

# 13<sup>th</sup> ACTMalaria EB & Partners Meeting

16 – 18 March 2009

Vientiane, Lao PDR

# Phillipines

- Current Burden of Malaria
  - 59 of the 81 provinces are malaria endemic
  - 11 million Filipinos are at risk of getting malaria
  - 22 provinces are malaria-free
  - 2007:
    - 36,235 malaria cases (2.3% increase from 2006)
    - 72 deaths ( 42% decrease from 2006)

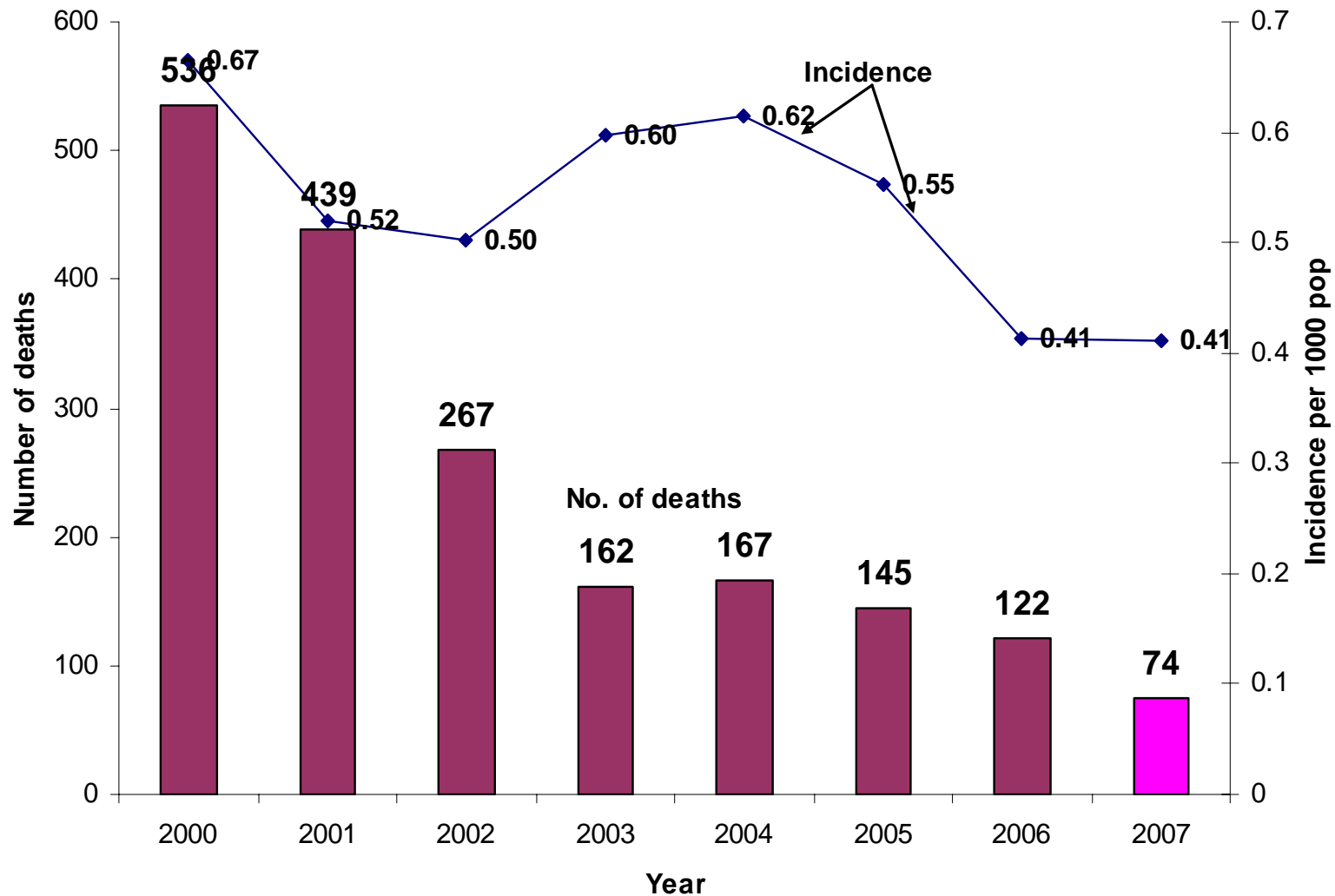


# Philippines: Elimination

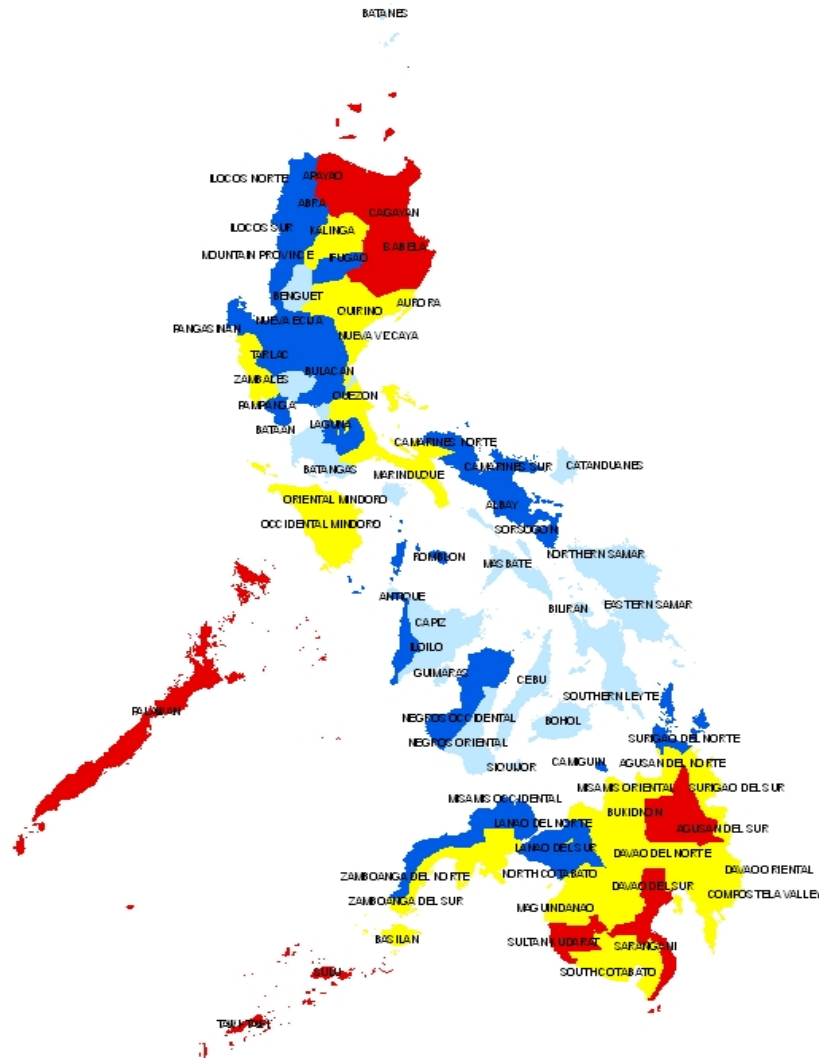
- Goal :- Malaria free PHI by 2020
  - Health Sector Reform Agenda
- Milestones:-
  - Vizayas free of malaria by 2011;
  - Luzon free of malaria by 2015
  - Zero deaths due to malaria by 2014 (RCC objective)
- MDG #6: to have halted and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria by 2015

# PHILIPPINES

## Malaria incidence and number of deaths



# GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF MALARIA, PHILIPPINES (7-year Ave, 2001 – 2007)



## Category A Provinces

- average of >1000 cases
- 7 provinces (from 26 provinces)



## Category B Provinces

- average of 100 - < 1000 cases
- 26 provinces (from 22 provinces)



## Category C Provinces

- average of < 100 cases
- 26 provinces (from 18 provinces)

## Category D Provinces



- absence of indigenous malaria case

- 22 provinces (from 13 provinces)

