Malaria situation in Thailand 2007-2008

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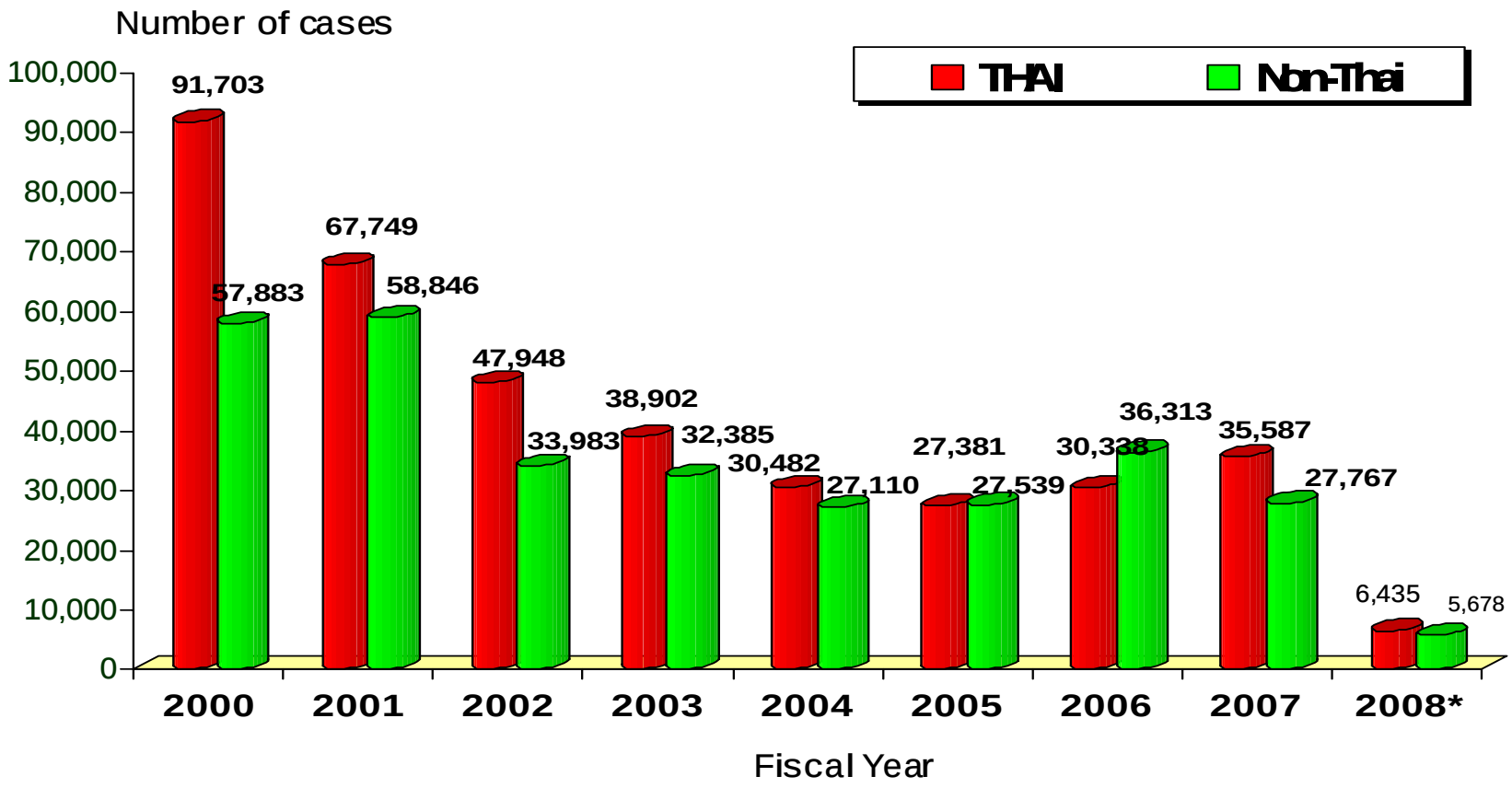
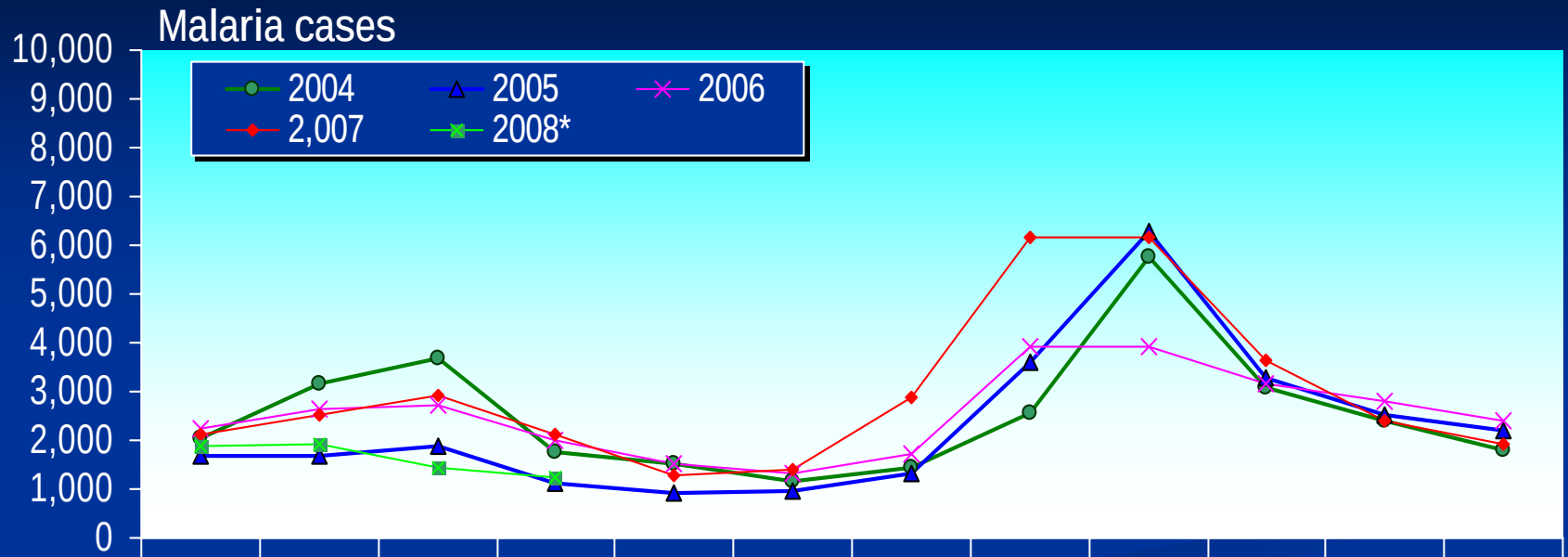
Executive Board and Partners Meeting, March 17-19, 2008, Siem Reap, Cambodia

