Ecuador

Region of the Americas

I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%
Number of active foci	6	-
Number of people living within active foci	135K	1
Malaria free (0 cases)	16.5M	99
Total	16.5M	

Parasites and vectors	
Major plasmodium species:	P.falciparum: 24 (%) , P.vivax: 75 (%)
Major anopheles species:	*An. albimanus, An. punctimacula, An. pseudopunctipennis*

Reported cases and deaths	
Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	1275
Confirmed cases at community level:	-
Confirmed cases from private sector:	6
Indigenous deaths:	0

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	Yes	2005
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2005
	DDT is used for IRS	No	-
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	No	
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	-	-
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	1956
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	1956
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	1956
	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 P. falciparum	Yes	2005
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of P. vivax	Yes	1956
	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	Yes	2009
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	Yes	-
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	No	-
	Mass screening is undertaken	Yes	-
	Uncomplicated P. falciparum cases routinely admitted	Yes	-
	Uncomplicated P. vivax cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Case and foci investigation undertaken		
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	-

Antimalaria treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	-	-
First-line treatment of P. falciparum	AL+PQ	2012
For treatment failure of P. falciparum	QN+CL para P. falciparum y AL+PQ para P. vivax	2004
Treatment of severe malaria	AS	2004
Treatment of P. vivax	CQ+PQ(7d)	2004
Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of P. vivax		0.50 mg/Kg (7 days)
Type of RDT used	P.f + P.v specific (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	2011-2011	50% (2)	*An. albimanus*	No
Organochlorines	2011-2011	0% (1)	-	No
Organophosphates	2011-2012	100% (4)	*An. albimanus*	No
Pyrethroids	2011-2012	100% (2)	*An. albimanus*	Yes

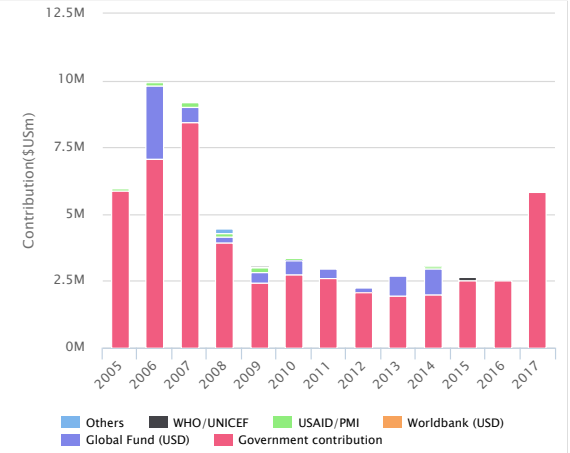
[1]Percent of sites for which resistance confirmed and total number of sites that reported data (n)

[2]Principal vectors that exhibited resistance

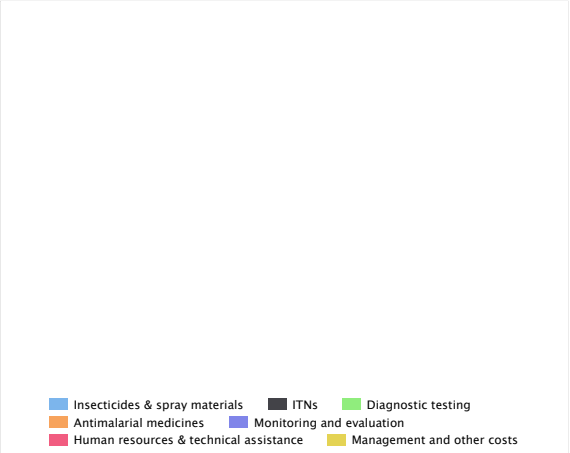
[3]Class used for malaria vector control in 2017

