

Thailand

I. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE

Population, endemicity and malaria burden

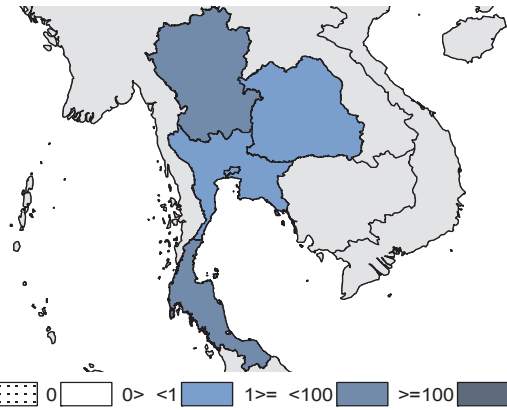
Population (000)	2006	%
All age groups	63 444	
< 5 years	4 514	7
≥ 5 years	58 930	93

Population by malaria endemicity (000)	2006	%
High transmission ≥ 1/1000	5 710	9
Low transmission (0-1/1000)	33 211	52
Malaria-free (0 cases)	24 524	39
Rural population	42 765	67

Vector and parasite profile

Major Anopheles species	<i>acoitnus</i> , <i>dirus</i> , <i>maculatus</i> , <i>minimus</i> , <i>pseudowilmorei</i> , <i>sundaicus</i>
Plasmodium species	<i>falciparum</i> , <i>vivax</i>

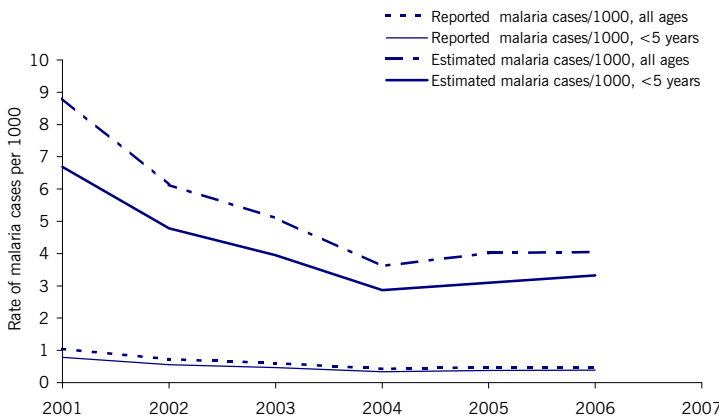
Stratification by burden (reported cases/1000)



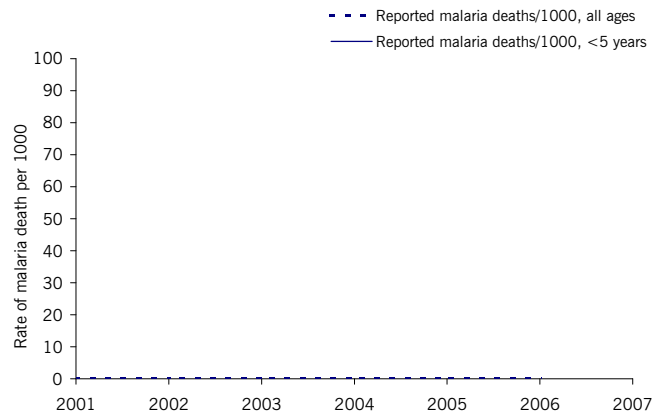
Estimated burden of malaria	Estimated cases and deaths (2006)			Estimated cases and deaths per 1000 (2006)			
	Age group	Numbers	Lower	Upper	Rate per 1000	Lower	Upper
Fever suspected of being malaria	All ages	26 151 000	6 054 000	72 914 000	412	95	1 149
	<5 years	1 491 000	345 000	4 156 000	330	76	921
Malaria cases	All ages	257 000	72 000	704 000	4	1	11
	<5 years	15 000	4 100	40 000	3	0.908	9
Malaria deaths	All ages	360	90	700	0.006	0.001	0.011
	<5 years	80	20	160	0.018	0.004	0.035
Malaria-case-fatality rate (%)	All ages	0	-	-	-	-	-
	<5 years	1	-	-	-	-	-

