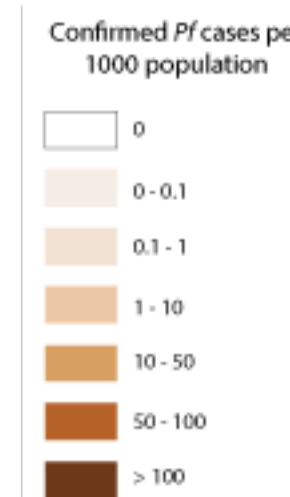
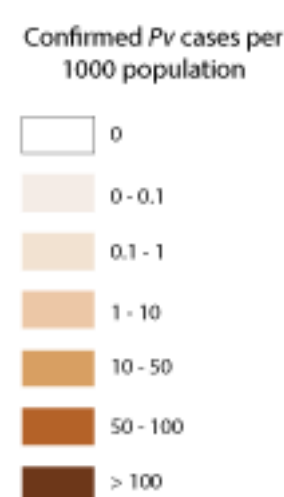


# Nicaragua

Region of the Americas



## I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN)	2015	%
High transmission (> 1 case per 1000 population)	270,000	4
Low transmission (0-1 cases per 1000 population)	3,160,000	52
Malaria-free (0 cases)	2,650,000	44
Total	6,080,000	

Parasites and vectors			
Plasmodium species:	<i>P. falciparum</i> (15%), <i>P. vivax</i> (85%)		
Major anopheles species:	<i>An. albimanus</i> , <i>An. pseudopunctipennis</i>		
Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	2,279	Estimated cases:	4,600 [3,500 ; 5,800]
Confirmed cases at community level:	-		
Reported deaths:	1	Estimated deaths:	<10

## II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/strategies	Yes/No	Adopted
ITN	ITNs/ LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2005
	ITNs/ LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2005
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	1959
	DDT is authorized for IRS	No	-
Larval control	Use of larval control recommended	Yes	-
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	N/A	-
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2013
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	-
Treatment	ACT is free of charge for all ages in public sector	Yes	-
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	Never allowed	-
	Single dose of primaquine is used as gametocidal medicine for <i>P. falciparum</i>	Yes	2013
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	Yes	-
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	Yes	-
	System for monitoring adverse reactions to antimalarials exists	Yes	-
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	Yes	-
	ACD of febrile cases at community level (pro-active)	Yes	-
	Mass screening is undertaken	Yes	-
	Uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> cases routinely admitted	Yes	-
	Uncomplicated <i>P. vivax</i> cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Foci and case investigation undertaken	Yes	-
Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	-	

Antimalarial treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	-	-
First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>	CQ+PQ(1d)	-
Treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	AS+MQ; AS+SP	-
Treatment of severe malaria	QN	-
Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	CQ+PQ(7d)	-
Dosage of Primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>		0.50 mg/Kg (7 days)
Type pf RDT used		-

### Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)