Source: Malaria Control Program, 2006

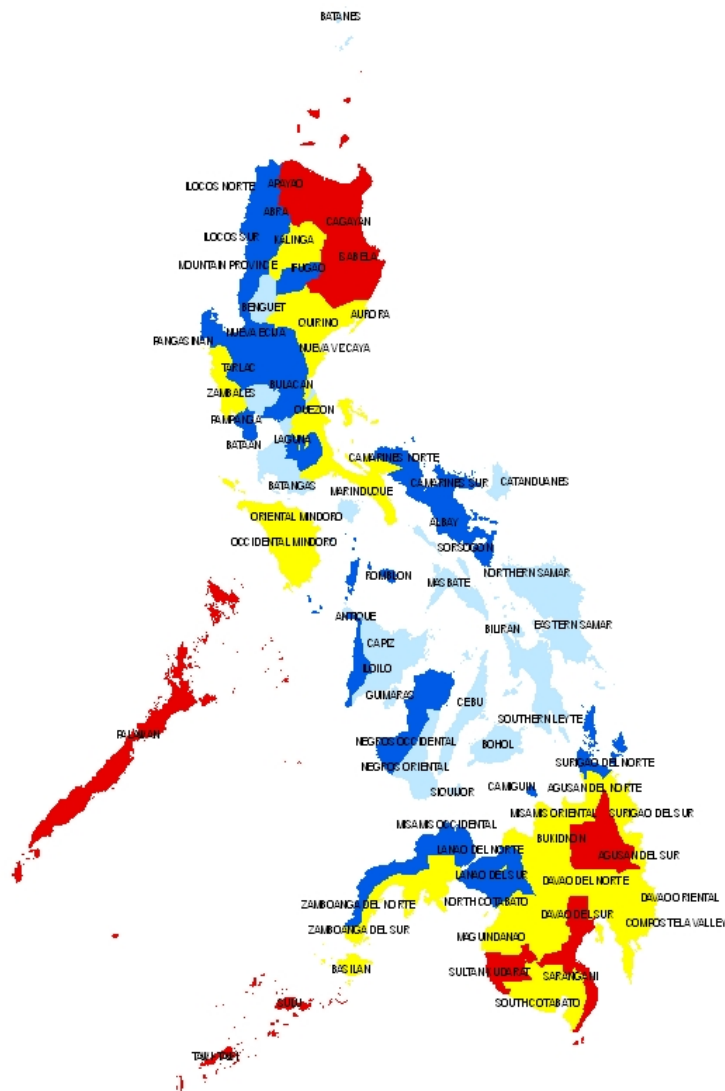


# GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF MALARIA CASES PHILIPPINES, 2001 - 2007

## Category D Provinces



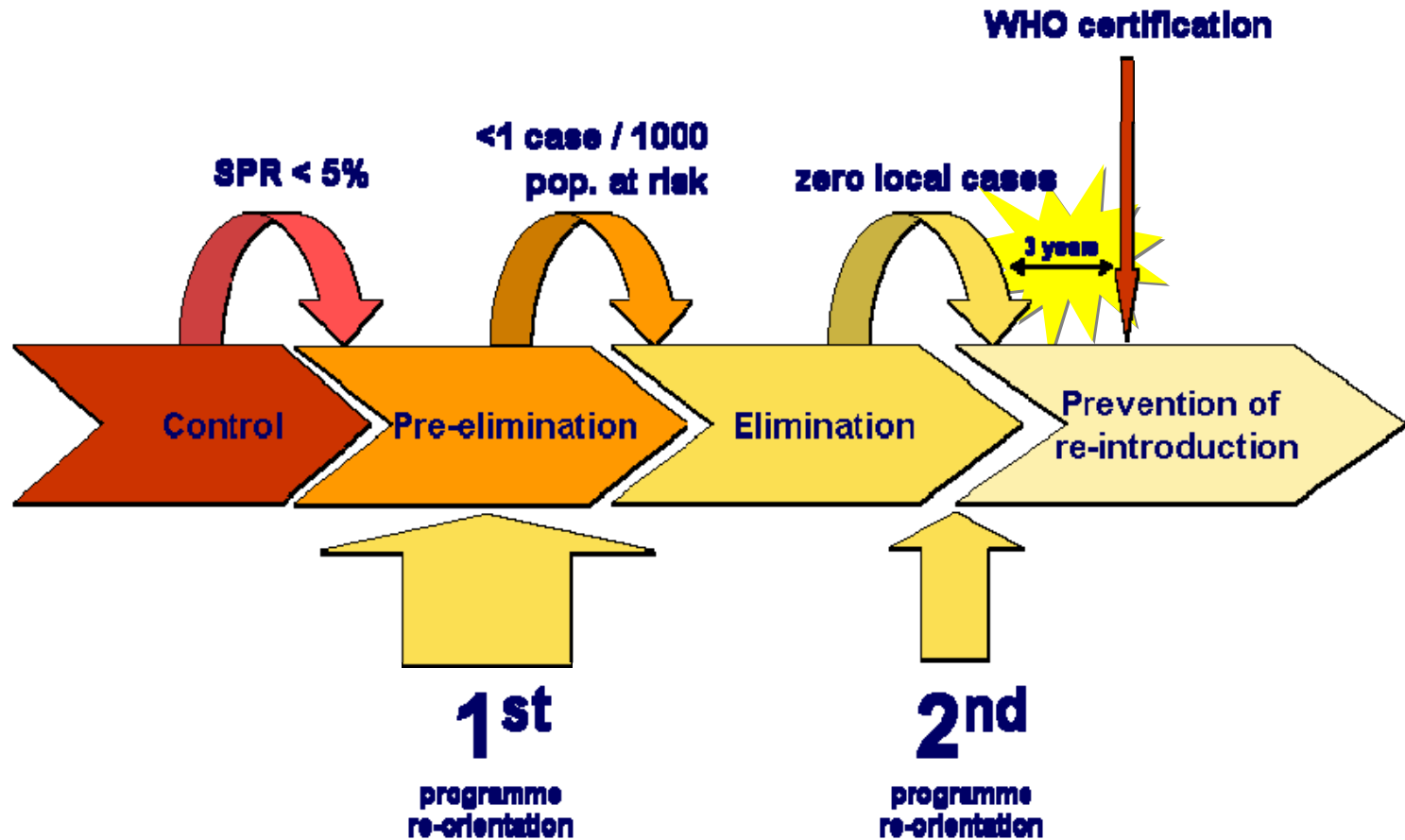
- 22 provinces  
7 (Luzon); 13 (Visayas),  
2 (Mindanao)



- Benguet
- Cavite
- Masbate
- Cebu
- Bohol
- Catanduanes
- Aklan
- Capiz
- Guimaras
- Siquijor
- Biliran
- Iloilo
- Northern Leyte
- Southern Leyte
- Northern Samar
- Camiguin
- Albay
- Sorsogon
- W. Samar
- E. Samar
- Marinduque
- Surigao N.



