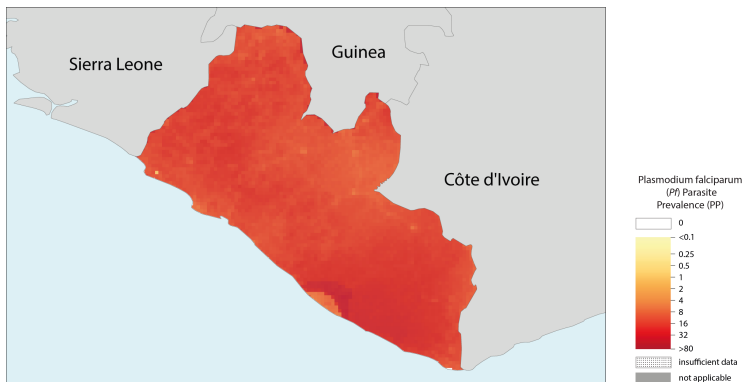


Liberia

African Region



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%	Parasites and vectors	
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	4.7M	100	Major plasmodium species:	P.falciparum: 100 (%) , P.vivax: 0 (%)
Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population)	0	-	Major anopheles species:	An. gambiae
Malaria free (0 cases)	0	-		
Total	4.7M		Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	undefined Estimated cases: 911.3K [422.9K, 1.6M]
			Confirmed cases at community level:	23 002
			Confirmed cases from private sector:	0
			Reported deaths:	758 Estimated deaths: 2.2K [1.9K, 2.5K]

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/Strategies	Yes/ No	Year adopted						Medicine	Year adopted	
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2005	Antimalaria treatment policy							
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2008	First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria					AS+AQ	2004	
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2009	First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>					AS+AQ	2004	
	DDT is used for IRS	No	-	For treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>					QN	2004	
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	No		Treatment of severe malaria					AS; AM; QN	2004	
				Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>					-	-	
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2005	Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>							
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2005	Type of RDT used						Pf only	
Treatment	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	2005	Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)							
	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2005	Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	is banned	2011	AS+AQ	2010-2011	0	0	0	28 days	1	<i>P. falciparum</i>
	Single dose of primaquine (0.25 mg base/kg) is used as gametocidal medicine for <i>P. falciparum</i>	No	-	Resistance status by insecticide class (2010-2017) and use of class for malaria vector control (2017)							
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	No	-	Insecticide class		Years		(% sites) ¹		Vectors ²	Used ³
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-	Carbamates		2010-2016		13.04% (23)		<i>An. gambiae</i> s.l.	No
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	No	-	Organochlorines		2013-2016		100% (16)		<i>An. gambiae</i> s.l.	No
	System for monitoring of adverse reaction to antimalarials exists	Yes	-	Organophosphates		2011-2016		0% (19)		-	No
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	No	-	Pyrethroids		2010-2017		95% (40)		<i>An. gambiae</i> s.l.	Yes
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	No	-	¹ Percent of sites for which resistance confirmed and total number of sites that reported data (n)							
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	-	² Principal vectors that exhibited resistance							
	Uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> cases routinely admitted	No	-	³ Class used for malaria vector control in 2017							
	Uncomplicated <i>P. vivax</i> cases routinely admitted	No	-								
	Case and foci investigation undertaken	No	-								
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	-								