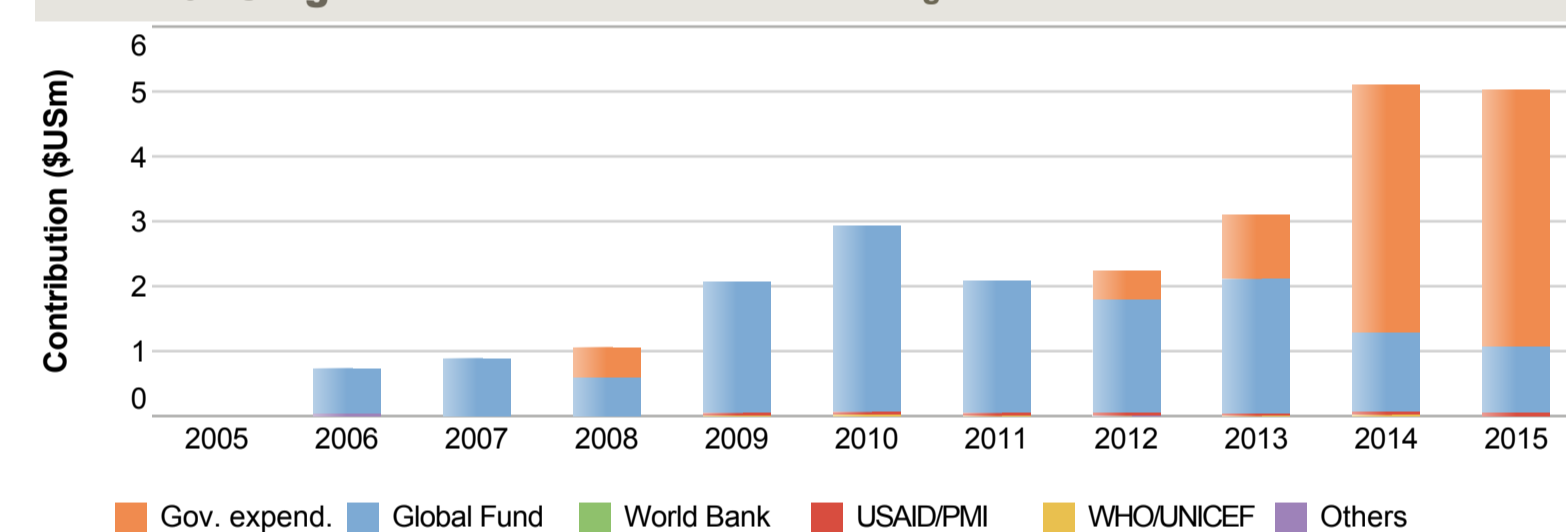
Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No of studies	Species
CQ	2005-2006	0	0	0	28 days	1	<i>P. falciparum</i>

### Insecticide susceptibility bioassays (reported resistance to at least one insecticide for any vector at any locality)

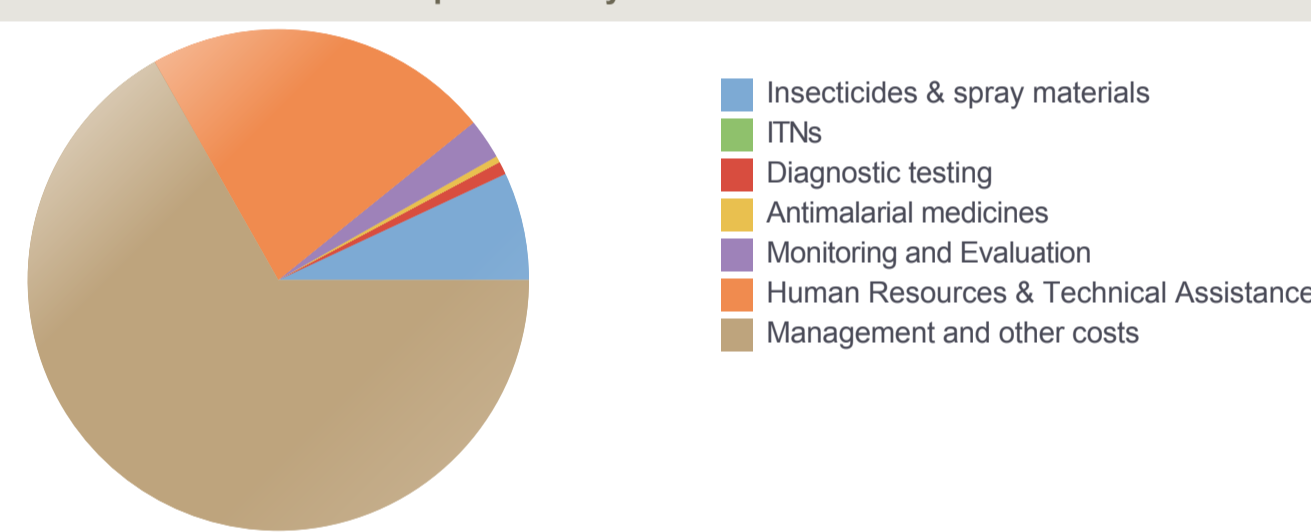
Year	Pyrethroid	DDT	Carbamate	Organophosphate	Species/complex tested
2010-2014	No		Yes	No	<i>An. albimanus</i> , <i>An. pseudopunctipennis</i> , other

