## United Republic of Tanzania (Zanzibar)

## African Region





## I. Epidemiological profile

| Population (UN Population Division)             | 2017   | %  |
|---|--------|----|
| High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population) | 993.7K | 61 |
| Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population) | 627.8K | 39 |
| Malaria free (0 cases)                          | 0      | -  |
| Total   | 1.6M   |    |

| Parasites and vectors                       |                                      |      |
|---|--------------------------------------|------|
| Major plasmodium species:                   | P.falciparum: 99 (%), P.vivax: 0 (%) |      |
| Major anopheles species:                    | An. gambiae                          |      |
| Reported confirmed cases (health facility): |                                      | 3349 |
| Confirmed cases at community level:         |                                      | 333  |
| Confirmed cases from private sector:        |                                      | 1362 |
| Reported deaths:                            |                                      | 1    |

## II. Intervention policies and strategies

| Intervention     | Policies/Strategies   | Yes/         | Year    |
|------------------|---|--------------|---------|
| IIILEI VEIILIOII | Policies/strategies   |              | adopted |
| ITN              | ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge   | Yes          | 2005    |
|                  | ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups  | Yes          | 2008    |
| IRS              | IRS is recommended  | Yes          | 2006    |
|                  | DDT is used for IRS   | No           | -       |
| Larval control   | Use of Larval Control   | Yes          | 2012    |
| IPT              | IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy  | Yes          | 2004    |
| Diagnosis        | Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test   | Yes          | 2007    |
|                  | Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector                                      | Yes          | 2004    |
| Treatment        | ACT is free for all ages in public sector   | Yes          | 2003    |
|                  | The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)                                      | is<br>banned | 2012    |
|                  | Single dose of primaquine (0.25 mg base/kg) is used as gametocidal medicine for P. falciparum | Yes          | 2017    |
|                  | 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          | 2003    |
| Surveillance     | ACD for case investigation (reactive)   | Yes          | 2008    |
|                  | ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)  | Yes          | 2011    |
|                  | Mass screening is undertaken  | Yes          | 2011    |
|                  | Uncomplicated P. falciparum cases routinely admitted  | No           | -       |
|                  | Uncomplicated P. vivax cases routinely admitted   | No           | -       |
|                  | Case and foci investigation undertaken  | No           | 2018    |
|                  | Case reporting from private sector is mandatory   | Yes          | 2008    |

| Antimalaria treatment policy  | Medicine                  | Year adopted      |  |  |  |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|
| First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria   | AS+AQ                     | 2004              |  |  |  |
| First-line treatment of P. falciparum   | AS+AQ                     | 2004              |  |  |  |
| For treatment failure of P. falciparum  | QN                        | 2004              |  |  |  |
| Treatment of severe malaria   | AS; QN                    | 2004              |  |  |  |
| Treatment of P. vivax   | -                         | -                 |  |  |  |
| Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of P. vivax  |                           |                   |  |  |  |
| Type of RDT used  | P.f + all species (Combo) |                   |  |  |  |
| Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)                                  |                           |                   |  |  |  |
| Medicine Year Min Median Max Follow-up  | No. of studies            | Species           |  |  |  |
| 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> |  |  |  |
| <sup>1</sup> Percent of sites for which resistance confirmed and total number of sites that re        | eported data (n)          |                   |  |  |  |
| <sup>2</sup> Principal vectors that exhibited resistance  |                           |                   |  |  |  |

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