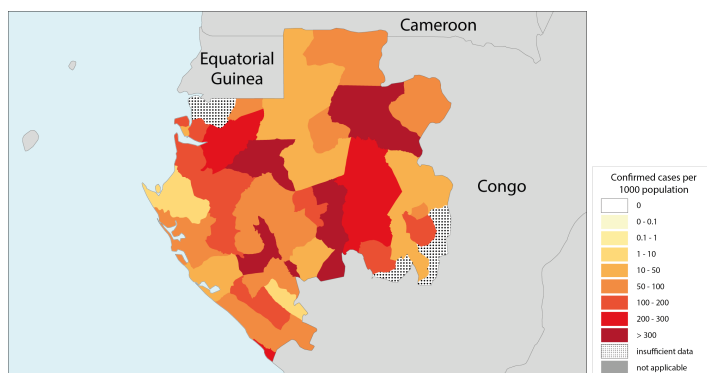


# Gabon

African Region



## I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	2M	100
Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population)	0	-
Malaria free (0 cases)	0	-
Total	2M	-

Parasites and vectors			
Major plasmodium species:	P.falciparum: 100 (%) , P.vivax: 0 (%)		
Major anopheles species:	An. funestus, An. gambiae, An. funestus		
Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	35 244	Estimated cases:	342K [144.9K, 651.4K]
Confirmed cases at community level:	-		
Confirmed cases from private sector:	-		
Reported deaths:	218	Estimated deaths:	505 [448, 562]

## II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/Strategies	Yes/No	Year adopted
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2003
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	No	2003
IRS	IRS is recommended	No	2013
	DDT is used for IRS	No	-
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	No	2013
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2003
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2009
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	No	1997
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	No	2011
	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	-
	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	No	-
	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	-	-
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	No	-
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	-
Surveillance	Uncomplicated P. falciparum cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Uncomplicated P. vivax cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Case and foci investigation undertaken	No	-
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	-

Antimalaria treatment policy						Medicine	Year adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria						AS+AQ	2003
First-line treatment of P. falciparum						AS+AQ	2003
For treatment failure of P. falciparum						AL	2003
Treatment of severe malaria						AS; AM; QN	2003
Treatment of P. vivax						-	-
Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of P. vivax							
Type of RDT used						PAN-only	
Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)							
Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
AL	2014-2015	2.8	3.4	4	28 days	2	<i>P. falciparum</i>
AS+AO	2014-2015	0	1.6	3.2	28 days	2	<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	2017-2017	0% (2)	-	No
Organochlorines	2017-2017	100% (2)	An. gambiae s.l., An. gambiae s.s.	No
Organophosphates	2017-2017	0% (2)	-	No
Pyrethroids	2017-2017	100% (2)	An. gambiae s.l., An. gambiae s.s.	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