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

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Malaria at a glance

- 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. philipenensis are principal vectors
- Pf infection is >75
Number of patients examined, estimated cases, actual cases: 2005-2009

Examination (RDT+Microscopy) Estimated cases Actual cases

[Bar chart showing the number of patients examined, estimated cases, and actual cases from 2005 to 2009.]
Malaria Deaths 2005-2009

Year | No. of deaths
--- | ---
2005 | 501
2006 | 307
2007 | 228
2008 | 154
2009 | 47
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
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Best practices: Treatment of mosquito nets
Best practices: Treatment of mosquito nets
Best practices: Awareness meeting
RDT testing
RDT testing
Thank you