Trends in malaria morbidity and mortality

Reported and estimated malaria cases, per 1000



Reported malaria deaths, per 1000



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Reported malaria cases, all ages	63 528	44 555	37 355	26 690	29 782	30 293	
Reported malaria cases, <5 years	3 621	2 540	2 129	1 521	1 698	1 727	

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Reported malaria deaths, all ages	424	361	325	230	71	113	
Reported malaria deaths, <5 years							

All-cause outpatient consultations, all ages

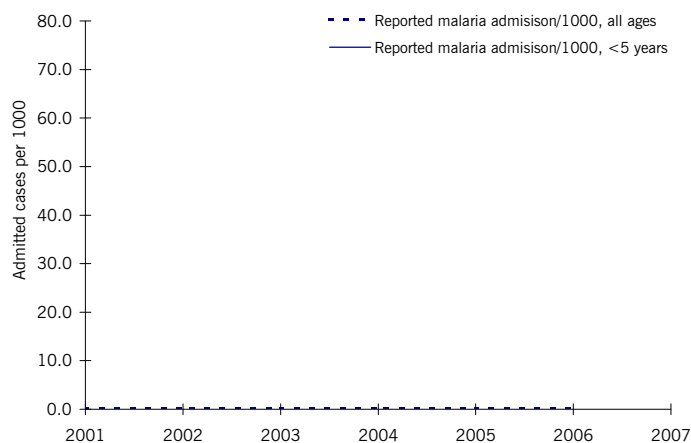
All-cause deaths, all ages

All-cause outpatient consultations, <5 years

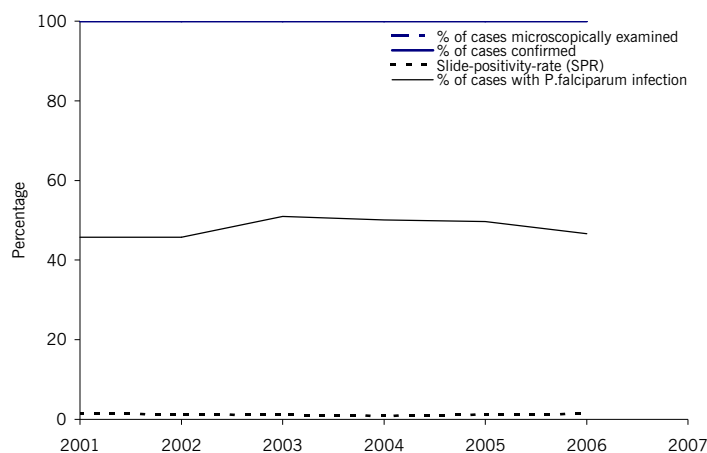
All-cause deaths, <5 years

I. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE (continued)

Reported malaria admissions, per 1000



Slide examination, case confirmation, *Plasmodium spp*



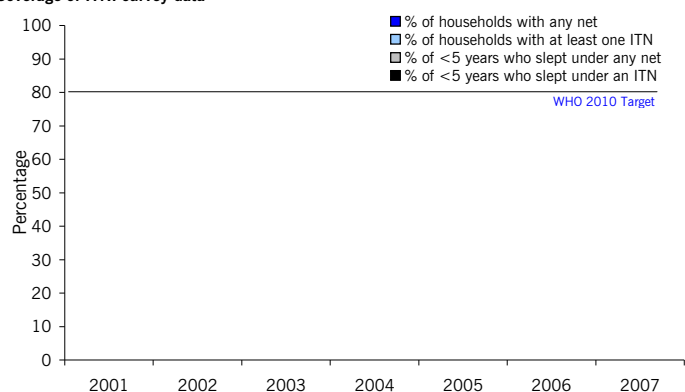
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Reported malaria admissions, all ages	5 718	4 010	3 362	2 402	2 680	2 726		Examined	4 100 778	3 819 773	3 256 939	3 012 710	2 524 788	2 280 070	
Reported malaria admissions, <5 years								Positive	63 528	44 555	37 355	26 690	29 782	30 293	
All-cause admissions, all ages	19 058	13 366	11 206	8 007	8 935	9 088		P. falciparum	29 061	20 389	19 024	13 371	14 793	14 124	
All-cause admissions, <5 years															

