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# *Malaria*

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# NATIONAL SITUATION

- Control of malaria in the Philippines in the 1990s had significantly reduced cases by 60% (from 89,047 in 1990 to 34,787 in 2001)
- Still malaria remains endemic in 65 of the 78 provinces, 760 of the 1,600 municipalities and 9,345 of the 42,979 barangays nationwide
- At risk of malaria nationwide are 11 million Filipinos mainly living in the remote hard to reach areas

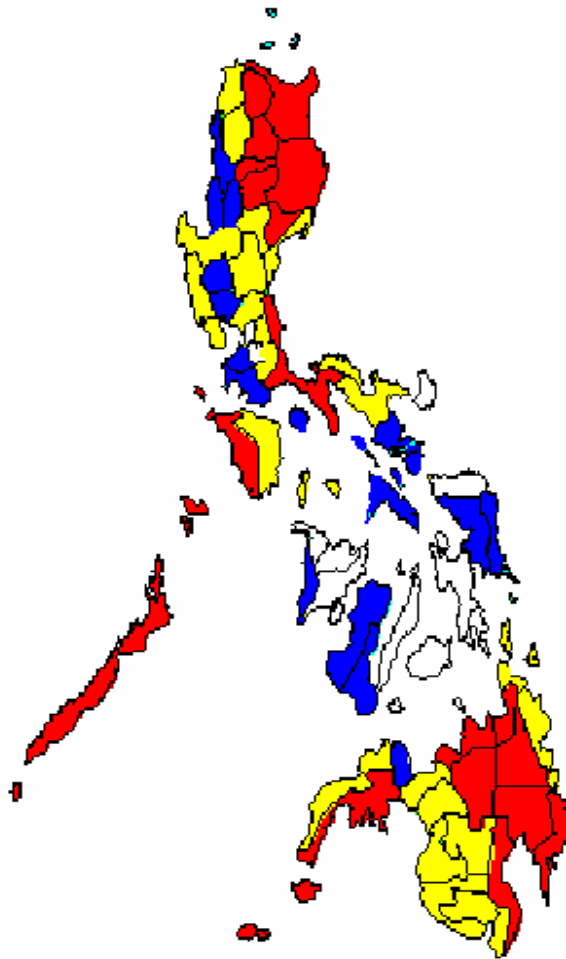


# NATIONAL SITUATION

- Endemicity is now generally moderate to low with pockets of high endemicity persisting along the provincial/regional borders, in frontier areas, places populated by indigenous cultural groups and areas with socio-political conflicts
- It continues to be a major impediment to human and economic development in areas where it persists
- It still costs the economy over 100 million pesos to sustain control efforts



## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF MALARIA PHILIPPINES (Based on 10-year Ave, 1991 – 2000)



