
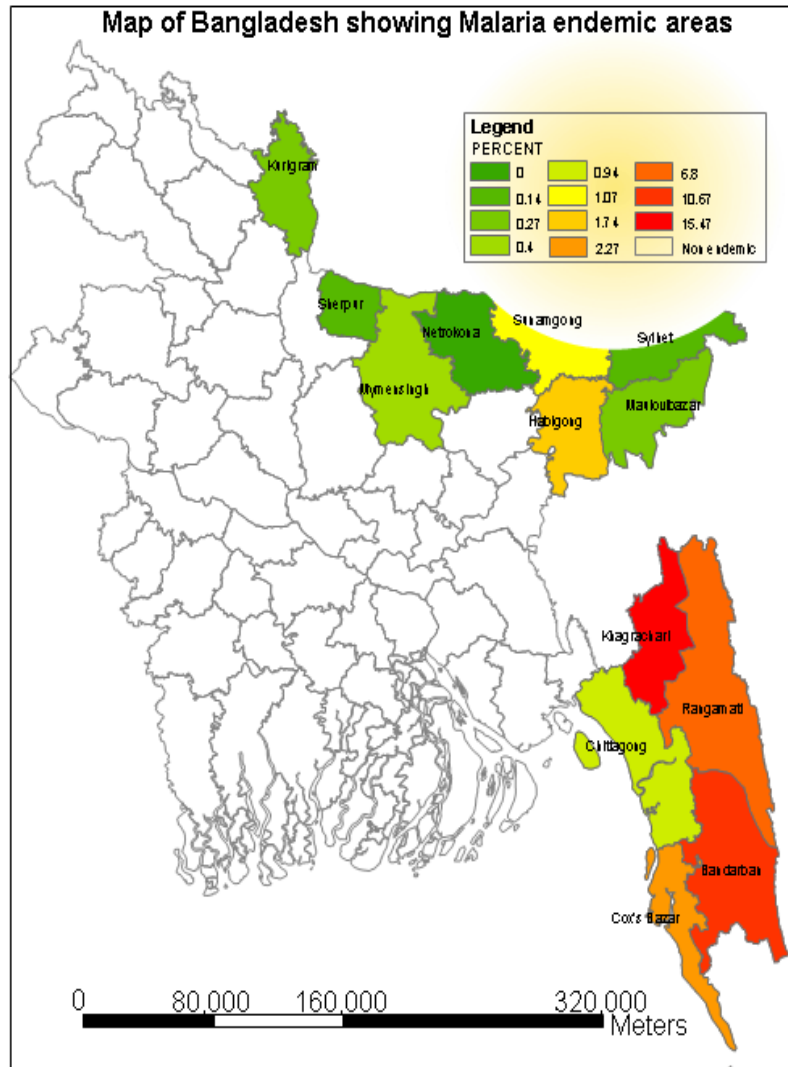


# **Current Epidemiological Situation and Implementation Status of Malaria Control Programme in Bangladesh**

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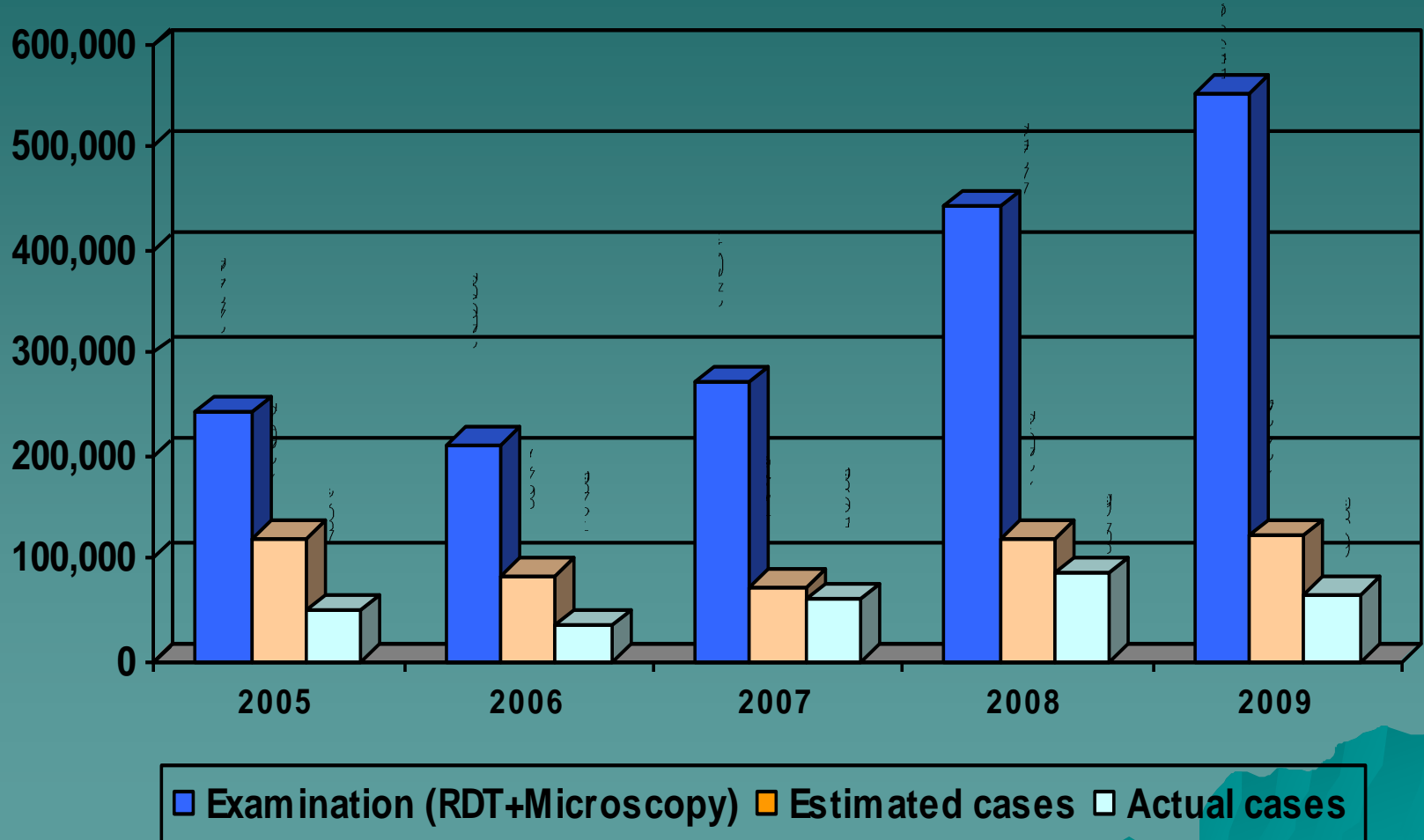
# Malaria at a glance