III. Charts

Sources of financing

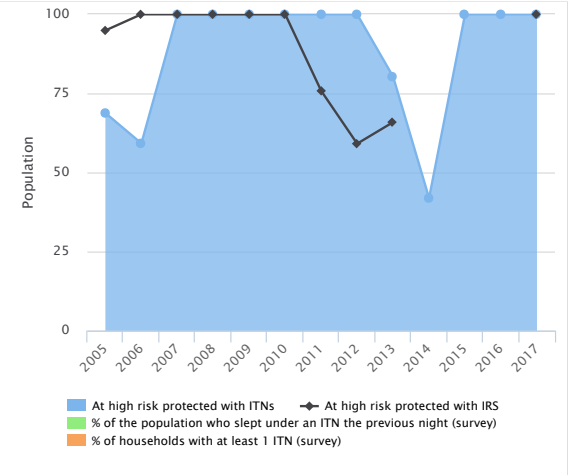


Government expenditure by intervention in 2017

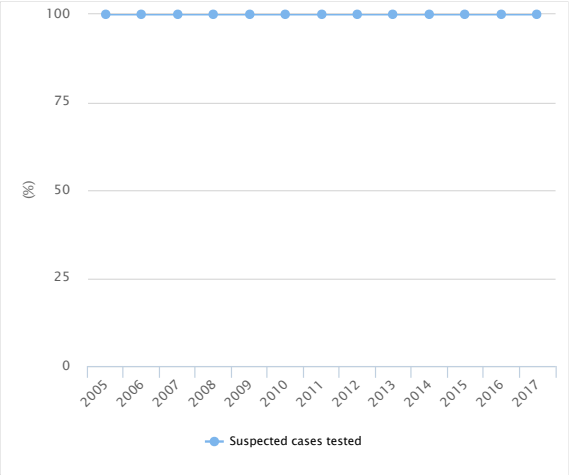


IV. Coverage

Coverage of ITN and IRS

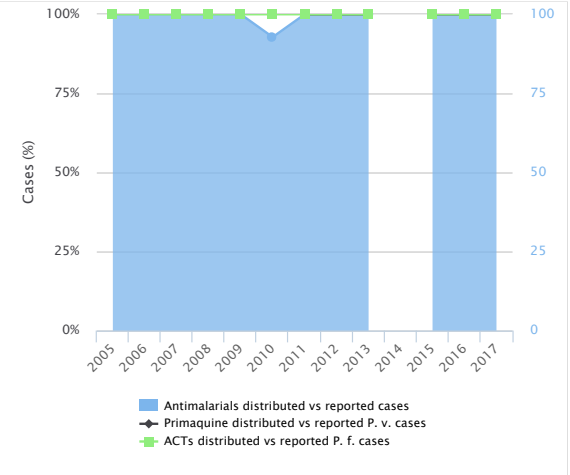


Cases tested

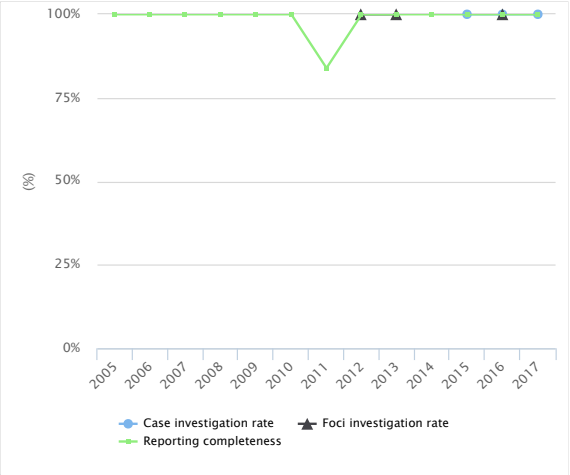


V. Impact

Cases tested and treated in public sector

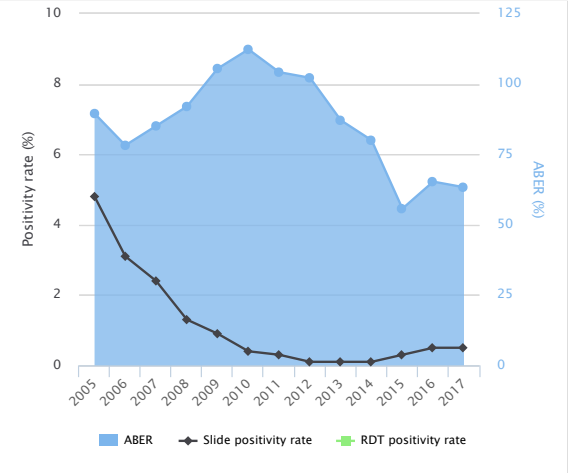


Cases tracked

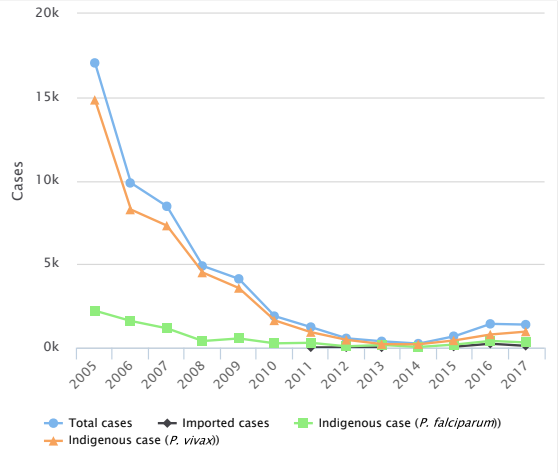


V. Impact

Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



Number of malaria cases



Footnotes

(est.) : WHO estimates based on the survey