Thai and Non-Thai malaria cases Fiscal Year 2000-2008*



Malaria Cluster, Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health.
Fiscal Year :Oct - Sep * Preliminary data

Monthly malaria cases, FY 2004-2008*

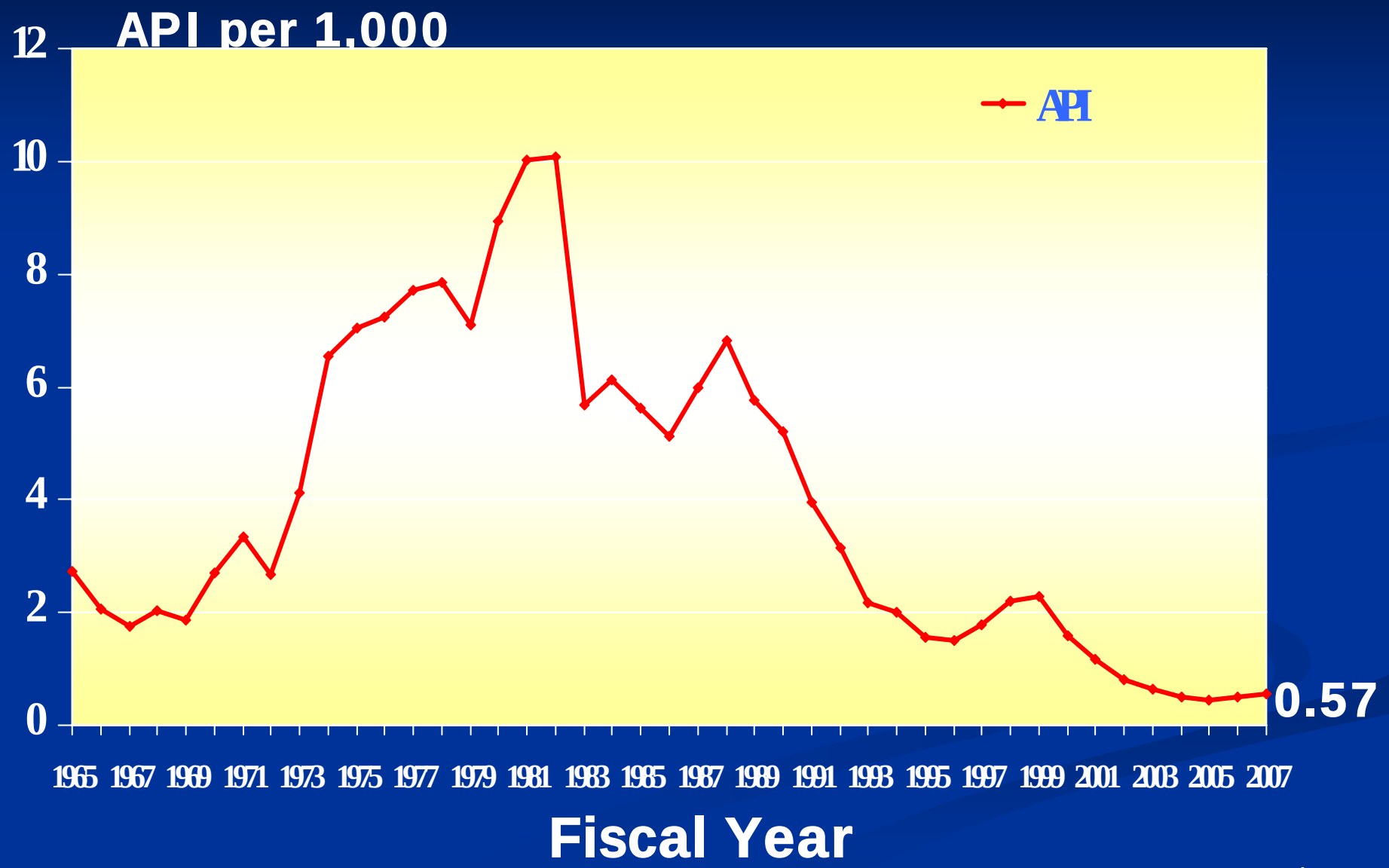


	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
2004	2,057	3,144	3,688	1,772	1,503	1,157	1,422	2,545	5,743	3,061	2,384	1,788	47,948
2005	1,667	1,663	1,866	1,107	927	955	1,306	3,581	6,271	3,300	2,539	2,199	38,902
2006	2,252	2,628	2,717	1,990	1,518	1,318	1,717	3,902	3,904	3,180	2,796	2,416	30,264
2007	2,125	2,537	2,980	2,128	1,273	1,407	2,884	6,176	6,169	3,638	2,403	1,903	27,381
2008*	1,862	1,907	1,440	1,226									6,435