### Category A Provinces

- 25 Provinces
- more than 1000 cases/year
- or situation worsened



### Category B Provinces

- 22 Provinces
- 100 to 1000 cases/year



### Category C Provinces

- 18 Provinces
- less than 100 cases/year



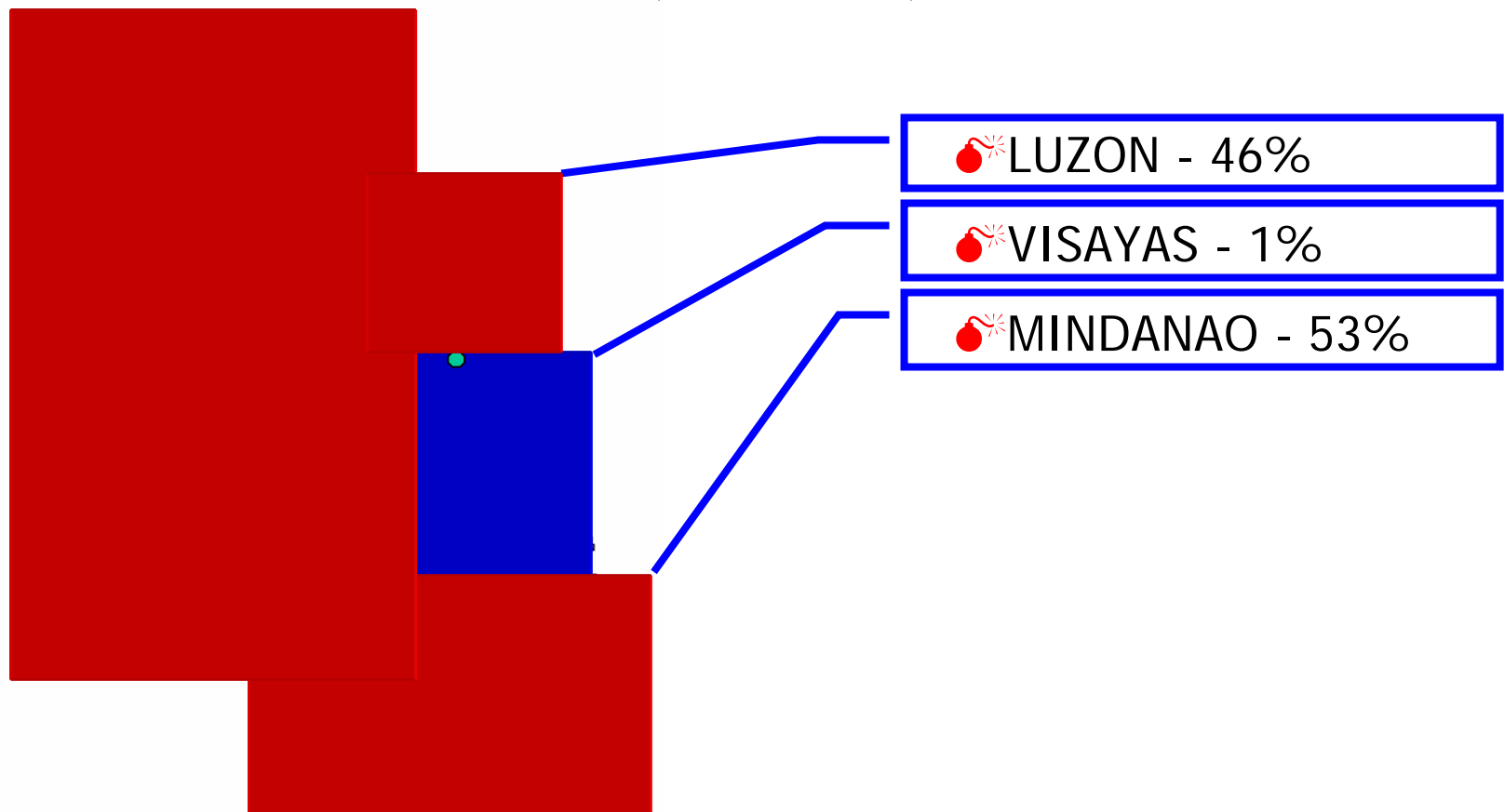
### Category D Provinces

- Provinces that are already malaria-free (no more indigenous cases for at least 3 years)

Source: Malaria Control Program, 2000



Contribution to the number of cases  
based on the 10-year average  
(1991 – 2000)



Source: Malaria Control Program, 2000

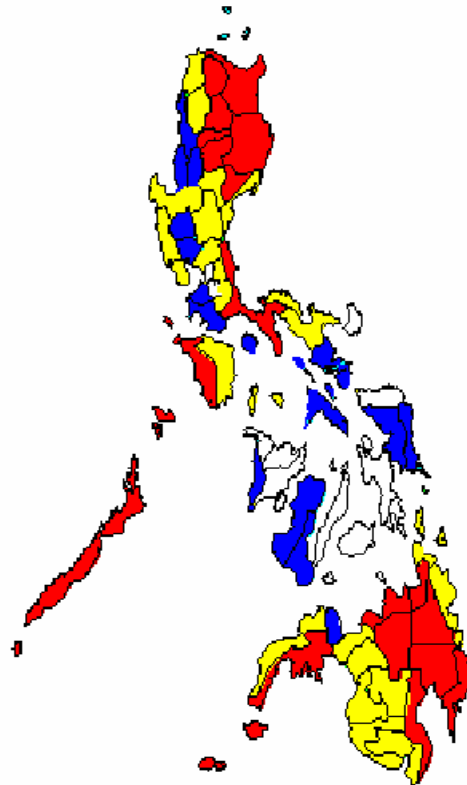




### Category A Provinces

- No significant improvement in the last 10 years
- Or situation worsened in the last 5 years

