

## Malaria Situation in the People's Republic of China

In 2006 totally 64178 malaria cases and 52082 suspected cases with 38 deaths were reported by the annual case reporting system in 917 counties of 23 Provinces/Municipality/Autonomous Regions (P/M/A) in 2006 and the annual incidence was 0.50/10 000. Through the internet reporting system 60382 malaria cases were reported from 1097 counties of 30P/M/A. The number of malaria cases and the rank of P/M/A were basically in concordance in the two systems. The population at risk is about 7 millions.

Among the 917 counties with reported malaria cases 29 counties with an incidence more than 10/10 000 distributed in Yunnan 15 counties Hainan 6 Anhui 7 Henan 1 . There were 76 counties in which the malaria incidence was between 1/10000 and 10/10000.

3469 *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria cases accounted for 5.4% of the total cases of which 60.4% 2097 were imported cases in 206 counties/cities of 17 P/M/A. Indigenous falciparum malaria was found in 38 counties/cities of Yunnan and Hainan Provinces of which 26 counties/cities were in Yunnan and 12 counties/cities were in Hainan decreased by 5 and 4 respectively in comparison to that of 2005.

Focal outbreaks occurred in 183 villages of 16 counties in Yunnan Anhui Henan and Guizhou Provinces. 3058 malaria cases from the outbreaks accounted for 4.8% of the total reported cases.

Although a considerable decrease in malaria incidence was contributed to the implementation of the Global Fund Programme Yunnan and Hainan Provinces were still relatively high transmission areas. Yunnan ranked No.2 in the country in terms of the number of cases while Hainan ranked down to No.2 by malaria incidence for the first time after ranking No.1 for years. 19385 malaria cases were reported from the two provinces in 2006 accounting for 30.2% of the total reported cases in the country. There were 15532 cases with 32 deaths reported from Yunnan the incidence was 3.89/10000 a decrease of 21.4% than that in the last year. Among the reported cases 3090 were falciparum malaria with 60.4% imported cases. The number of reported cases in Hainan was 3858 with an incidence of 4.65/10000 14.8% decrease than the last year.

In central China the re-emergence of malaria was considerable in provinces along the Huai River especially in the provinces of Anhui and Henan. Not only the number of malaria cases but also the incidence in Anhui became the No. 1 in the country in 2006. 34984 malaria cases and 11064 suspected cases were reported from Anhui in 2006 accounting for 54.5% of the total cases in the country with an incidence of 6.4/10000 increased by 113% than that in 2005. The number of reported cases in Henan was 5093 increased by 86.7% in incidence. Hubei Province reported 1782 cases with an incidence of 0.31/10000 increased by 14.8%. 767 cases were reported from Jiangsu Province a slight increase than that in 2005.

Cases reported from other P/M/A occupied about 3.4% of the total. Several hundreds were reported from each of Guizhou Sichuan Guangdong Zhejiang Shandong and Shanghai. Less than 100 cases were reported from each of Guangxi

Fujian Jiangxi Hunan Chongqing Liaoning Shaanxi Shanxi and Gansu in 2006.

Principle for Use of Antimalarial Drugs in China the antimalarial drugs approved and produced in China are divided into three lines: **first line:** chloroquine and piperazine, treatment of vivax and drug-sensitive falciparum malaria; **second line:** artemether, artesunate, dihydroartemisinin, and pyronaridine, treatment of drug-resistant falciparum malaria (moderate and high resistance to chloroquine and piperazine); **third line:** combination therapy of any one in second line combined with other antimalarial drugs, treatment of drug-resistant falciparum malaria in areas where the second line drugs used are not effective as expected..

The house spraying and use of ITN are the major ways to control vector of malaria. The areas and population covered by house spraying and use of ITN varied by the provinces or regions according to their financial support and man-power available. In 2007, population at risk covered by ITN and house spraying is . The number of persons protected by house spraying is about 35 thousands (3500000).

In malaria control program, the existing organizational structure still is the vertical and integrated, from the MOH to the provincial level, city or county level to township village clinics. At the same time, local authorities jointly work with health professionals at each level to fight against malaria.

M&E activities related case detection and vector control as well are carried out in the 5 provinces in the central part of China.

It is about 25 experts at the national and regional levels who are involved in policy development related to strategies implemented by the program.

. The new national program 2006-2015 aims to reduce incidence to less than 1 per 1000 in Yunnan province, eliminate falciparum malaria in Hainan province and declare malaria elimination in other parts of the country. The strategies include greater access to diagnosis and treatment in remote areas, free distribution of LLIN, strengthening malaria surveillance and epidemic preparedness and increasing the level of awareness.