

Equatorial Guinea

African Region



I. Epidemiological profile

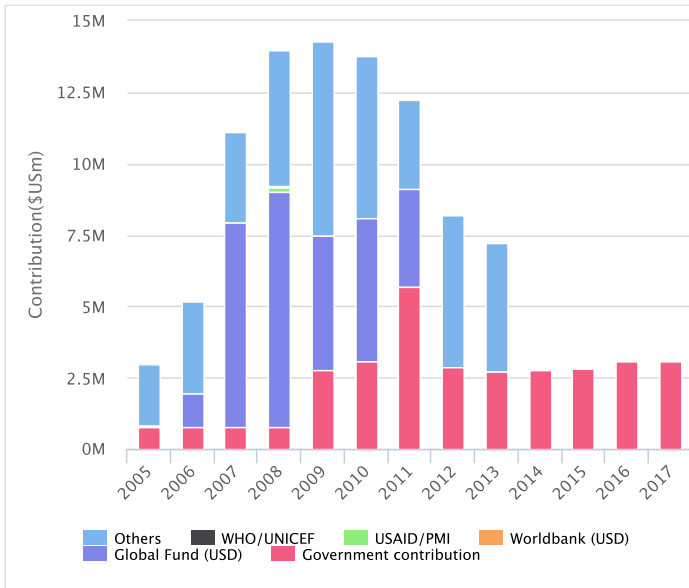
Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%	Parasites and vectors	
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	1.3M	100	Major plasmodium species:	Pfalciparum: 100 (%) , Pvivax: 0 (%)
Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population)	0	-	Major anopheles species:	An. gambiae, An. melas
Malaria free (0 cases)	0	-	Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	15 725
Total	1.3M	-	Confirmed cases at community level:	-
			Confirmed cases from private sector:	-
			Reported deaths:	-
			Estimated cases:	435.1K [268.8K, 652.8K]
			Estimated deaths:	669 [530, 806]

II. Intervention policies and strategies

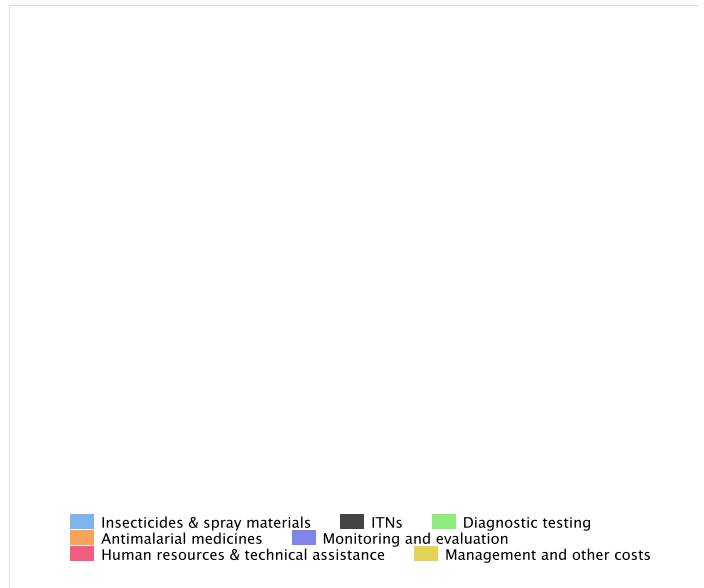
Intervention	Policies/Strategies	Yes/ No	Year adopted	Antimalaria treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted					
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2007	First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	AS+AQ	2004					
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	No	-	First-line treatment of P. falciparum	AS+AQ	2004					
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2005	For treatment failure of P. falciparum	QN	2004					
	DDT is used for IRS	No	2015	Treatment of severe malaria	AS	2004					
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	No	2013	Treatment of P. vivax	-	-					
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	-	Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of P. vivax							
		No	-	Type of RDT used							
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2005	Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)							
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	2005	Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2008	AS+AQ	2010-2011	0	2.3	4.9	28 days	3	P. falciparum
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs) is banned	Yes	2014	Resistance status by insecticide class (2010-2017) and use of class for malaria vector control (2017)							
	Single dose of primaquine (0.25 mg base/kg) is used as gametocidal medicine for P. falciparum	No	-	Insecticide class	Years	(%) sites ¹	Vectors ²	Used ³			
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of P. vivax	No	-	Carbamates	2011-2014	0% (2)	-	No			
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-	Organochlorines	2014-2014	100% (1)	An. coluzzii	No			
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	No	-	Organophosphates	2014-2014	0% (1)	-	Yes			
	System for monitoring of adverse reaction to antimalarials exists	No	-	Pyrethroids	2011-2014	100% (4)	An. gambiae s.l.	Yes			
	Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	No	-	¹ Percent of sites for which resistance confirmed and total number of sites that reported data (n)						
		ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	No	-	² Principal vectors that exhibited resistance						
		Mass screening is undertaken	Yes	-	³ Class used for malaria vector control in 2017						
	Uncomplicated P. falciparum cases routinely admitted	Yes	-								
	Uncomplicated P. vivax cases routinely admitted	No	-								
	Case and foci investigation undertaken	No	-								
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	No	-								