Apayao  
Kalinga  
Ifugao  
Mt. Province  
Isabela  
Cagayan  
Quirino  
Zambales  
Palawan  
Mindoro Occidental  
Quezon



Zamboanga del Sur  
Bukidnon  
Misamis Oriental  
Davao Oriental  
Davao del Sur  
Davao del Norte  
Compostela Valley  
Saranggani  
Agusan del Sur  
Agusan del Norte  
Surigao del Sur  
Tawi-tawi  
Sulu  
Basilan



# In 25 provinces

- 90% of cases nationwide
- 348 of the 760 endemic municipalities (districts)
- 4,407 of the 9,345 *barangays* (villages)
- endemic population of 6,205,68
- 50-60% of endemic areas categorized under the lowest income group nationally
- Indigenous peoples (IPs) constitute 90% of this endemic population

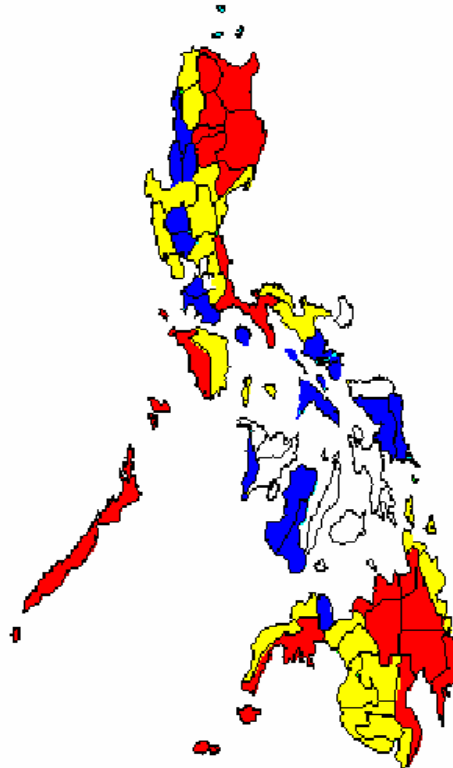




### Category B Provinces

- 100 to <1000 cases/year
- situation has improved in the last 5 years

Abra  
Ilocos Norte  
Pangasinan  
Nueva Vizcaya  
Tarlac  
Nueva Ecija  
Bulacan  
Bataan  
Aurora  
Laguna  
Rizal  
Romblon  
Mindoro Oriental  
Camarines Norte  
Camarines Sur



Zamboanga del Norte  
South Cotabato  
North Cotabato  
Sultan Kudarat  
Lanao del Sur  
Lanao del Norte  
Maguindanao  
Surigao del Norte



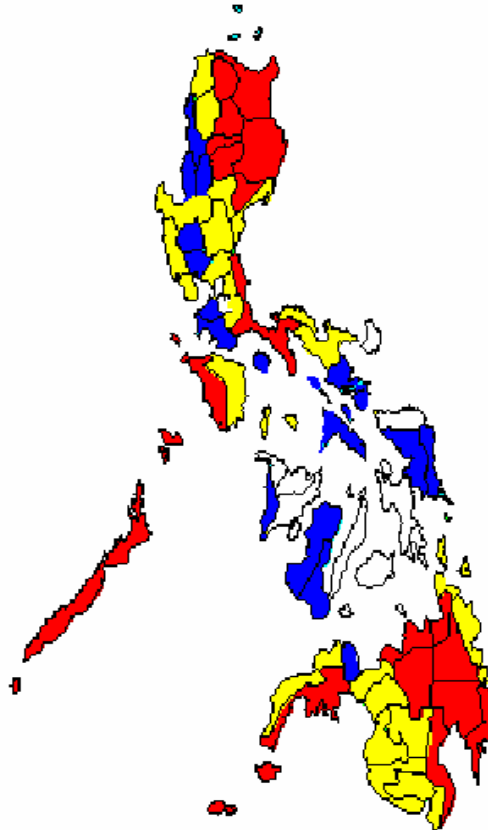




### Category C Provinces

- significant reduction in cases in the last 5 years

Benguet  
Ilocos Sur  
La Union  
Batanes  
Pampanga  
Batangas  
Cavite  
Marinduque  
Masbate  
Albay  
Sorsogon