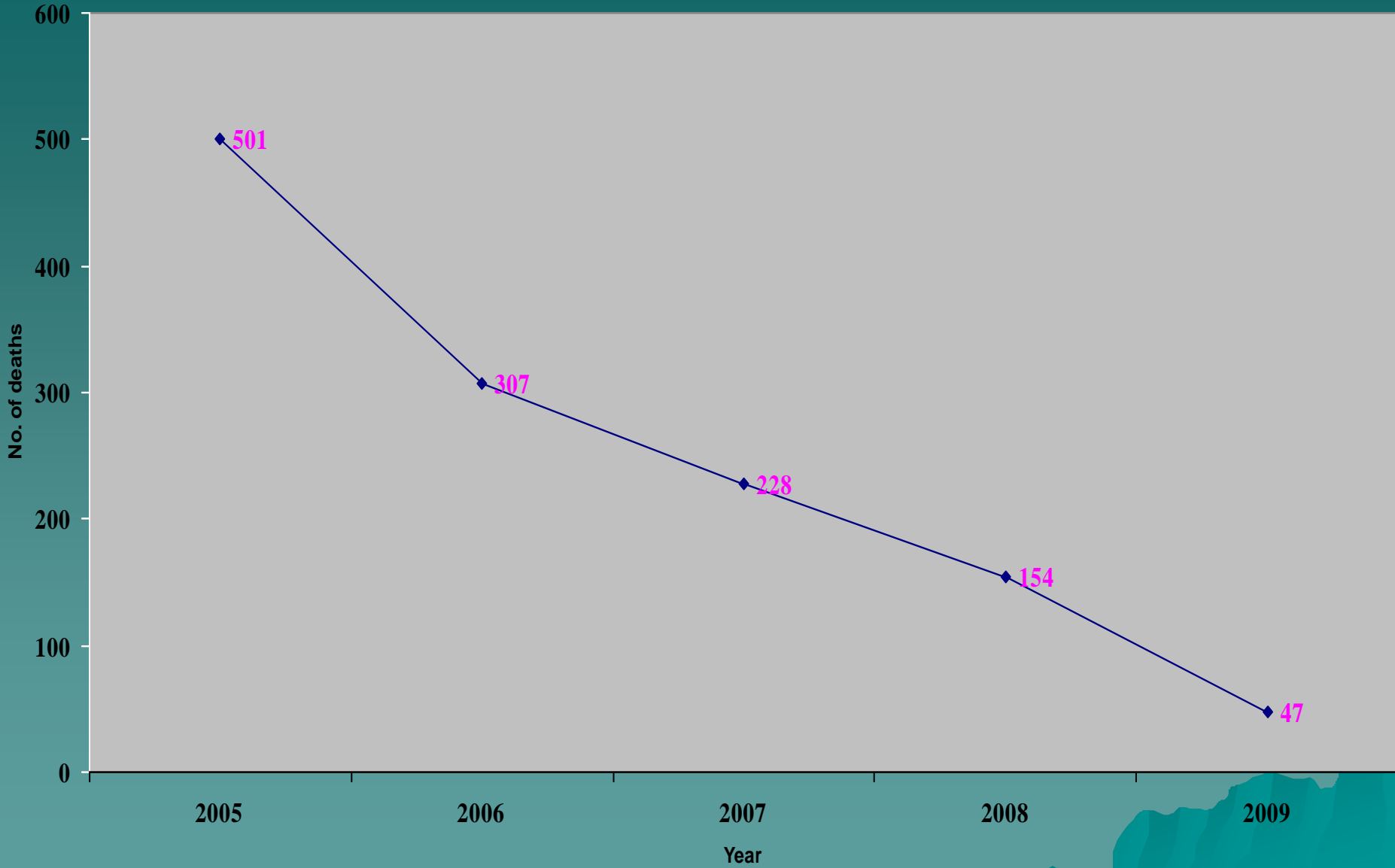
ICDDR,B, 2008

- ◆ Malaria is a major public health problem in Bangladesh
- ◆ 13 out of 64 districts with 10.9 million people at risk of the disease
- ◆ Three hill tract districts report >80% of malaria cases and deaths
