

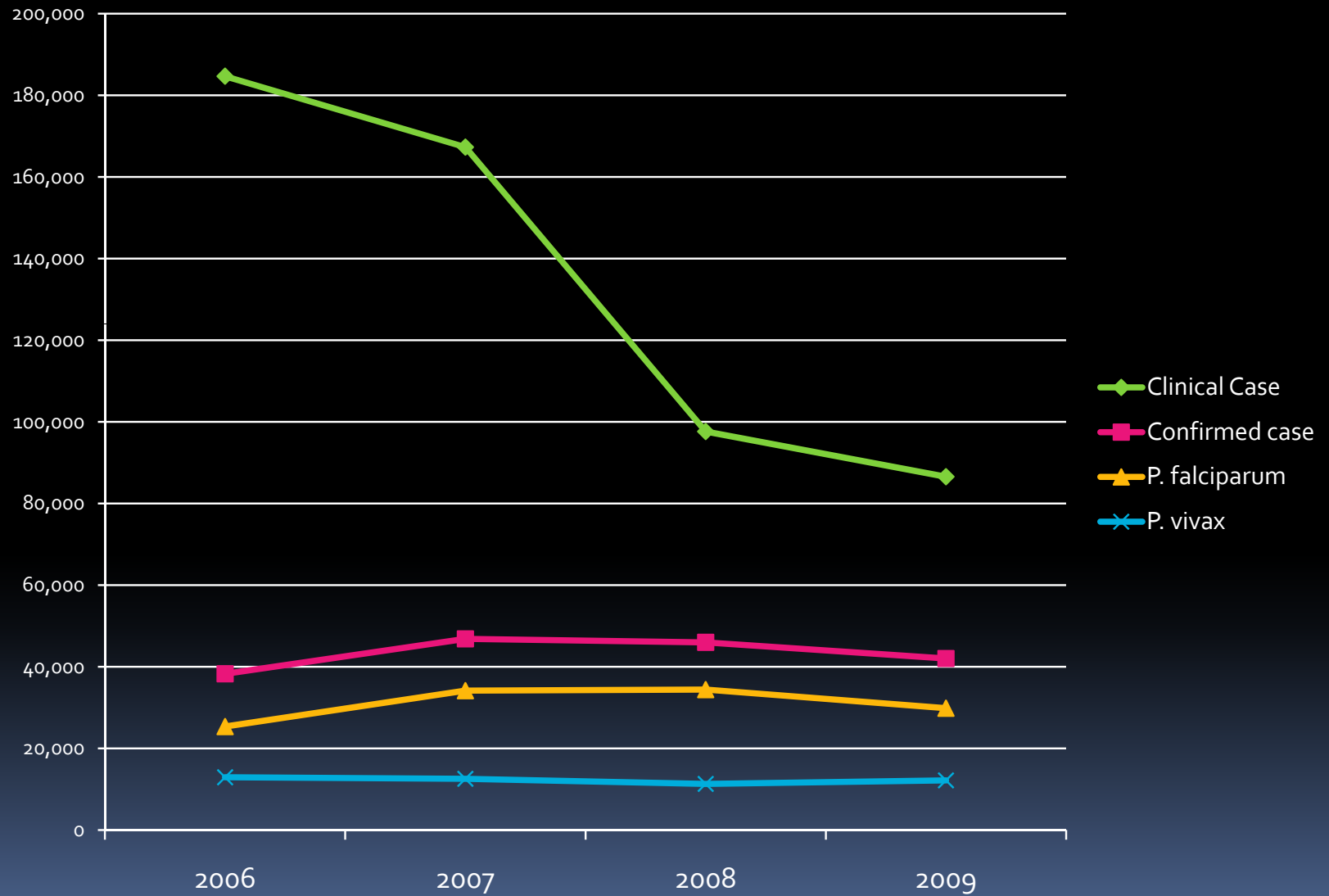


14th ACTmalaria Meeting
Louang Prabang, 15 - 17 March 2010

PROGRAM UP DATE

NATIONAL MALARIA CONTROL
PROGRAM, DEPARTMENT OF CDC
MoH, Timor - L'Este

Disease Trends



Achievements and Initiatives

- 10% reduction of malaria cases after introduction of ACT, RDT, and proper diagnosis training in 2009 compared to 2008
- Establishment of Entomological laboratory and routine entomological surveillance
- Implementation of evidence based Integrated vector control program
- Revise and strengthen the surveillance system and case definition policy

Training Program performed in 2008 -2009

- Basic Malariology training (13 officer)
- Malaria Diagnosis training :
 - Microscope training (69 staffs)
 - RDT (67 officer)
- HE training for Health volunteer (20 officer)

Activities related ACTMalaria

- External Competency assessment of malaria microscopes ria - supported by ACTMalaria (15 officers)
- 2 officer participate in BITTW
- 2 participate in IR Training workshop

Insecticide resistance status of Malaria vectors in Timor Leste

- Vectors :
 - *Anopheles barbirostris*
 - *Anopheles subpictus*
- *Insecticide resistance studies carried out since 2006*

Insecticide resistance status of Malaria vectors in Timor Leste

Species	insecticide	Resistance status
<i>An. barbirostris</i>	Deltamethrin 0.05%	susceptible
	Permethrin 0.75%	do
	Lambdacyhalothrin 0.05%	do
	Fenitrothion	do
	Cyflothrin	do
	DDT	do

Insecticide resistance status of Malaria vectors in Timor Leste

Species	insecticide	Resistance status
<i>An. subpictus</i>	Deltamethrin 0.05%	susceptible
	Permethrin 0.75%	do
	Lambdacyhalothrin 0.05%	do
	Fenitrothion	do
	Cyflothrin	do
	DDT	do

Drug resistance status

- Chloroquine resistance reported in 1999
- SP resistant reported in 2001
- Further monitoring of anti malaria efficacy will be carried out in 2010

2010 strategic priorities for improving performance


- Early diagnosis and treatment
 - Integrated vector control
 - Scale up coverage and proper use of LLINS by children under 5 and pregnant mothers
 - Strengthening monitoring and evaluation
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- **Best practices and success stories :**
 - Use of RDT and ACT to treat *P. falcipharum* patients in remote areas
 - Stratification of the country according to the incidence of malaria

Training needs - required in 2010-2011

- Basic malariology for district level
- Management of severe malaria for medical doctor



2010: challenges

- Poor capacity of the health system with poor access to diagnosis and treatment.
 - Poor community participation and intersectoral collaboration for malaria control
 - Increase the coverage of Long Lasting Insecticide treated nets.
 - Shortage of funds to carry out Indoor residual spraying in the malaria epidemic areas.
 - Implementaion of GF round 7 programme
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