III. Charts

Sources of financing

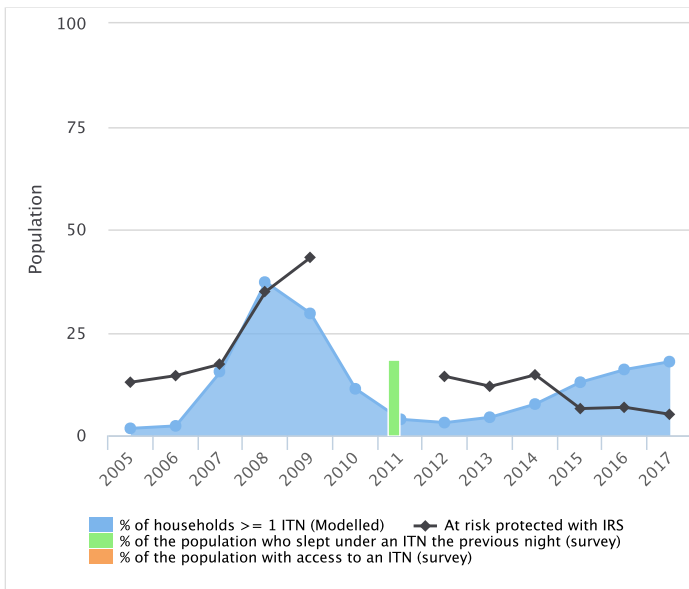


Government expenditure by intervention in 2017

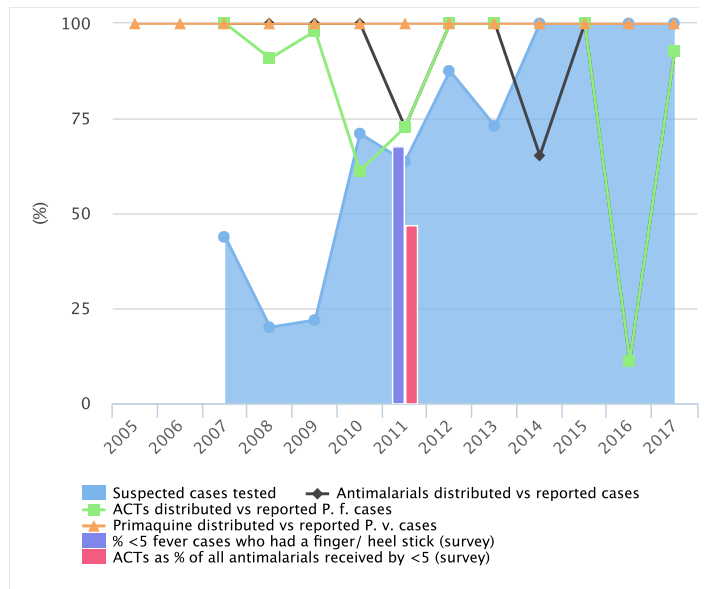


IV. Coverage

Coverage of ITN and IRS



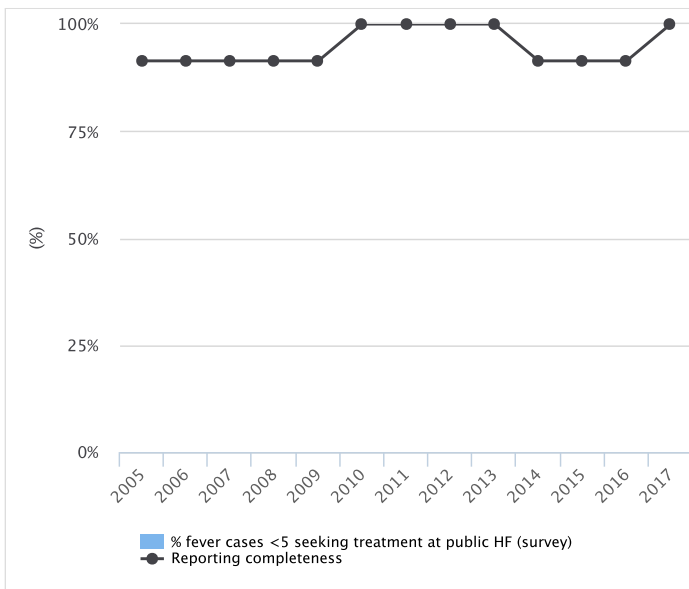
Cases tested and treated in public sector