# From malaria control to elimination



# Malaria Control Program

9 Provinces in pre-elimination status (API < 0.1/1000)

Province	API
– Abra	0.01/1000
– La Union	0.01/1000
– Negros Oriental	0.01/1000
– Camarines Sur	0.02/1000
– Lanao del Norte	0.06/1000
– Antique	0.07/1000
– Pangasinan	0.08/1000
– Laguna	0.08/1000
– Camarines Norte	0.09/1000





# Quirino province

- **2007 Endemic Population: 139,549**
- **6 Municipalities**
- **79 Priority Barangays**

## Objective 1: Early Diagnosis and Prompt Treatment

### Number of Health Facilities Provided with Microscope

Health Facility	ROUND 2	ROUND 5
Rural Health Unit (RHU)	6	-
Barangay Malaria Microscopy Center (BMMC)	4	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>

### Number of Health Facilities with Malaria Diagnostic and Treatment Services

Health Facility	ROUND 2	ROUND 5
Provincial Hospital	1	1
District Hospitals	3	3
Rural Health Unit (RHU)	6	6
Barangay Malaria Microscopy Center (BMMC)	4	6
Rapid Diagnostic Test Sites	34	34
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>50</b>

## Objective 2: VECTOR CONTROL

### Number of Bed nets Distributed

Municipality	Nets provided by:	
	Round 2	Round 5
Aglipay	2,769	5,954
Cabarroguis	3,140	8,180
Diffun	3,404	6,356
Maddela	2,718	10,782
Nagtipunan	4,472	6,168
Saguday	0	4,984
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,053</b>	<b>42,424</b>

- LLIN briefer and Malaria Flyers (Ilocano Version) produced & distributed prior to distribution of nets.