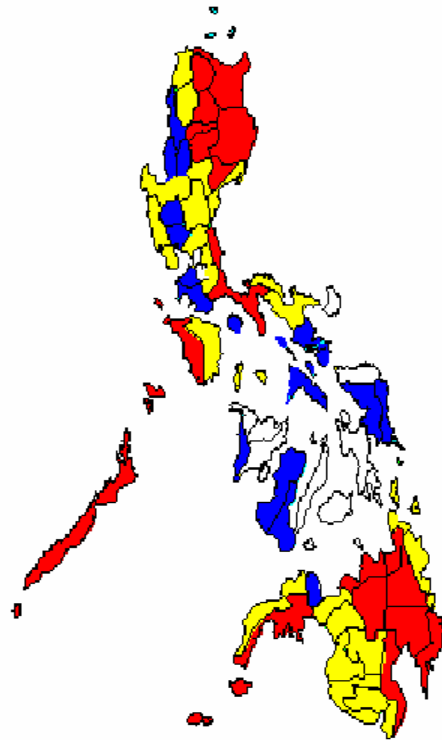
Aklan  
Negros Occidental  
Negros Oriental  
Eastern Samar  
Western Samar  
Misamis Occidental  
Surigao del Norte





### Category D Provinces

- Provinces that are already malaria-free (no more indigenous cases for at least 3 years)
- Some are potentially malarious due to the presence of the vector



Cebu  
Bohol  
Catanduanes  
Aklan  
Capiz  
Guimaras  
Siquijor  
Biliran  
Iloilo  
Leyte Norte  
Leyte Sur  
Northern Samar  
Camiguin



# Morbidity and Mortality by Year, 1990-2001

Year	Total Population	Morbidity*		Mortality*	
		No. of Confirmed Cases	Rate	Number	Rate
1990	62,049,229	76,270	123	913	1.5
1991	63,691,858	82,371	129	924	1.5
1992	65,338,989	95,778	147	864	1.3
1993	66,981,614	64,944	97	811	1.2
1994	68,624,247	57,493	84	786	1.1
1995	68,349,452	59,015	86	643	0.9
1996	69,951,810	39,855	57	536	0.8
1997	71,549,790	42,449	59	514	0.7
1998	73,147,878	52,749	72	No Data	No Data
1999	74,745,756	37,061	50	No Data	No Data
2000	76,348,114	36,596	48	No Data	No Data
2001	77,925,894	34,787	45	No Data	No Data

\*Based on MCP Report

\*\*HIS Report

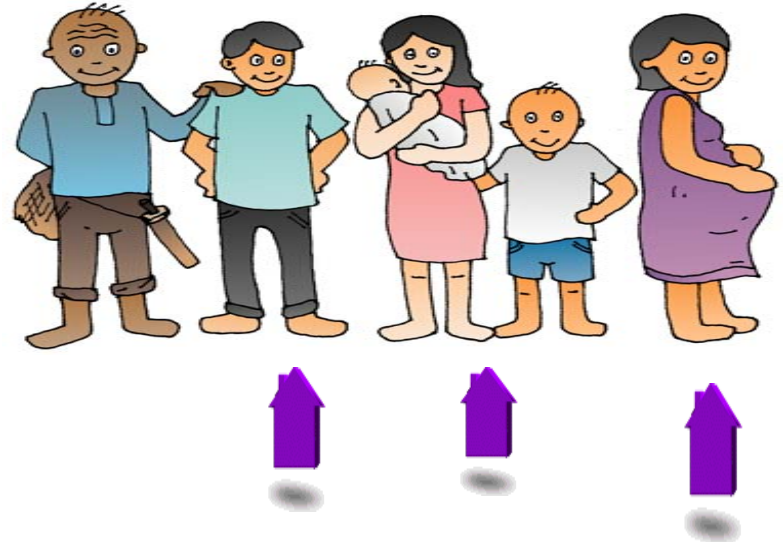


# MOSTLY AFFECTED

- MALE YOUNG ADULTS

## VULNERABLE POPULATION

- PREGNANT WOMEN
- CHILDREN



# Program Thrust

- Vision: Malaria-free Philippines by the year 2020.
- Mission: To empower the health workers, the population at risk, and all other concerned to eliminate malaria in the Philippines
- Goal: Malaria is eliminated as a public health problem in all endemic provinces.