Month

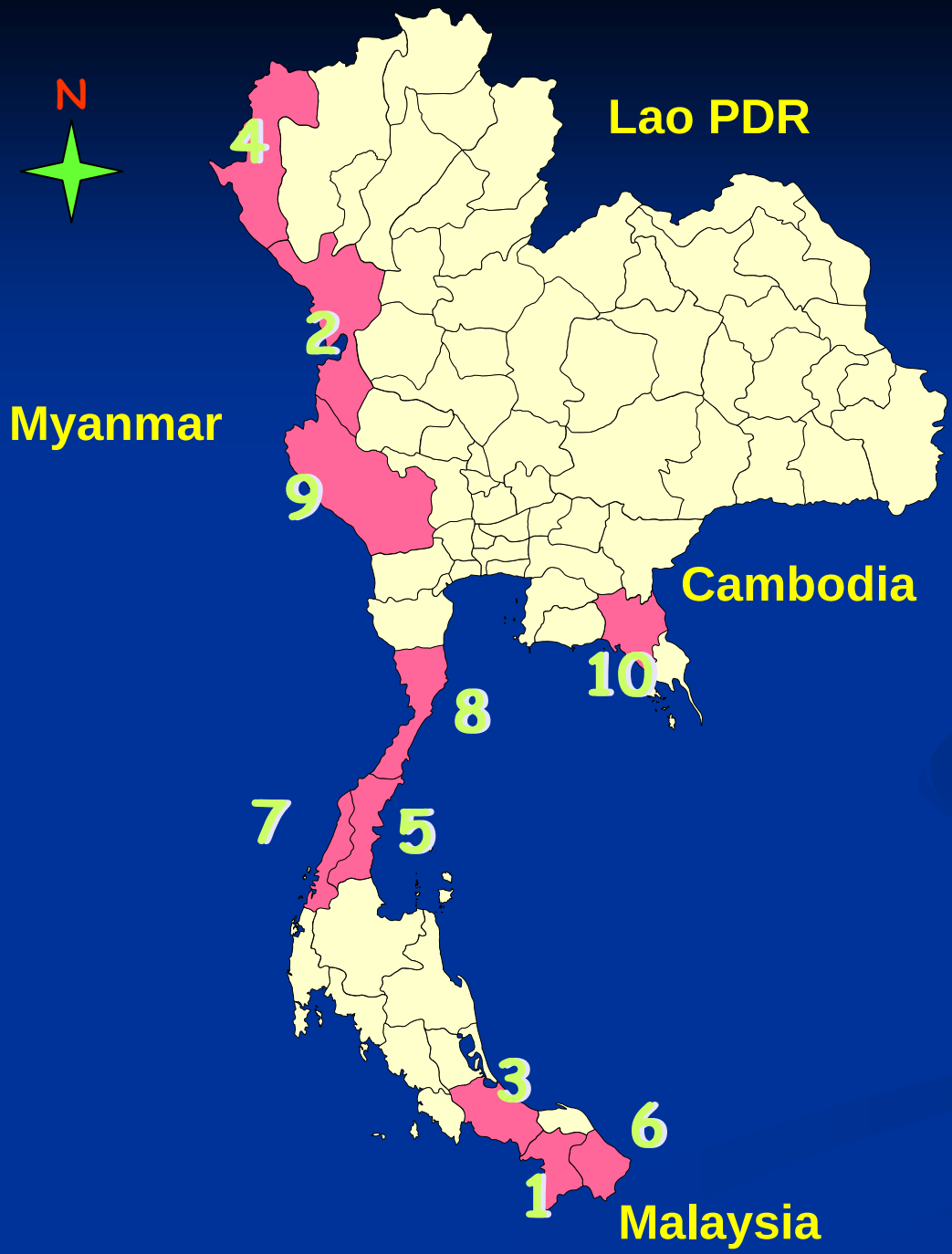
Source: Malaria Cluster, Department of Disease Control, MoPH