## III. Financing

### Sources of financing

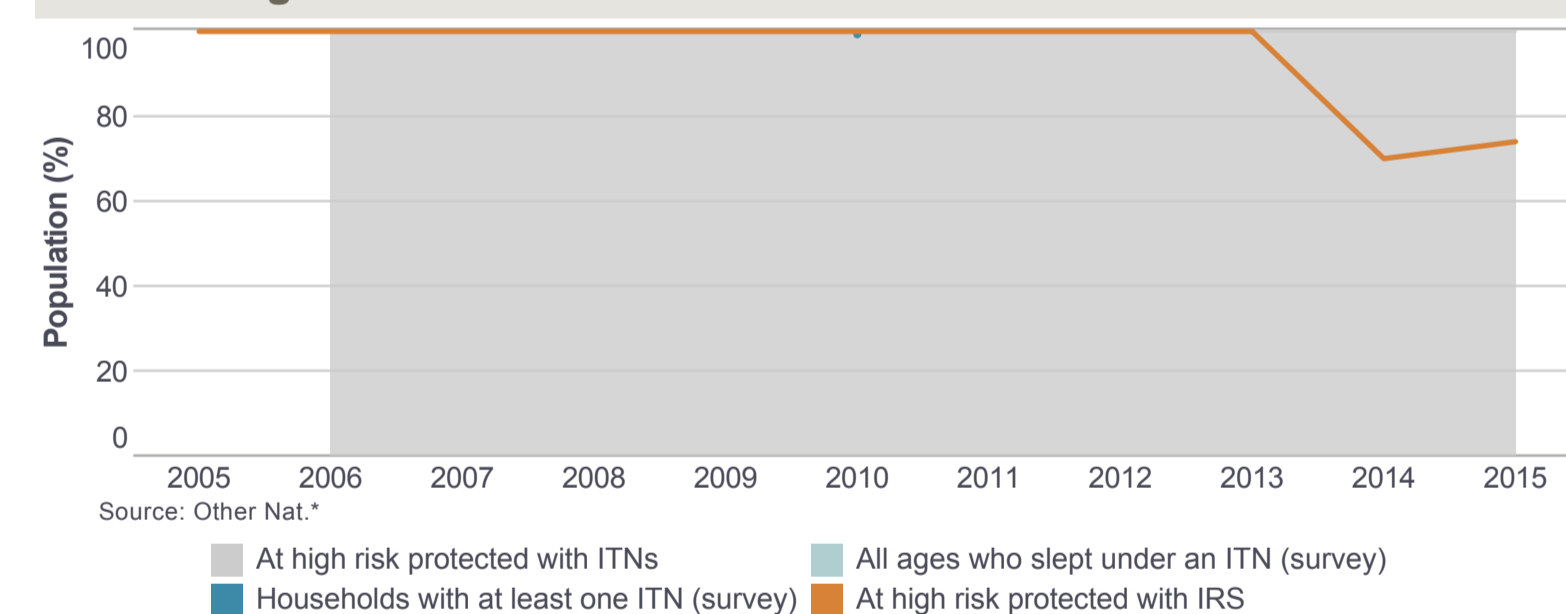


### Government expenditure by intervention in 2015