- ◆ *A. dirus*, *A. minimus* and *A. philippenensis* are principal vectors
- ◆ *Pf* infection is >75

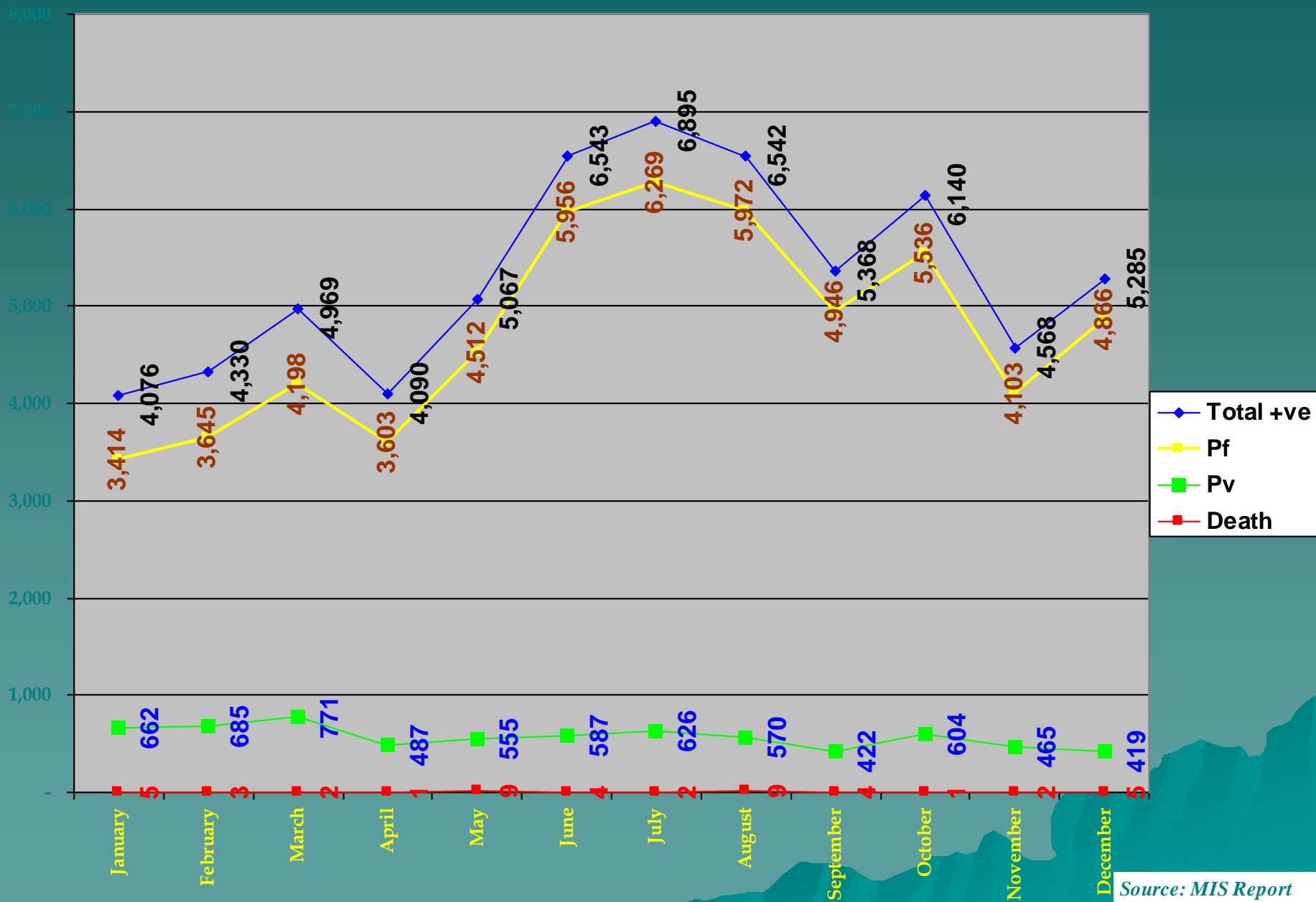
# Number of patients examined, estimated cases, actual cases: 2005-2009