Annual Parasite Incidence (API), Thailand, 1965-2007



Source: Malaria Cluster, Department of Disease Control, MoPH

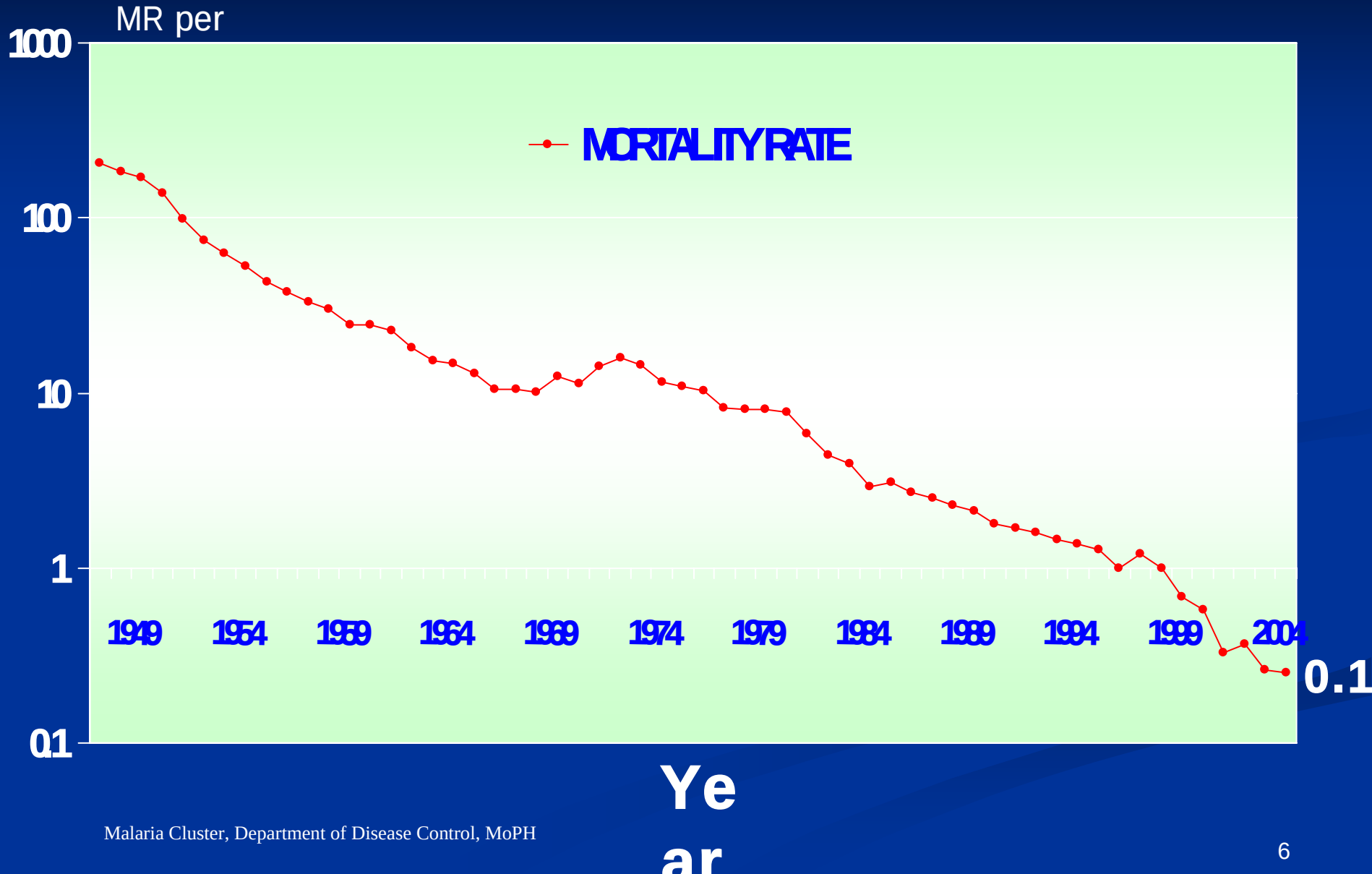
Map showing Top Ten Provinces of Thailand with highest malaria cases, FY2007



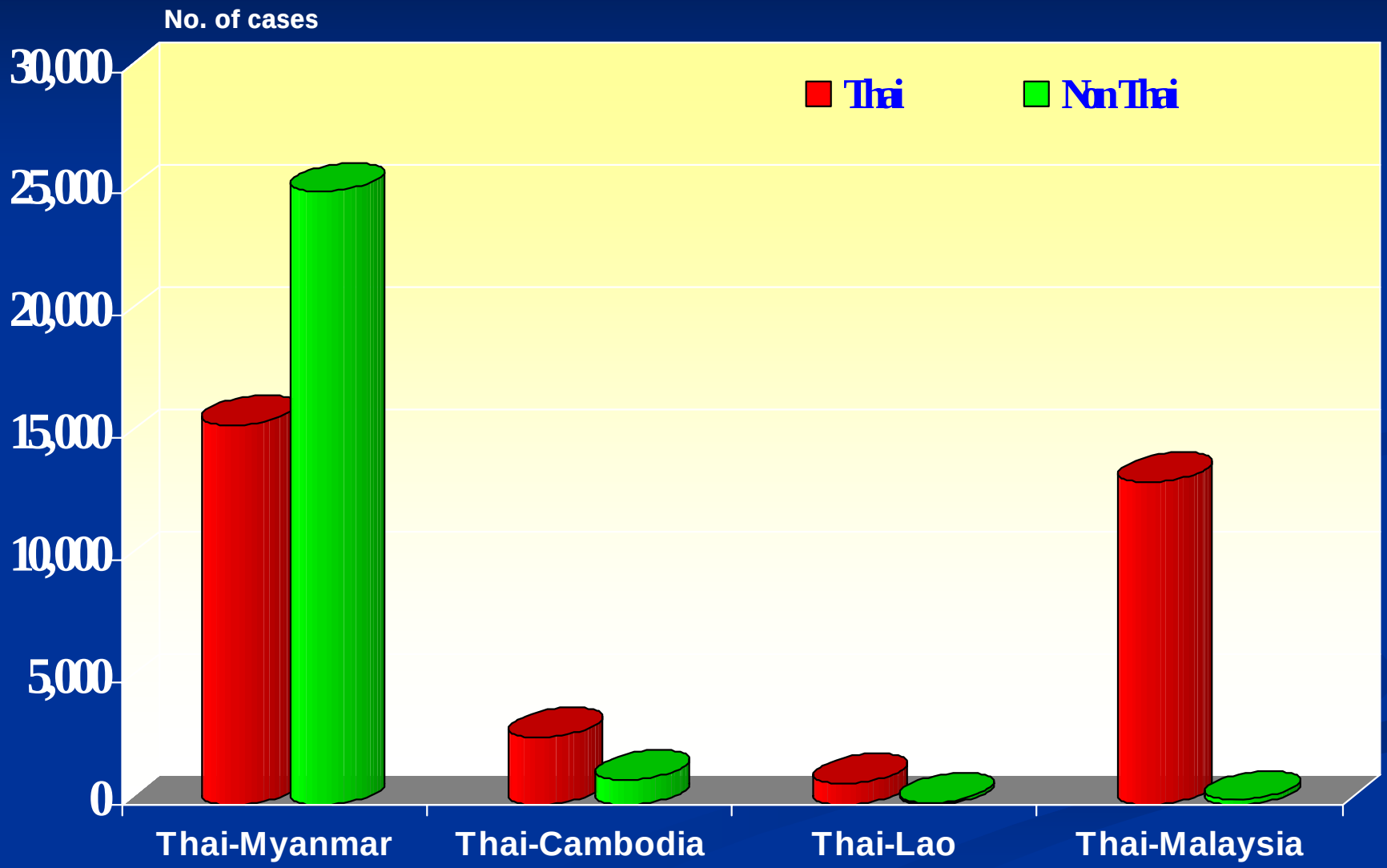
1. Yala (7,481)
2. Tak (5,829)
3. Songkla (3,953)
4. Mae Hong Son (2,119)
5. Chumporn (1,998)
6. Narathiwat (1,728)
7. Ranong (1,482)
8. Prachuap Khiri Khan (1,321)
9. Kanchanaburi (1,163)
10. Chanthaburi (1,101)

