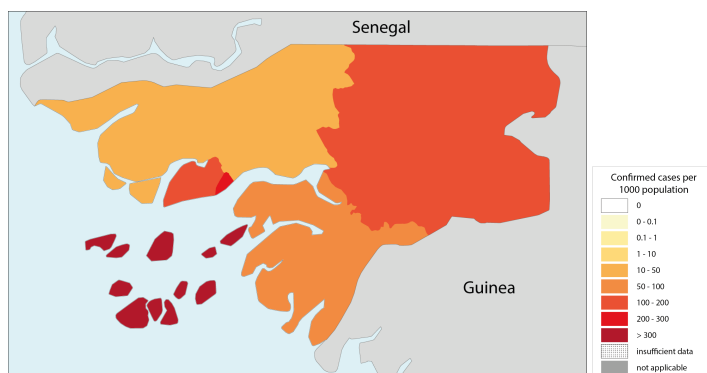


Guinea-Bissau

African Region



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	1.9M	100
Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population)	0	-
Malaria free (0 cases)	0	-
Total	1.9M	

Parasites and vectors			
Major plasmodium species:	P.falciparum: 100 (%) , P.vivax: (%)		
Major anopheles species:	An. gambiae, An. funestus		
Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	89 784	Estimated cases:	108K [40.2K, 263.4K]
Confirmed cases at community level:	3062		
Confirmed cases from private sector:	6003		
Reported deaths:	296	Estimated deaths:	688 [591, 783]

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/Strategies	Yes/No	Year adopted
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2005
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	No	-
IRS	IRS is recommended	No	2006
	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	2008
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	2008
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2015
	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	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	No	-
	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	-	-
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	No	-
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	-
Surveillance	Uncomplicated P. falciparum cases routinely admitted	-	-
	Uncomplicated P. vivax cases routinely admitted	-	-
	Case and foci investigation undertaken	No	-
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	1992

Antimalaria treatment policy				Medicine	Year adopted		
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria				AL	-		
First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>				AL	-		
For treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>				QN	-		
Treatment of severe malaria				AS;QN	-		
Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>				-	-		
Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>							
Type of RDT used				Pf only			
Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)							
Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
AL	2012-2015	5	5	5	28 days	1	<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	-	-				-	No
Organochlorines	-	-				-	No
Organophosphates	-	-				-	No
Pyrethroids	-	-				-	No
¹ Percent of sites for which resistance confirmed and total number of sites that reported data (n)							
² Principal vectors that exhibited resistance							
³ Class used for malaria vector control in 2017							

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