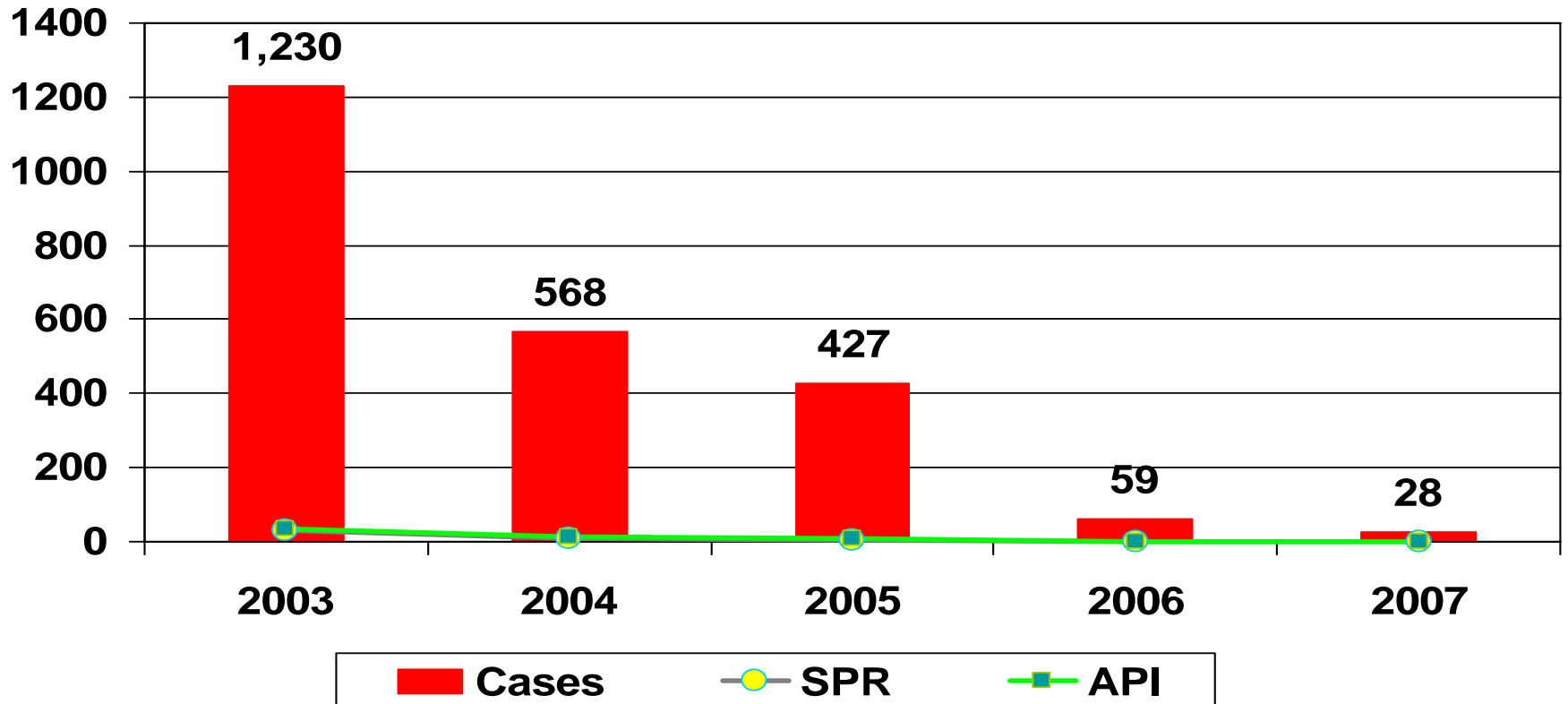
## Objective 2: VECTOR CONTROL

### Number & Percentage of Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS)

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Round 5</b>
<b>Aglipay</b>	<b>1,119</b>
<b>Cabarroguis</b>	<b>727</b>
<b>Diffun</b>	<b>1,163</b>
<b>Maddela</b>	<b>894</b>
<b>Nagtipunan</b>	<b>1,449</b>
<b>Saguday</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,352</b>

- 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle is on-going.

# Confirmed Malaria Cases QUIRINO Province 2003-2007



	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Cases</b>	1230	568	427	59	28
<b>SPR</b>	29.45	10.2	5.24	1.23	
<b>API</b>	7.62	3.42	2.5	0.33	

# Elimination programme -- approaches

- Detection of all malaria cases
- Prevention of onward transmission
- Management of malaria foci
- Management of importation of malaria parasites

Driven by capacity building in malaria epidemiology, entomology