Source: Malaria Cluster, Department of Disease Control, MoPH

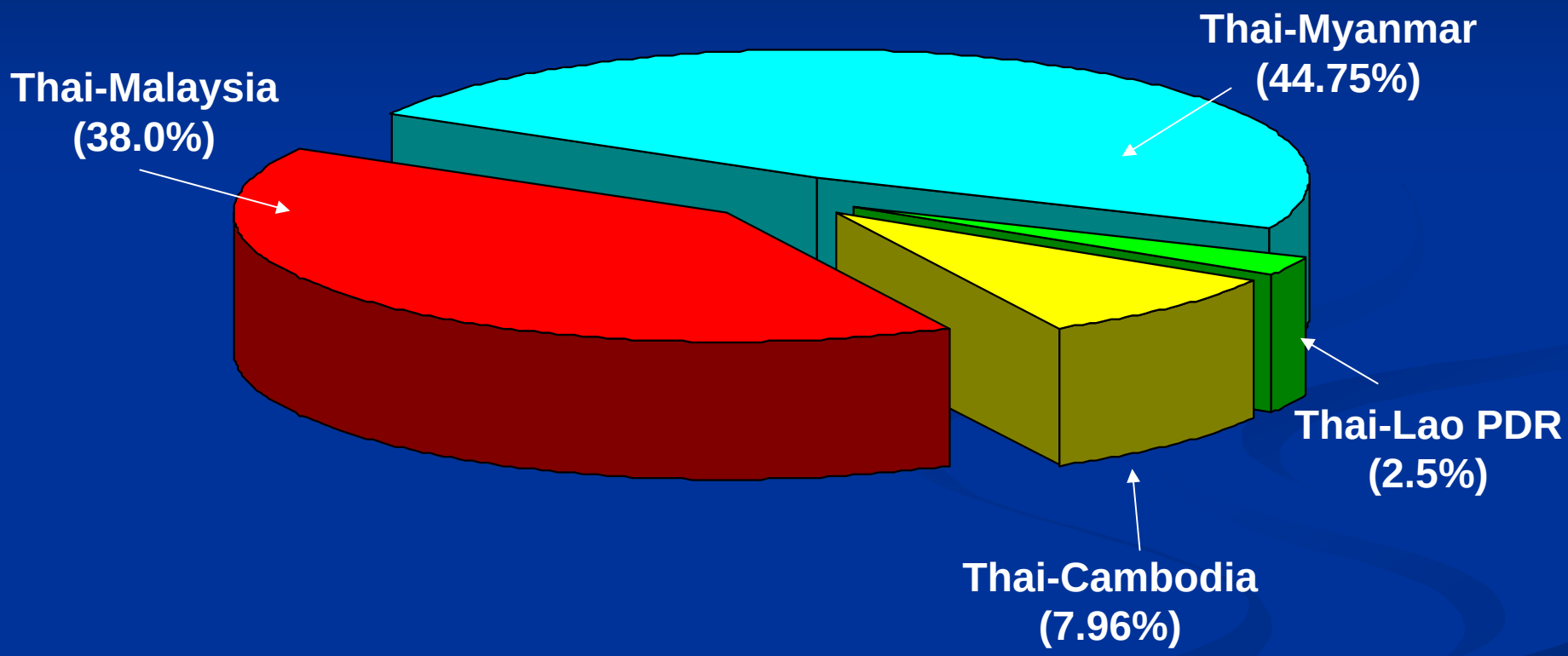
Malaria Mortality Rate, Thailand, 1949-2006.