# Malaria Deaths 2005-2009

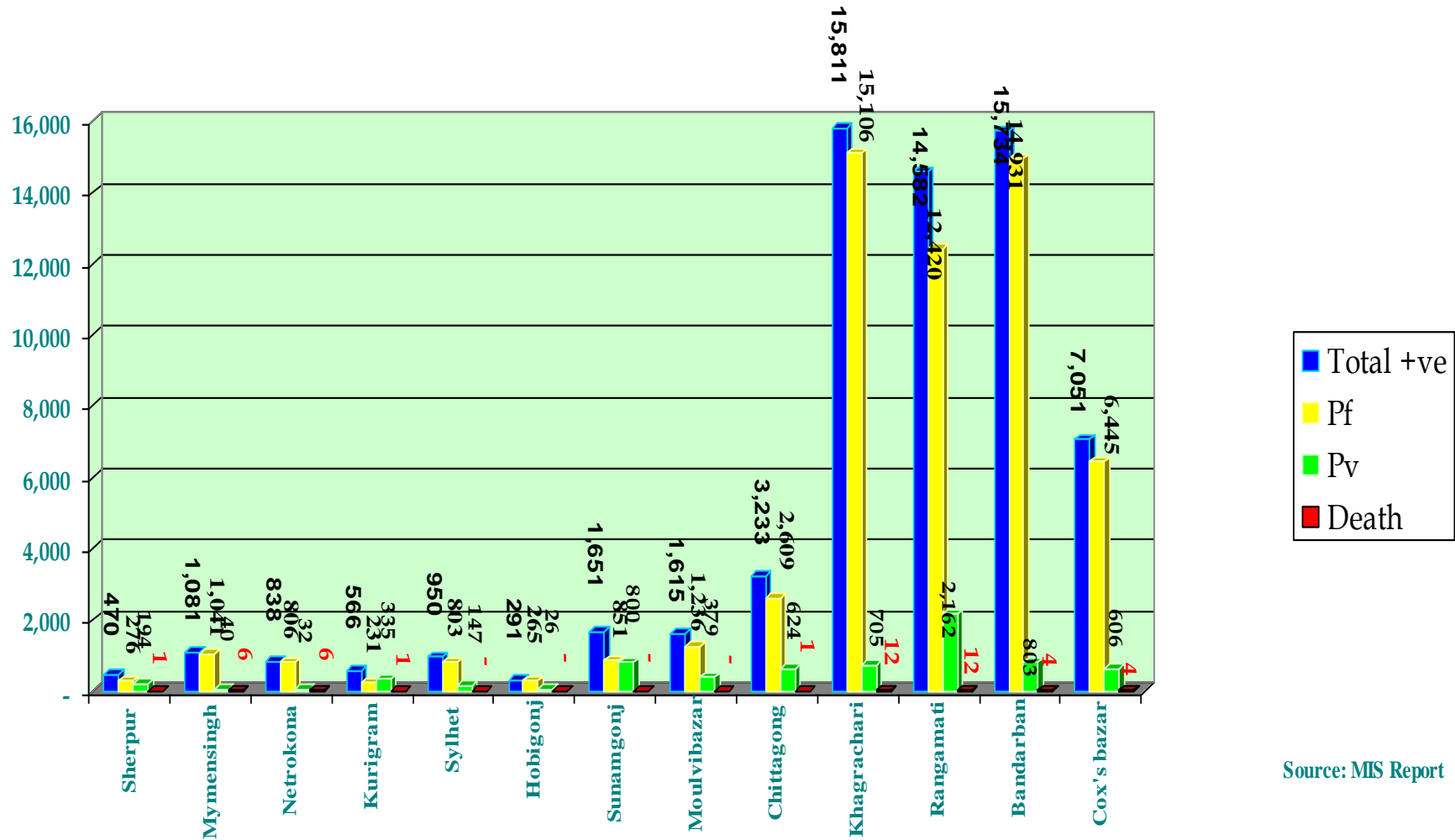


# Monthly Malaria Epidemiology Data Year 2009



Source: MIS Report

## District wise Malaria Cases and Deaths 2009



Source: MIS Report

# Goal and Objectives


- ◆ Goal: Reduced burden of malaria in 13 high endemic districts
- ◆ Objectives:
  - To provide quality diagnosis and effective treatment to 90% of the malaria cases in 13 high endemic districts by 2015.
  - To promote use of ITN/LLINs in 100% of the households in 3 hill tract districts and 80% in the remaining 10 districts and selective IRS for containment of outbreaks by 2015
  - To strengthen programme management capacity and coordination and partnership in malaria control

# Vector Control

- ◆ ITMN promotion in high-risk areas.
- ◆ In 3 hill districts, 80% households own at least one bednet (remote areas 15%).
- ◆ Deltamethrin 1% SC used for treatment of bed nets.
- ◆ Limited IRS with deltamethrin 5% WP done for containment of outbreaks
- ◆ Community awareness for Integrated Vector Management (IVM)



# WHO, ACT Malaria Foundation and other Stakeholders' involvement

- ◆ Updating policies, strategies, tools and guidelines
  - ◆ Training of doctors, nurses; lab. Technicians and field staff including private practitioners
  - ◆ Conducting drug/insecticide resistance monitoring
  - ◆ Developing and implementing GFATM proposals
- 


# Major Stakeholders

- ◆ A 21-member NGO Consortium led by BRAC
- ◆ UNDP (Chittagong Hill Tract Development Facility-CHTDF)
- ◆ International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR,B)