# Strategies:

- Detection of all malaria cases
  - Implement new treatment policy
  - Strengthen microscopy services with retraining and redeployment
  - MBS and treatment is suspected foci
  - QA of all slides
  - Sari sari stores should stop dispensing drugs

# Strategies:

- Prevention of onward transmission
  - Regional cross border coordination and control (border malaria operations)
  - RDT/Microscopy to be deployed to screen cross border travellers with treatment
  - Follow up cases at the barangay level with BHWs



# Strategies:

- Management of malaria foci
  - Case investigation and Immediate notification of cases
  - IRS with high coverage (>80%) in focal village or situ
  - LLIN full coverage

# Strategies:

- Management of importation of malaria parasites
- Follow up of all cases every week
  - Pf for 28 days
  - Pv for 60 days (monthly for 4 more months)

- In vivo test can be done

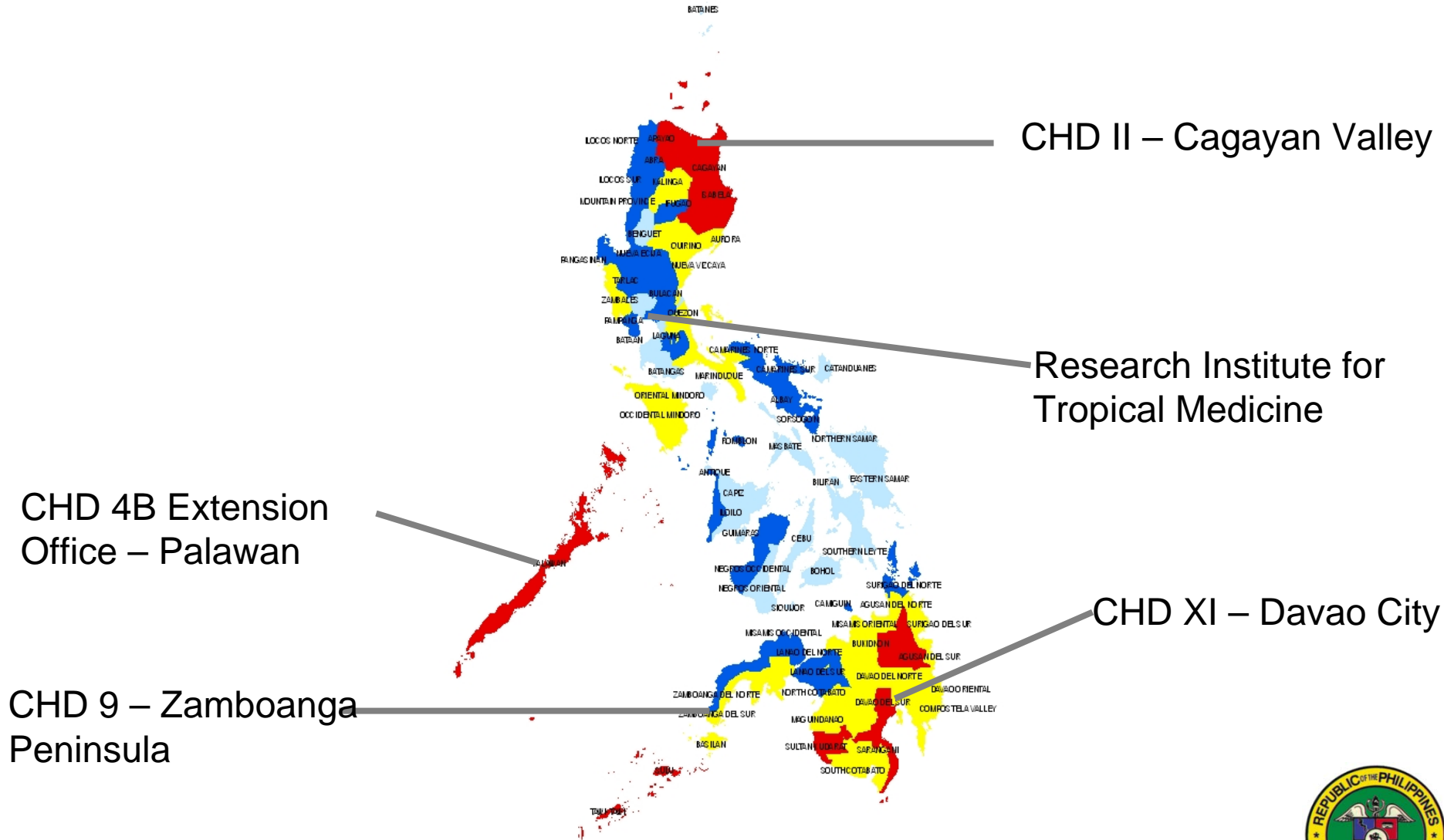
(optional)

