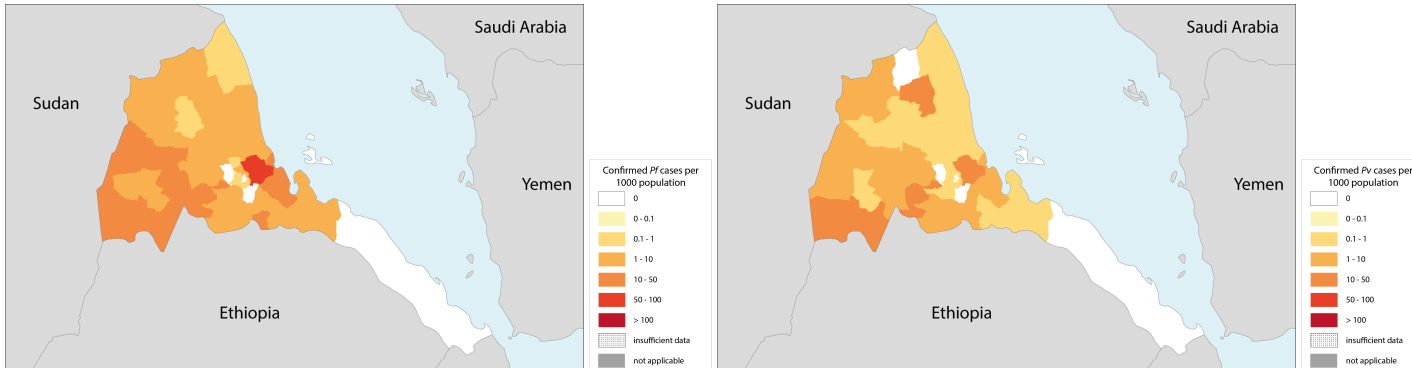


# Eritrea

African Region



## I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%	Parasites and vectors			
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	3.6M	71	Major plasmodium species:		P.falciparum: 70 (%) , P.vivax: 29 (%)	
Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population)	1.5M	29	Major anopheles species:		An. arabiensis	
Malaria free (0 cases)	0	-				
Total	5.1M					
			Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	31 486	Estimated cases:	115.9K [74.8K, 161.7K]
			Confirmed cases at community level:	22 519		
			Confirmed cases from private sector:	-		
			Reported deaths:	8	Estimated deaths:	222 [12, 456]

## 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	2002	First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria						AS+AQ	2007	
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2000	First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>						AS+AQ	2007	
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	1995	For treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>						QN	2002	
	DDT is used for IRS	Yes	1950	Treatment of severe malaria						QN	2002	
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	Yes	1995	Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>						AS+AQ+PQ	2007	
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	No	-	Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>						0.25 mg/Kg (14 days)		
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	1997	Type of RDT used						-		
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	1997	Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)								
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2007	Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species	
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	has never been allowed	-	AS+AQ	2010-2016	0	2.35	7.9	28 days	18	<i>P. falciparum</i>	
Surveillance				Resistance status by insecticide class (2010-2017) and use of class for malaria vector control (2017)								
	Single dose of primaquine (0.25 mg base/kg) is used as gametocidal medicine for <i>P. falciparum</i>	Yes	2015	Insecticide class	Years	(%) sites <sup>1</sup>	Vectors <sup>2</sup>			Used <sup>3</sup>		
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	Yes	2002	Carbamates	2013-2016	0% (6)	-			No		
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-	Organochlorines	2010-2016	100% (7)	<i>An. funestus s.l.</i> , <i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>			No		
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	Yes	2016	Organophosphates	2013-2016	25% (4)	<i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>			No		
	System for monitoring of adverse reaction to antimalarials exists	Yes	2013	Pyrethroids	2010-2016	100% (7)	<i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>			Yes		
	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	Yes	1991									
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	No	-									
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	-									
	Uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> cases routinely admitted	No	-									
	Uncomplicated <i>P. vivax</i> 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