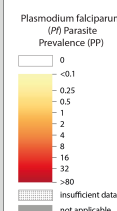
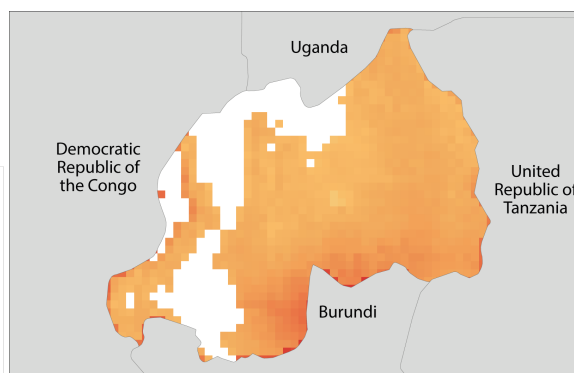
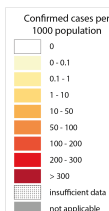
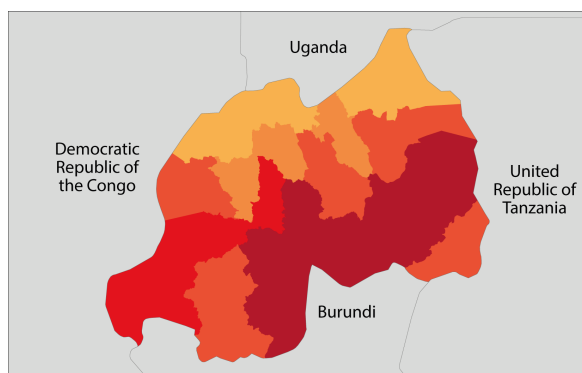


Rwanda

African Region



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	12.2M	100
Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population)	0	-
Malaria free (0 cases)	0	-
Total	12.2M	

Parasites and vectors	
Major plasmodium species:	P.falciparum: 100 (%) , P.vivax: 0 (%)
Major anopheles species:	<i>An. gambiae</i> , <i>An. funestus</i> , <i>An. arabiensis</i>

Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	1 876 123	Estimated cases:	6.2M [4.7M, 7.7M]
Confirmed cases at community level:	2 537 350		
Confirmed cases from private sector:	-		
Reported deaths:	376	Estimated deaths:	3.3K [3K, 3.5K]

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/Strategies	Yes/No	Year adopted
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2004
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	No	2009
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2009
	DDT is used for IRS	No	-
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	No	-
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	No	-
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2009
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	No	-
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2016
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	has never been allowed	-
	Single dose of primaquine (0.25 mg base/kg) is used as gametocidal medicine for <i>P. falciparum</i>	No	-
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	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)	No	-
	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	2010

Antimalaria treatment policy						Medicine	Year adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria						AL	2005
First-line treatment of P. falciparum						AL	2005
For treatment failure of P. falciparum						QN	2005
Treatment of severe malaria						AS; QN	2012
Treatment of P. vivax						-	-
Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of P. vivax							
Type of RDT used						Pf + 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) ¹		Vectors ²	Used ³
Carbamates		2011-2017		14.29% (42)		<i>An. gambiae</i> s.l.	Yes
Organochlorines		2011-2017		45.24% (42)		<i>An. gambiae</i> s.l.	No
Organophosphates		2011-2017		0% (43)		-	Yes
Pyrethroids		2010-2017		66.67% (45)		<i>An. gambiae</i> s.l.	Yes

¹Percent of sites for which resistance confirmed and total number of sites that reported data (n)

²Principal vectors that exhibited resistance

³Class used for malaria vector control in 2017