# III. Highlights of Accomplishments

- A. Diagnosis and Treatment – Health Service Delivery
  - Established/Expanded Diagnostic and Treatment Centers
    - Hospitals, RHU's, BMMC, RDT Centers (1,472 facilities)
  - Quality Assurance System for Microscopy
    - Provinces with QA system: 20
  - Giemsa Stain Preparation Centers
  - Quality Assurance System for anti-malarials

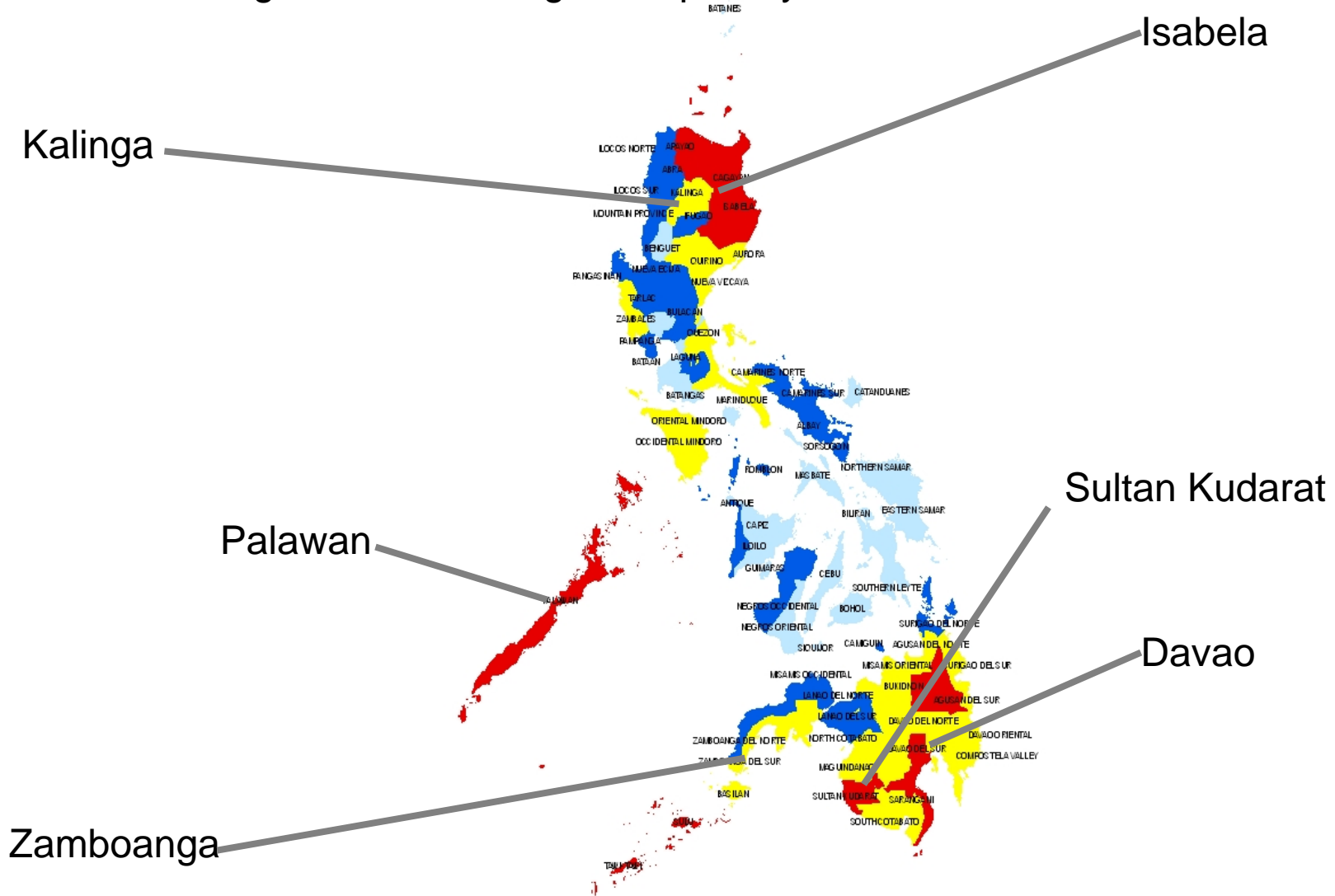


# ZONAL GIEMSA STAIN PRODUCTION CENTERS



# SENTINEL SITES (Therapeutic Efficacy Surveillance)

Monitor treatment response of 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> line anti-malarial drugs  
to detect signs of decreasing susceptibility