# Strategies

- Provision of early diagnosis and prompt treatment
- Planning and implementation of selective and sustainable preventive measures
- Early detection, containment or prevention of malaria epidemics
- Strengthening local capacities in basic and applied research to promote assessment of the country's malaria situation.



# *MAJOR CHALLENGES*

- Improving the managerial and technical capacities in MCP
- Working beyond the health sector to reach out to remote communities
- Empowering the communities at risk, including the indigenous peoples, to become active partners and not just passive recipients of health services
- Detecting and responding early to control outbreaks and preventing its occurrence
- Combating drug resistance



# Basis for Changing treatment policy

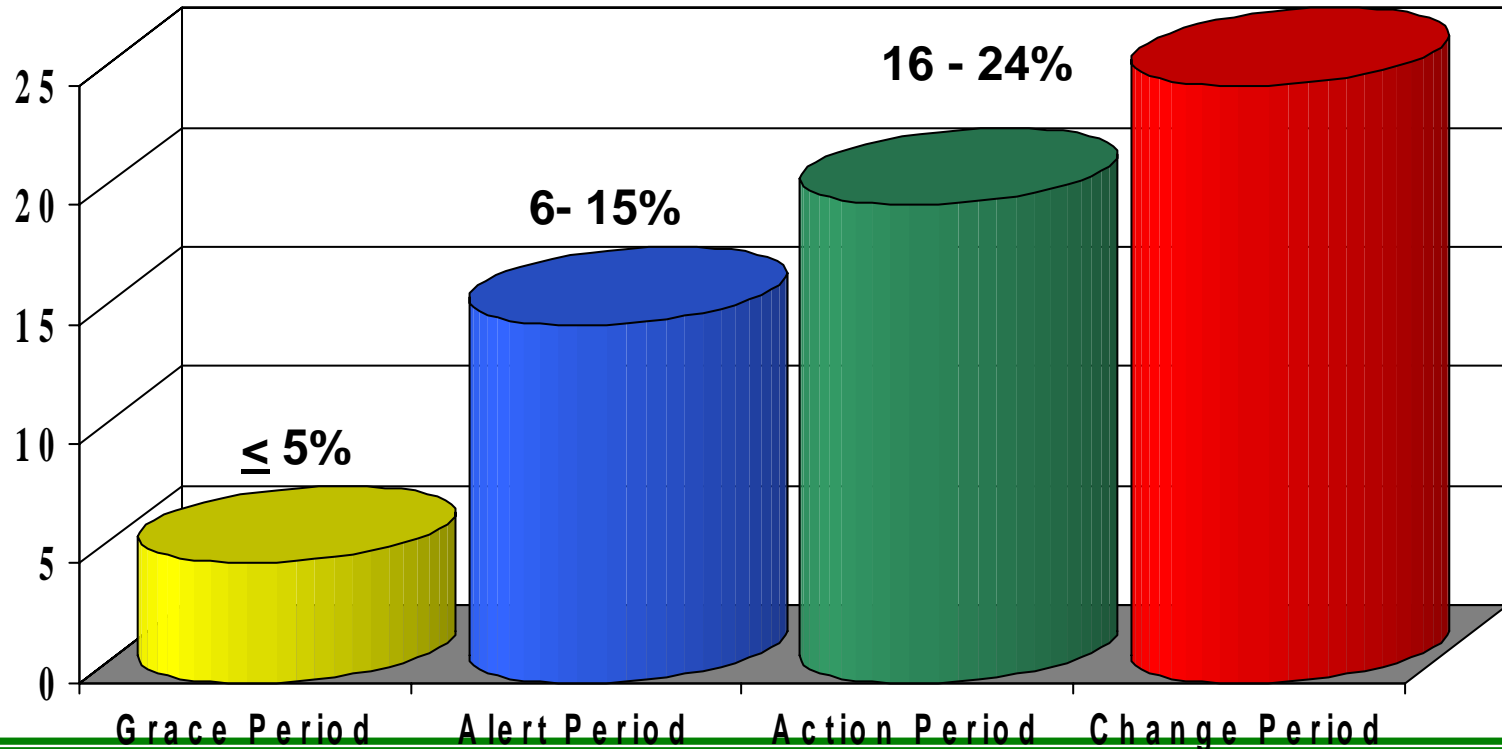
Treatment Failure Rate

CQ >>>25%

SP >25%



≥ 25%



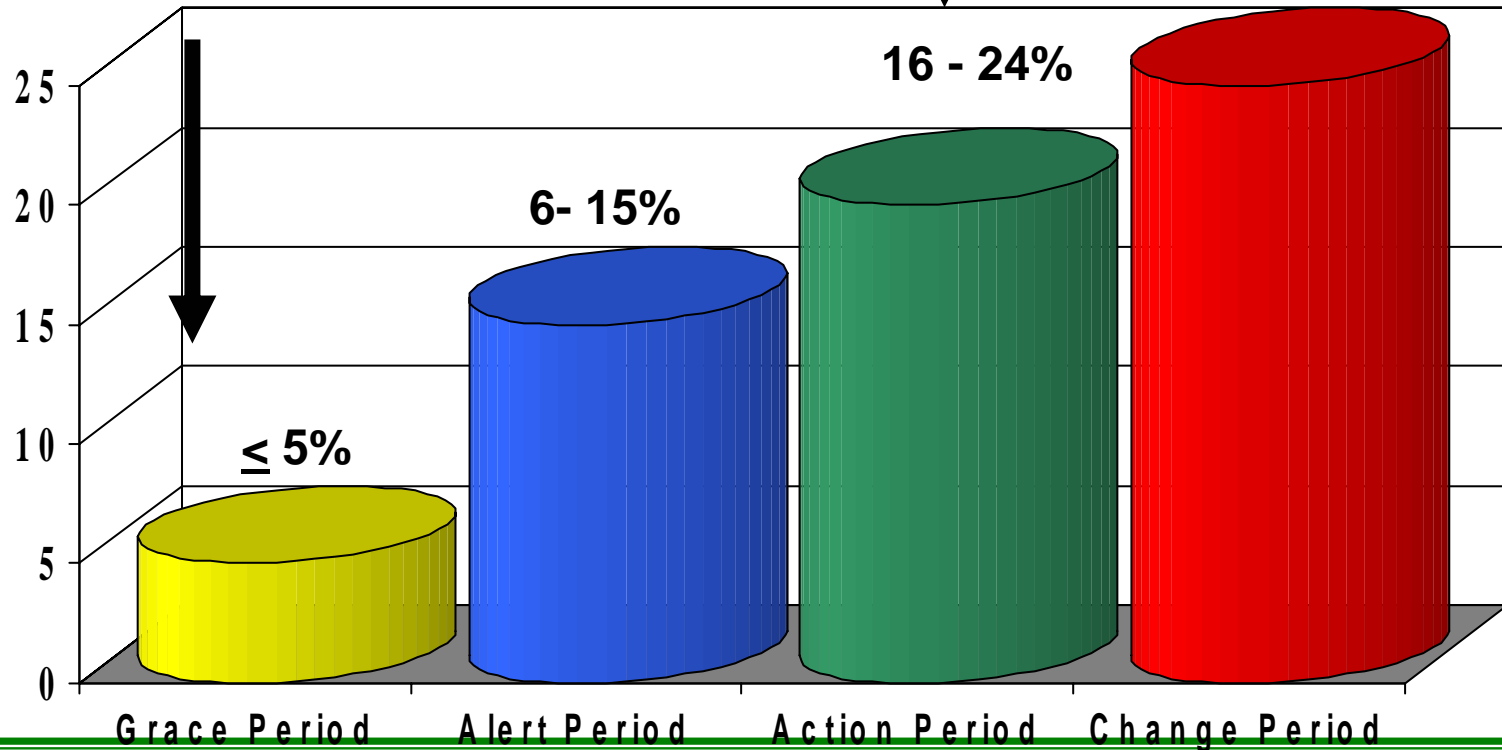


# Current Treatment Failure Rate To CQ+SP as first-line drug

**CO-ARTEM**  
100% Efficacy

>15%

≥ 25%



# CURRENT INITIATIVES

- I. Global Fund – Malaria Component
  - 5 years (2yrs.): \$11M (\$6.7M)
  - 25 provinces
- II. Infectious Disease Surveillance & Control Project
  - 3 provinces
  - 2004 final year



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# Proposed Project

- Roll Back Malaria Expansion – Mindanao
  - AUSAid supported project
  - 6 regions



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# Thank you!