- ◆ Malaria Research Group (MRG) in Chittagong Medical College
- ◆ GoB institutions e.g. NIPSOM; IEDCR; and Medical Colleges in the endemic areas

# Preventive and Control Measures

- ◆ Early diagnosis and treatment at the community level both by RDT and microscopy
- ◆ Additional 120 microscopy centres established
- ◆ 12,027 workers provided with RDTs for diagnosis and treatment at the community level
- ◆ 1.2 million LLINs have been distributed and 944,036 community nets have been treated with K-O tab
- ◆ Mass awareness programme is implemented by the GoB and NGO workers

# Major Issues and challenges

- ◆ 100% access to quality diagnosis and effective treatment especially in hard-to-reach areas
  - ◆ Universal coverage with LLINs
  - ◆ Improving disease and vector surveillance
  - ◆ Strengthening the referral system
  - ◆ Establishing QA system for drugs; diagnostics and insecticides
  - ◆ Achieving elimination status in low endemic areas
- 

# Gaps Still Need to be Addressed

- ◆ **Financial Constraints – Drugs, ITN/LLIN**
- ◆ **Lack of skilled manpower for vector and parasitological control, and surveillance**

# Best practices: LLIN distribution



# Best practices: LLIN distribution



# Best practices: Treatment of mosquito nets





# Best practices: Treatment of mosquito nets



# Best practices: Treatment of mosquito nets



# Best practices: Treatment of mosquito nets



# Best practices: Awareness meeting



# RDT testing



# RDT testing



# World Malaria Day 2009-Rally



# World Malaria Day 2009





# World Malaria Day 2009



# World Malaria Day 2009



# World Malaria Day 2009





*Thank you*