Number of Thai and Non Thai cases by border site Fiscal Year 2007

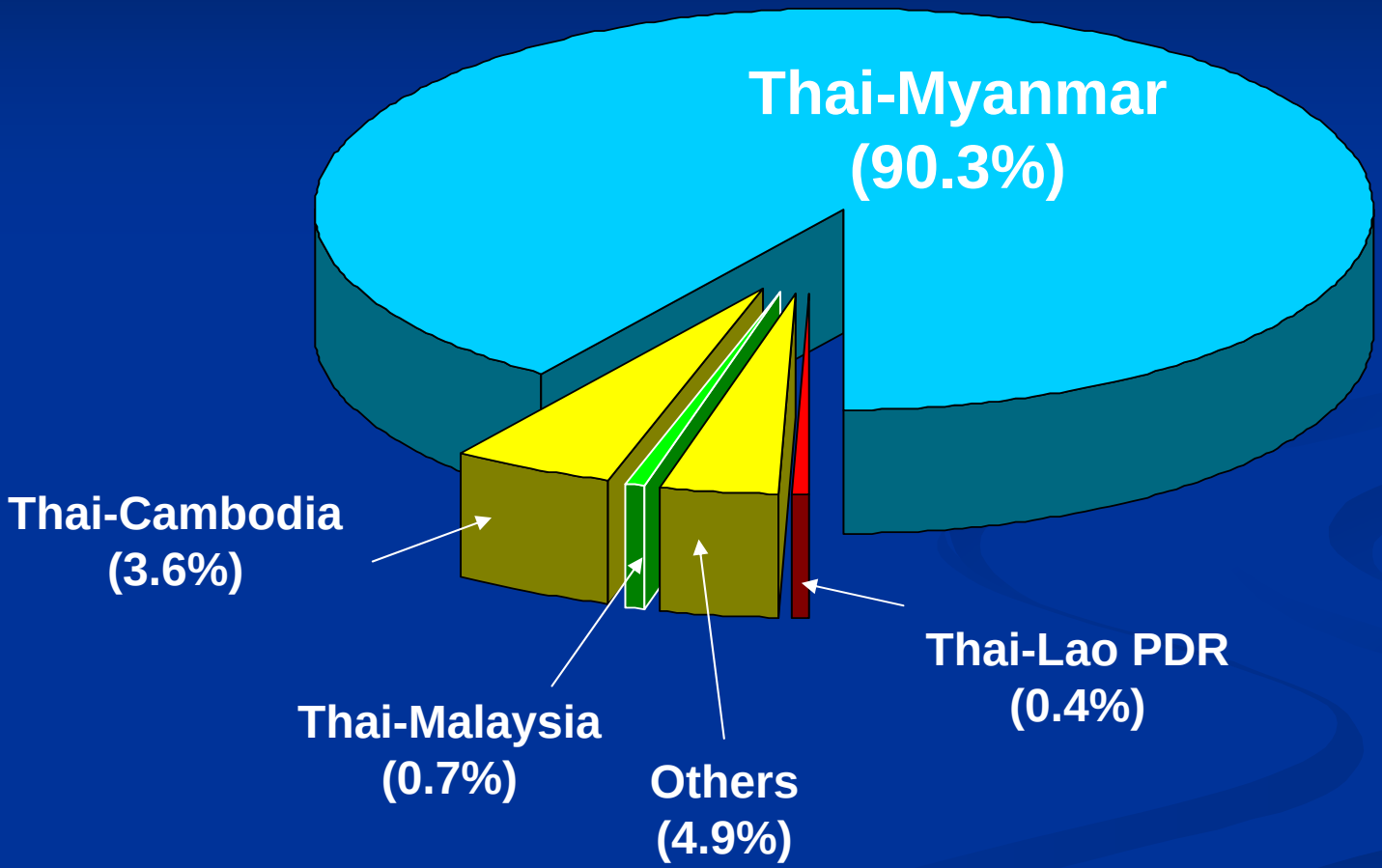


Proportion of Thai cases by border sites, Thailand, Fiscal Year 2007



Source: Malaria Cluster, Department of Disease Control, MoPH

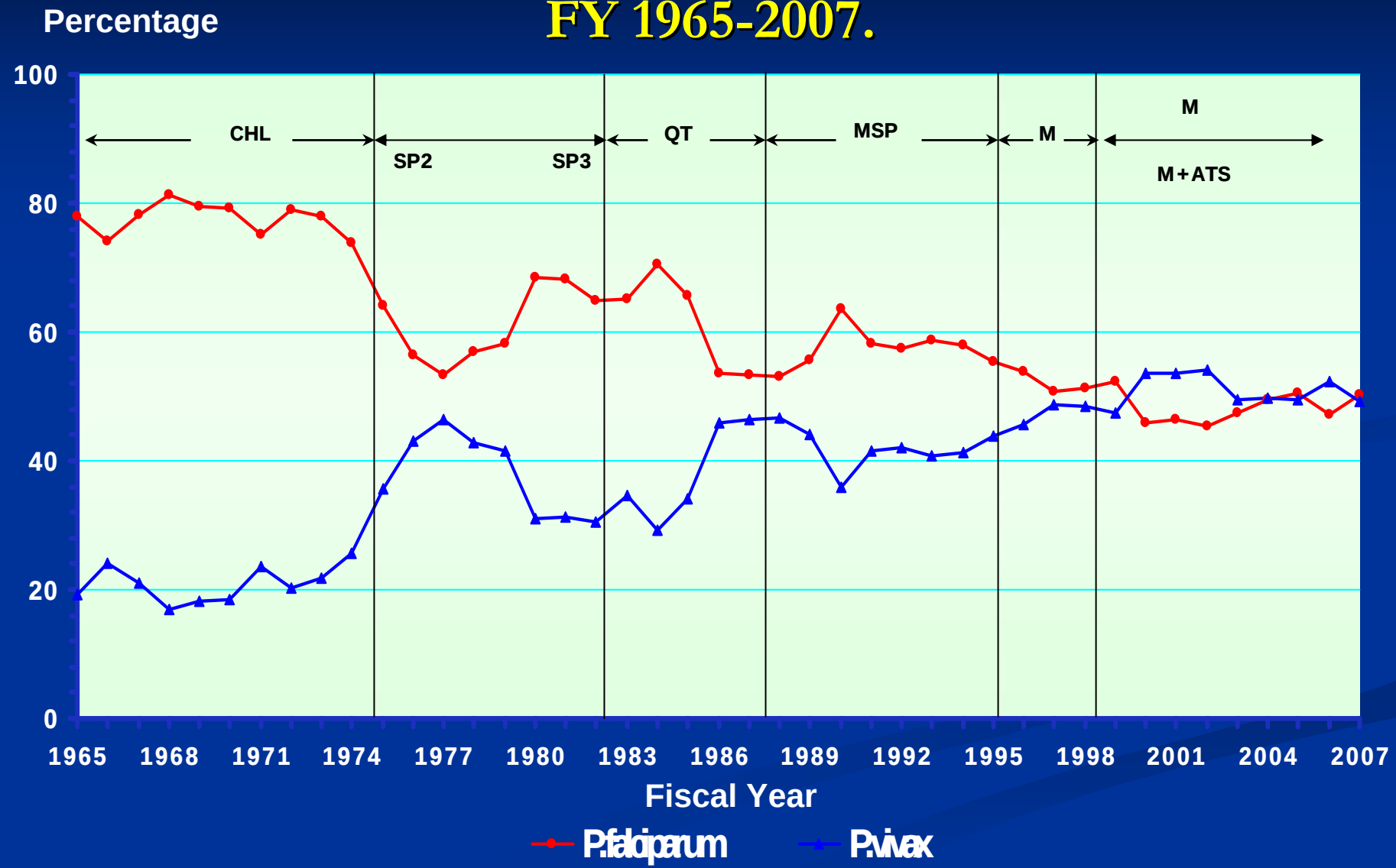
Proportion of foreign nationals cases by border sites, Thailand, Fiscal Year 2007