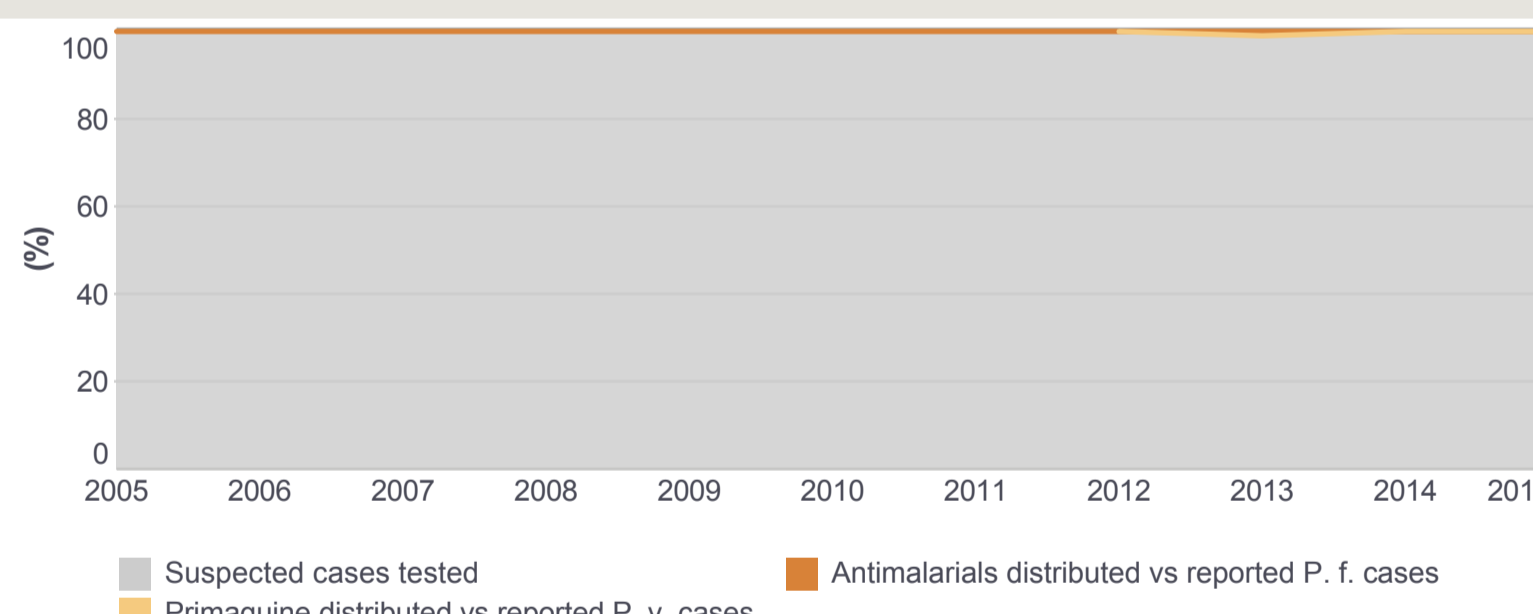


## IV. Coverage

### Coverage of ITN and IRS

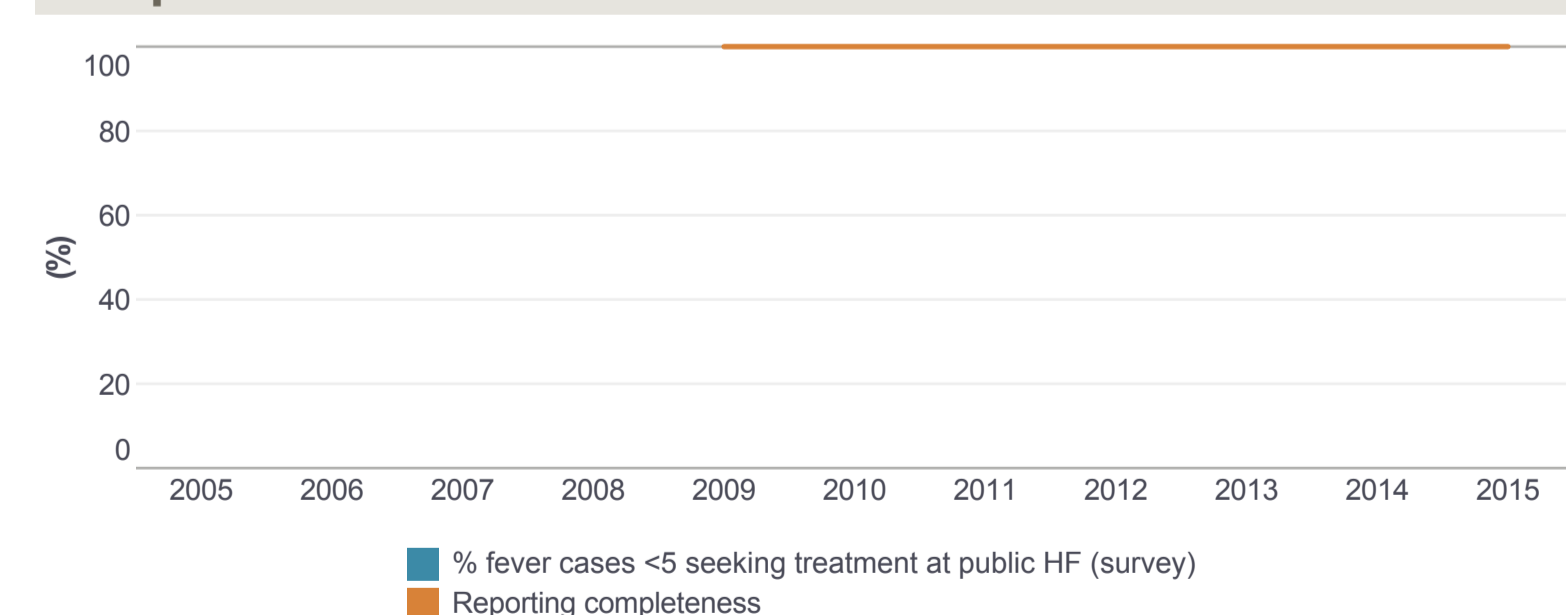