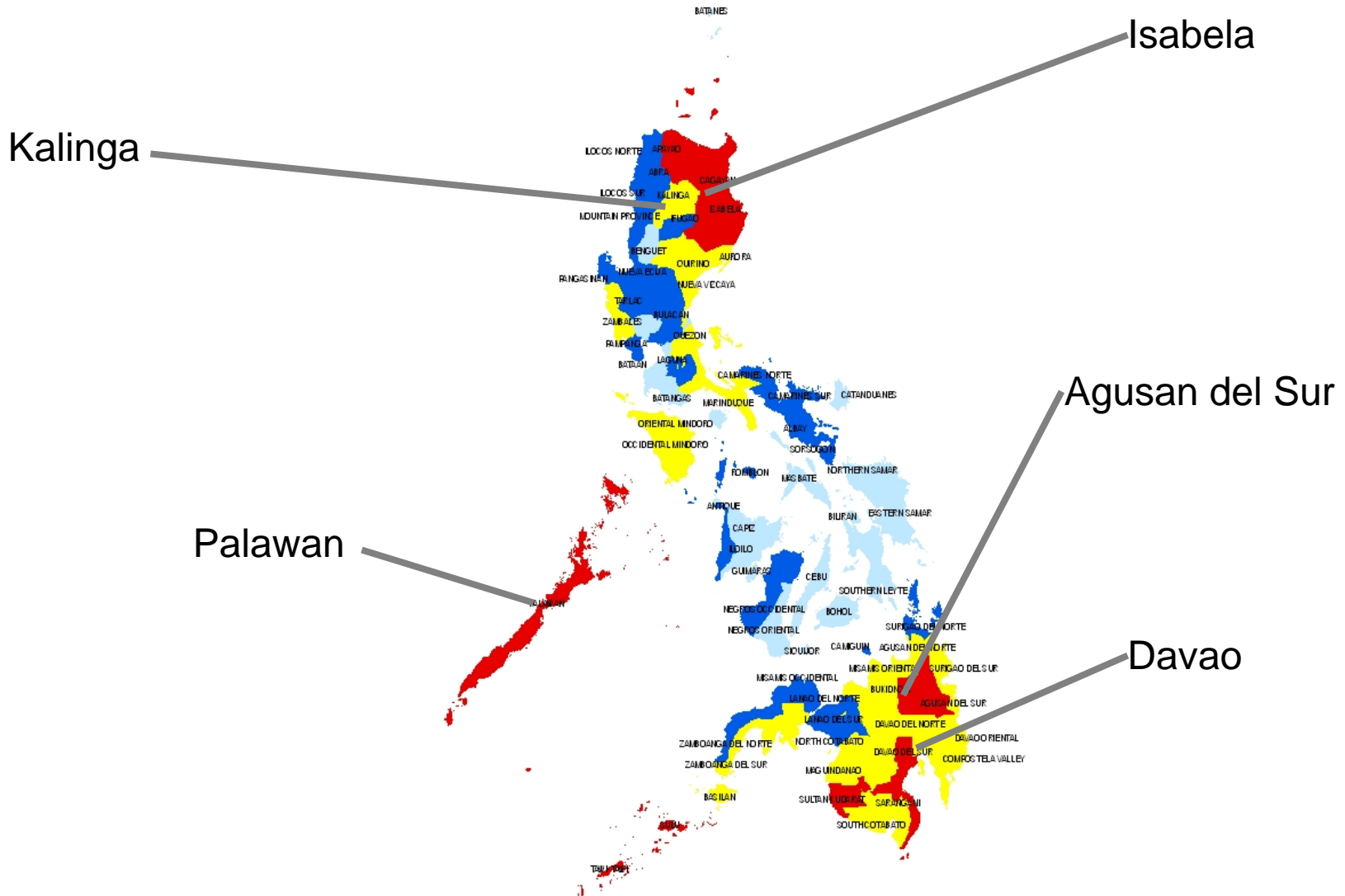


# Highlights of Accomplishments

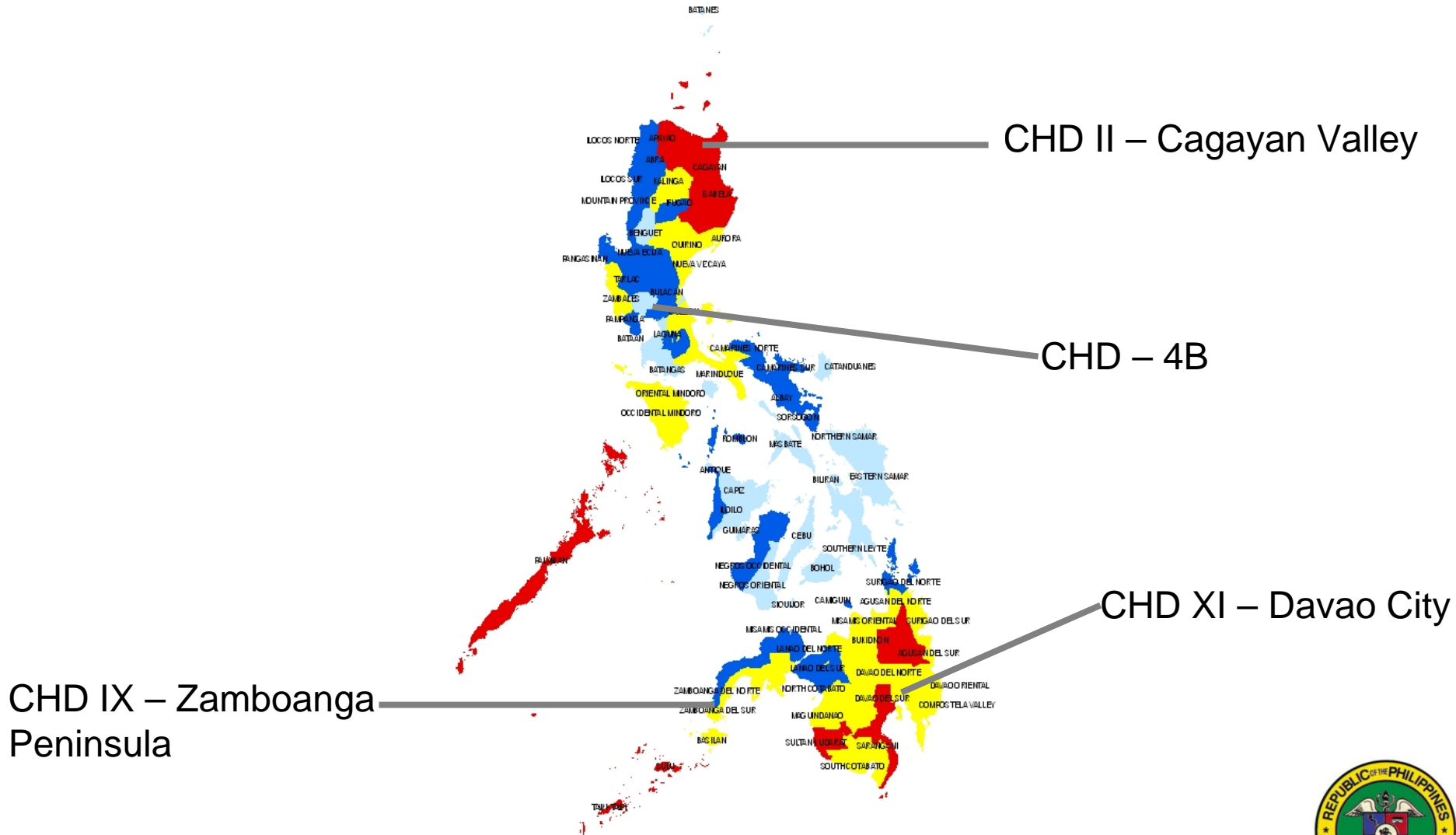
- B. Vector Control
  - Use of Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLIN)
    - Triple Distribution Scheme
    - LLIN for free
  - Re-treatment of Mosquito Nets
  - Indoor Residual Spraying: 108,697
  - No. of ITNs distributed: 1,287,565
  - QA for insecticide
  - Established zonal stockpile centers (CHD & provincial levels)



# INSECTICIDE MONITORING SENTINEL SITES (Bio-assay & Susceptibility Testing)



# ZONAL STOCKPILE CENTERS





# Philippines: Best Practices

- Political support
  - National and local government commitments
- Quality Assurance System for Microscopy
- Drug resistance monitoring
- Establishment of the Philippine Malaria Network (Public private partnership)
  - A non-government organization supporting malaria initiatives

# Program Updates

- Program Integration
  - Training on integrated management of Malaria, TB, Filaria , Schistosomiasis, FBD and STH
    - Med Techs and Microscopist
    - RHU Physicians
  - GF supported activity

# Program updates

- Revised Treatment Protocol for malaria cases
  - ACT as first line
  - Orientation/training on the new guidelines
- Reviewing/finalization of the MOP for malaria
- Out-patient Health insurance package – approved by the Philhealth

# Program updates

- Pharmaceutical Management
  - Establishment of sentinel sites for monitoring drug quality
  - Harmonized drug supply with various GF malaria project and program
  - Developed a course on logistic management
  - Improvement of warehouses (national and local)

# Program Updates

- Vector Control management
  - Established sentinel site for monitoring insecticide resistance
  - Expanded malaria border control
  - Participated in the international study on insecticides resistance

**THANK YOU!**