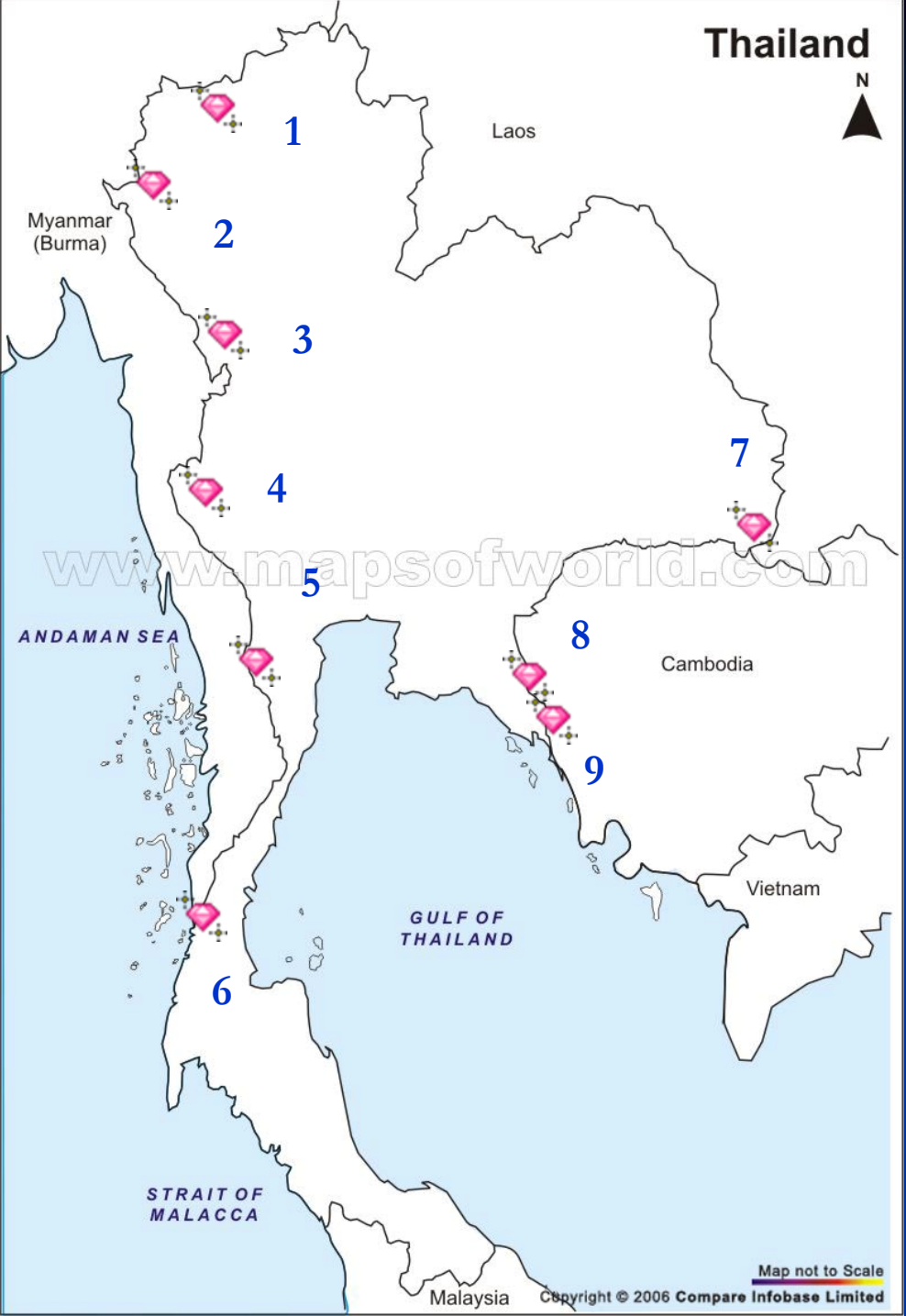


Source: Malaria Cluster, Department of Disease Control, MoPH

Monitoring of Anti-malarial drug resistance in Thailand

Proportion of malaria parasite species in relation to the National drug policy, Thailand, FY 1965-2007.