### Cases tested and treated in public sector

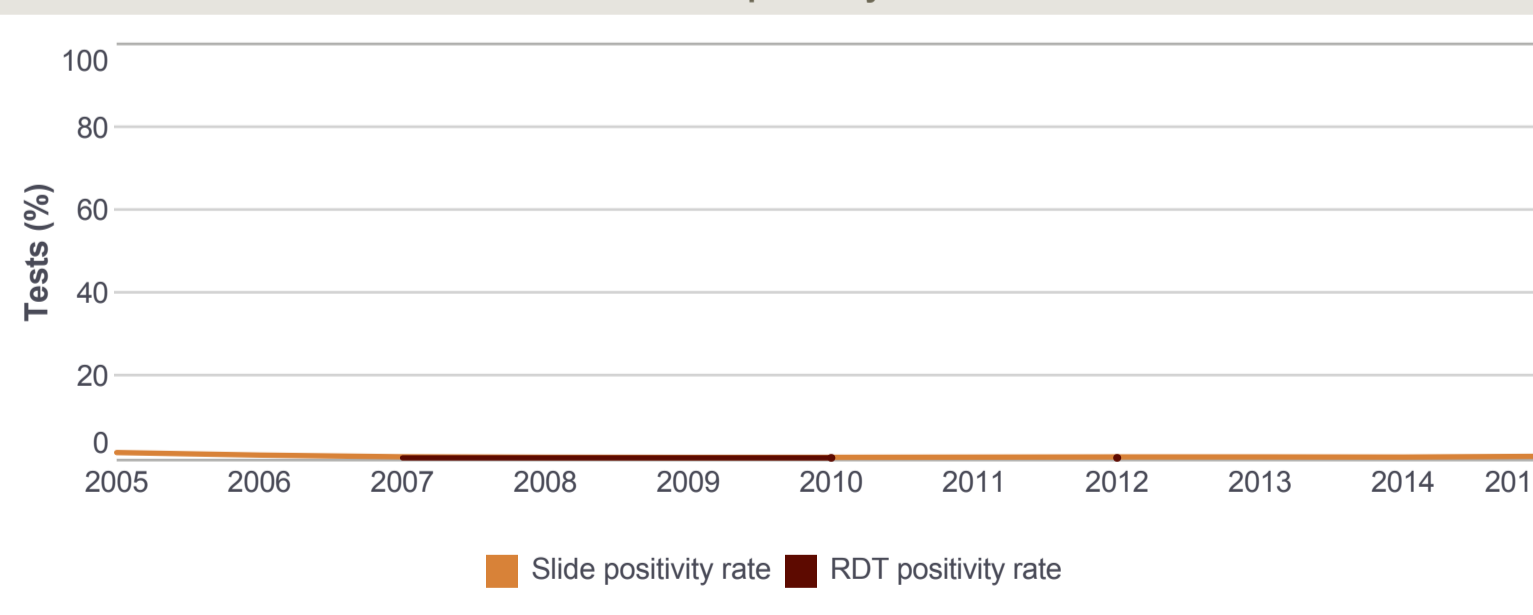


## V. Impact

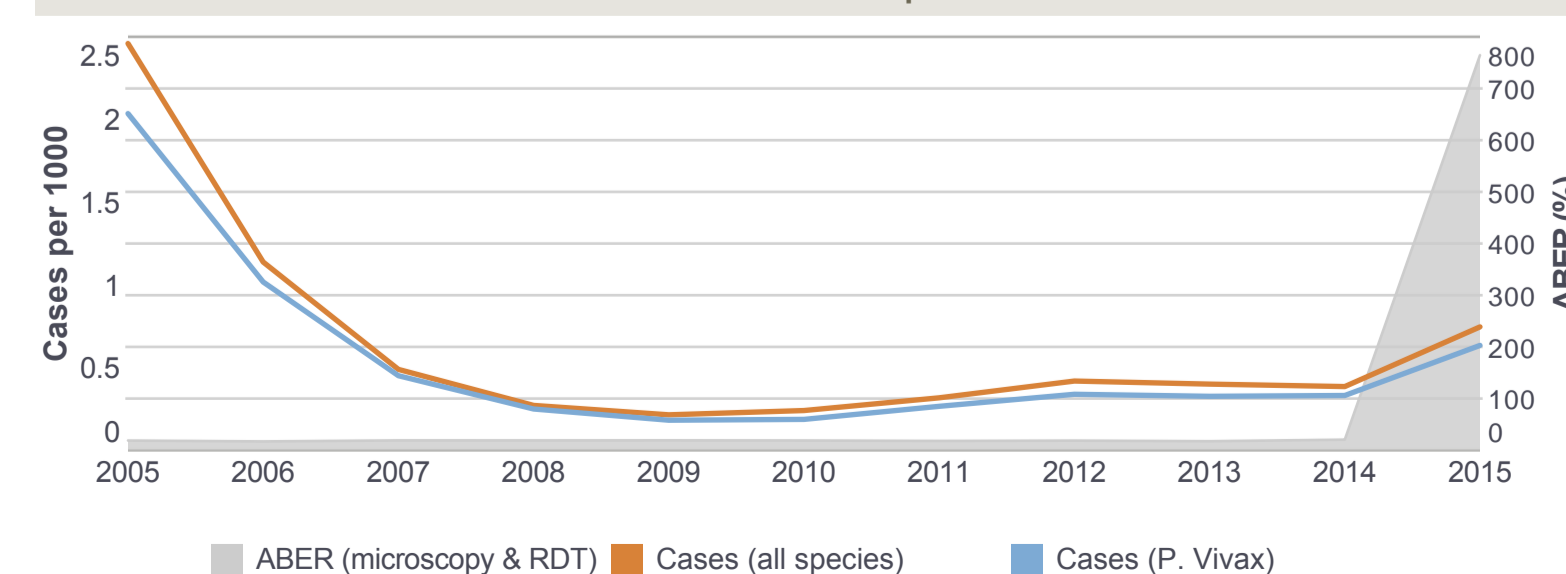
### Cases treated



### Test positivity



### Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



### Malaria admissions and deaths

