I. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE

Population, endemicity and malaria burden

Population in thousands) 2008 %
All age groups 511
< 5 years 73 14
≥ 5 years 438 86

Population by malaria endemicity (in thousands) 2008
High transmission ≥ 1/1000 588 99
Low transmission (0-1/1000) 8 0
Malaria-free (0 cases) 3 1
Rural population 613 82

Vector and parasite profiles
Major Anopheles species farauti, koliensis, punctulatus
Plasmodium species falciparum, vivax

Trends in malaria morbidity and mortality

Reported malaria cases, per 1000

Rate of examination, case confirmation, malaria test positivity, % of confirmed cases that are P. falciparum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reported malaria cases, all ages</th>
<th>Reported malaria cases, &lt;5 years</th>
<th>All-cause outpatient consultations, all ages</th>
<th>Examinations</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>P. falciparum</th>
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<td>68 107</td>
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<td>68 107</td>
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<td>4 536</td>
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<td>2 564</td>
<td>278 623</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

No data | <1 | 1-100 | >100

Solomon Islands
II. INTERVENTION POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

### Indoor residual spraying (IRS)
- IRS is the primary vector control intervention.
- IRS is used for prevention and control of epidemics.

### Malaria diagnosis and treatment
- Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector.
- ACT is free of charge for under 5 years old in the public sector.

### IPT
- IPT is used to prevent malaria during pregnancy.

### Case management
- RDTs used at community level.
- A new treatment of P.falciparum was added to the protocol in 2008.

### Parasite resistance
- Parasite resistance to chloroquine is considered a threat to malaria control in the region.