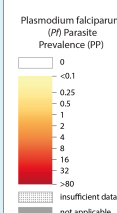
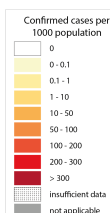
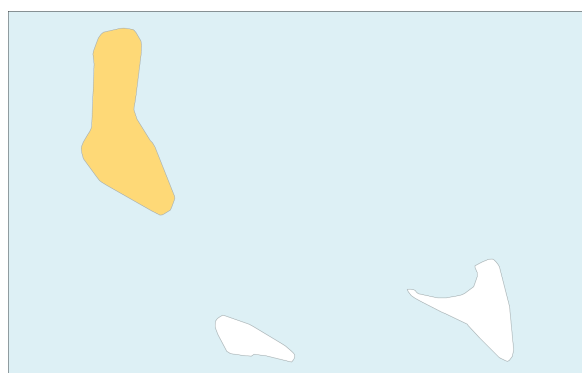


# Comoros

African Region



## I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	387.3K	48
Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population)	426.7K	52
Malaria free (0 cases)	0	-
Total	813.9K	

Parasites and vectors			
Major plasmodium species:		P.falciparum: 100 (%) , P.vivax: 0 (%)	
Major anopheles species:		An. gambiae, An. funestus	
Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	2274	Estimated cases:	3.2K [3.2K, 3.2K]
Confirmed cases at community level:	956		
Confirmed cases from private sector:	666		
Reported deaths:	3	Estimated deaths:	8 [0, 12]

## 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	2010
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2010
	DDT is used for IRS	No	-
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	No	-
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2010
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2011
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	2011
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2006
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	is banned	2005
	Single dose of primaquine (0.25 mg base/kg) is used as gametocidal medicine for P. falciparum	Yes	2016
	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	-
Surveillance	System for monitoring of adverse reaction to antimalarials exists	No	-
	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	Yes	2014
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	No	-
	Mass screening is undertaken	Yes	2014
	Uncomplicated P. falciparum cases routinely admitted	Yes	-
	Uncomplicated P. vivax cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Case and foci investigation undertaken	No	2014
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	No	2010

Antimalaria treatment policy						Medicine	Year adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria						AL	2003
First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>						AL	2003
For treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>						QN	2003
Treatment of severe malaria						QN	2003
Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>						-	-
Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>							
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
AL	2011-2017	0	0	2.5	28 days	13	<i>P. falciparum</i>
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		2014-2015			0% (6)	-	Yes

<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