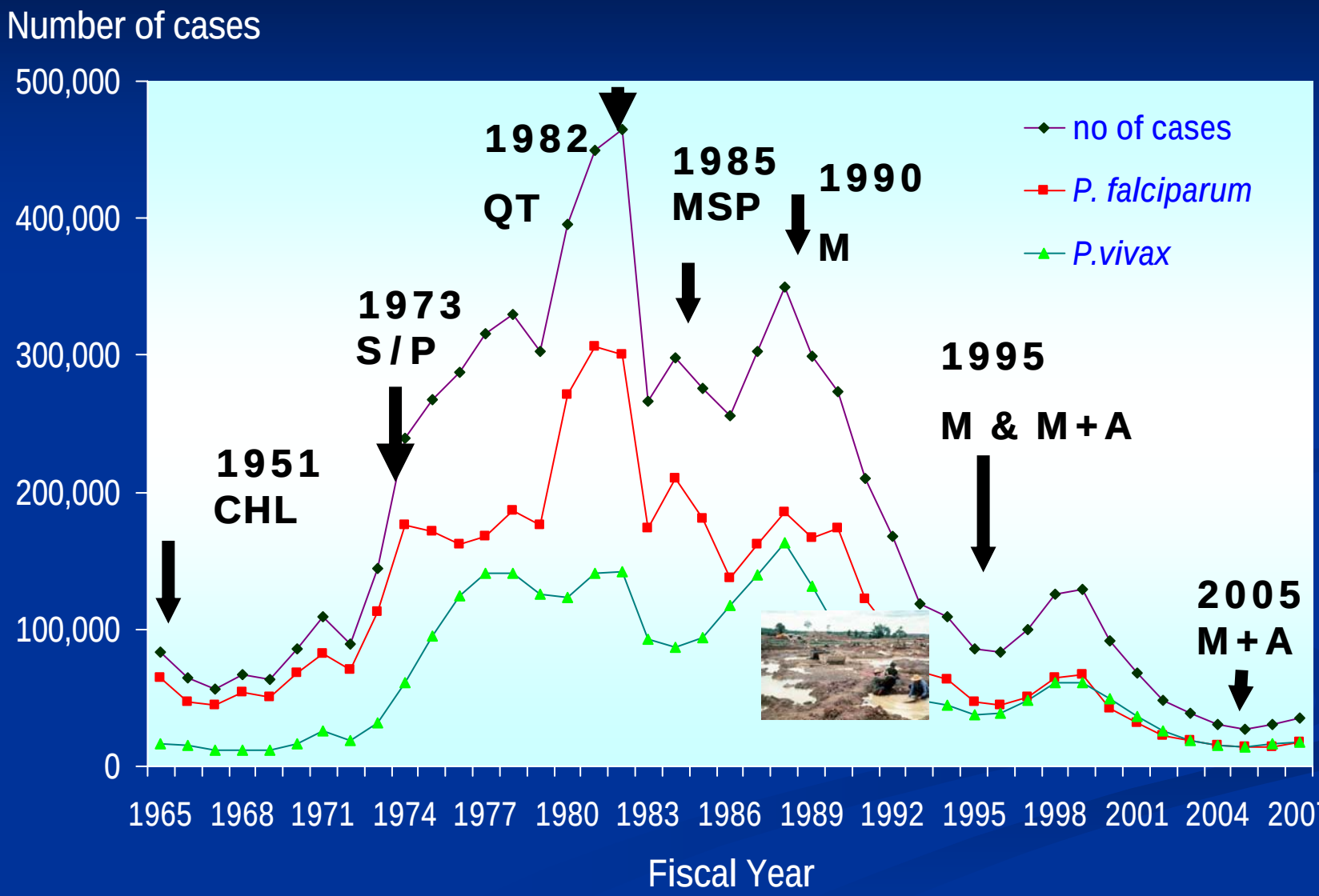




Nine Provinces as sentinel sites for monitoring of drug resistance

1. Chiang Mai
2. Mae Hong Son
3. Tak
4. Kanchanaburi
5. Ratchaburi
6. Ranong
7. Ubon Ratchathani
8. Chanthaburi
9. Trat

No. of Malaria Cases by Parasite Species and 1st Line Drug Regimens for *P. falciparum*, Thailand, 1965-2007



Source: Malaria Cluster, Department of Disease Control, MoPH

National Drug Policy for *falciparum* malaria, January 2008 onward

Age (year)	1st		2nd		3rd	
	ATS (tab)	M (tab)	ATS (tab)	M (tab)	ATS (tab)	P (mg)
14+	4	3	4	2	4	30
8 -13	3	2	3	1 ½	2	15
3-7	2	1 1/2	2	1	2	10
1-2	1	3/4	1	½	1	5
6-11m	1	1/2	1	1/3	-	-
Refer children <6 m and pregnancy women to hospital						

ATS = 50 mg, M = 250 mg

Why multi-drug resistance was constraint to Malaria Elimination in Thailand?

- High population movement along the border still happened from both side, especially during harvesting and agriculture season.
- Unknown factors influence to multi drug resistance, more further research are needed.

Containment of the constraints to Malaria Elimination

Malaria Control strategy will comprise:

- (i) **Surveillance**: Increasing the accessibility to health care system among Thai and Non Thai people.
- (ii) **Parasite control**: RDT will be used for malaria diagnosis in remote areas.
- (iii) **Vector control**: Increasing the coverage of LLN, ITN and mosquito net used among the ethnic minority and high risk groups.
- (iv) **Behavioral Change Communication (BCC) and appropriate IEC materials** in local languages will be distributed to population at risk.
- (v) **Strengthening of capacity building for health personnel at all level** (provincial, district and health center level).

Thank you for your attention