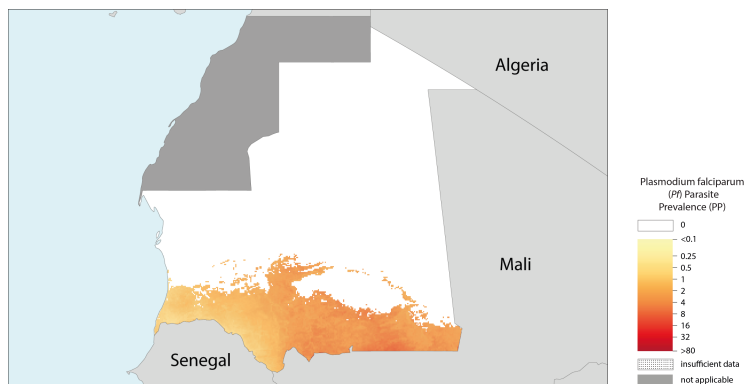


# Mauritania

African Region



## I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%	Parasites and vectors
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	2.8M	64	<b>Major plasmodium species:</b> <b>P.falciparum: 100 (%) , P.vivax: 0 (%)</b>
Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population)	1.6M	36	Major anopheles species: <i>An. gambiae</i> , <i>An. arabiensis</i> , <i>An. pharoensis</i>
Malaria free (0 cases)	0	-	
Total	4.4M		

Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	20 105	Estimated cases:	238.3K [94.7K, 445.1K]
Confirmed cases at community level:	-		
Confirmed cases from private sector:	-		
Reported deaths:	67	Estimated deaths:	1.5K [1.3K, 1.7K]

## II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/Strategies	Yes/ No	Year adopted	Medicine	Year adopted
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	1998	AS+AQ	-
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	-	AL; AS+AQ	-
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	-	-	-
	DDT is used for IRS	No	-	QN	-
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	No	2013	-	-
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2008	0.25 mg/Kg (14 days)	
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2011	Type of RDT used Pf + Pv specific (Combo)	
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	2009		
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2009	Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)	
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs) is banned	-	-		
	Single dose of primaquine (0.25 mg base/kg) is used as gametocidal medicine for P. falciparum	No	-	Medicine	Year
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of P. vivax	Yes	2014	AS+AQ	2012-2012
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	Yes	2014	Min	Median
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	No	-	Max	Follow-up
	System for monitoring of adverse reaction to antimalarials exists	Yes	2009	28 days	No. of studies
	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	-	-	2	Species
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	-	-	2	<i>P. falciparum</i>
	Mass screening is undertaken	Yes	-	2	<i>P. vivax</i>
Surveillance	Uncomplicated P. falciparum cases routinely admitted	Yes	-	Resistance status by insecticide class (2010-2017) and use of class for malaria vector control (2017)	
	Uncomplicated P. vivax cases routinely admitted	Yes	-		
	Case and foci investigation undertaken	No	-	Insecticide class	Years
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	2014	Carbamates	2015-2015
				Organochlorines	-
				Organophosphates	2015-2015

<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