Source: DHS 2011

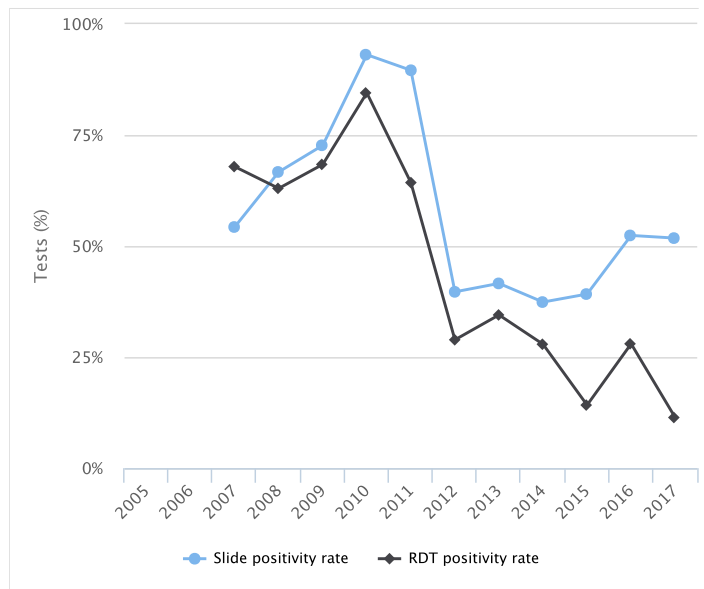
V. Impact

Cases treated



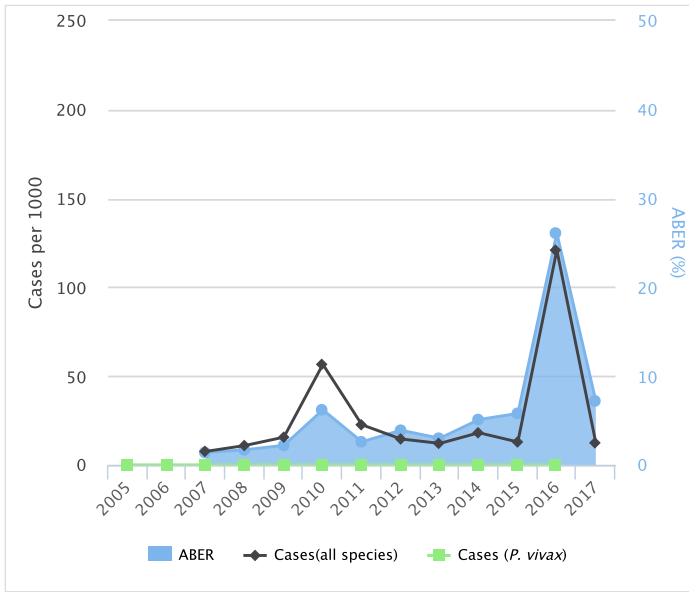
Source: DHS 2011

Test positivity

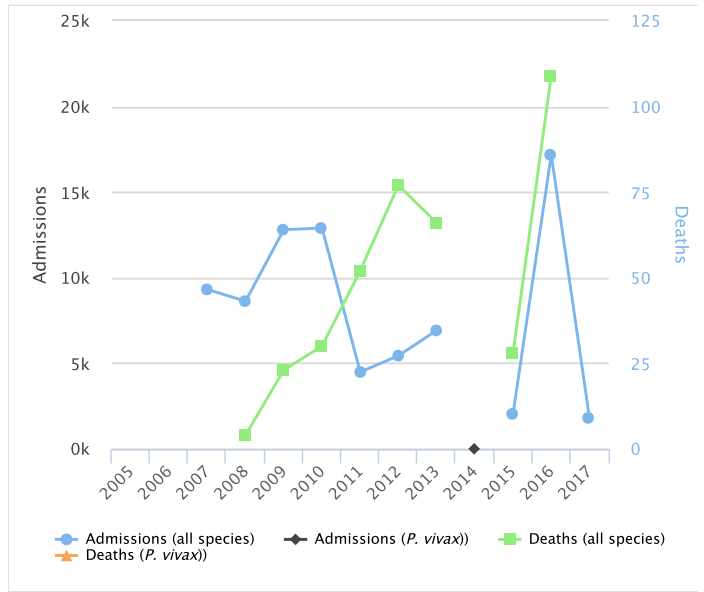


V. Impact

Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



Malaria admissions and deaths



World Malaria Report 2018