II. INTERVENTION POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

Intervention	WHO-recommended policies/strategies			Optional policies/strategies		
	Policy/strategy	Yes/No	Year adopted	Policy/strategy	Yes/No	Year adopted
Insecticide-treated nets (ITN)	Distribution of ITN/LLINs – Free	Yes	2000	Distribution – Antenatal care	No	-
	Targeting – All age groups	Yes	2000	Distribution – EPI routine and campaign	No	-
	Targeting – Children under 5 years and pregnant women	No	-		-	-
Indoor residual spraying (IRS)	DDT is used for IRS (public health) only	No	-	DDT is used alternately with other insecticides in the same area	No	-
	Insecticide-resistance management implemented	Yes	2000	IRS is the primary vector-control intervention	Yes	1952
				IRS is used for prevention and control of epidemics	Yes	2000
				Where IRS is conducted, other options are also implemented, e.g. ITN	Yes	2000
Intermittent preventive treatment (IPT)	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	No	-	IPT implemented countrywide	No	-
	ACT is free or highly subsidized in public sector	Yes	1985	Free malaria diagnosis and first-line treatment of malaria	Yes	1952
	Oral artemisinin monotherapies banned	Yes	2005	Home management of malaria	No	-
	Parasitological confirmation for all age groups	Yes	1982	Prereferral treatment at health-facility level with quinine im or artesunate suppositories	No	-
				RDTs in areas without microscopy	Yes	1997
Case management		Antimalarial policy	Type of medicine	Year Adopted		
	First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i> (unconfirmed)	-	-	-		
	First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i> (confirmed)	AS+MQ	-	-		
	Treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	QN+T	-	-		
	Treatment of severe malaria	QN/AS	-	-		
	Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	CQ+PQ(14 d)	-	-		

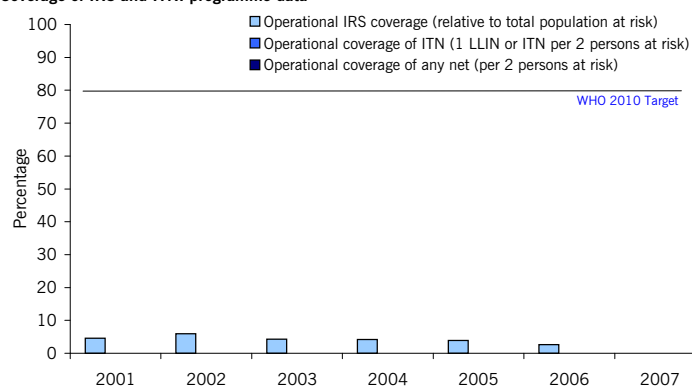
III. IMPLEMENTING MALARIA CONTROL

Coverage of ITN: survey data



Sources:

Coverage of IRS and ITN: programme data



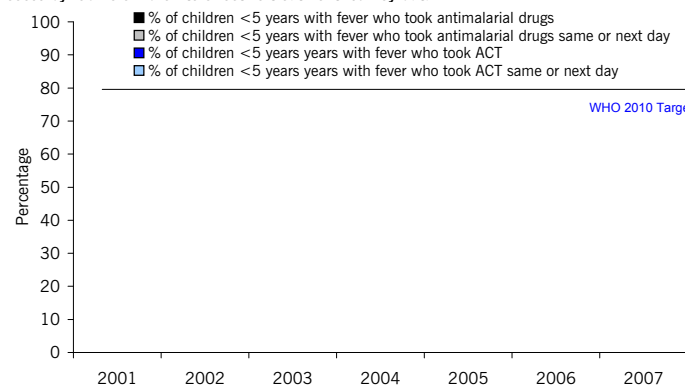
Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
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Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
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Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
% of pregnant women who slept under any net							
% of pregnant women who slept under an ITN							

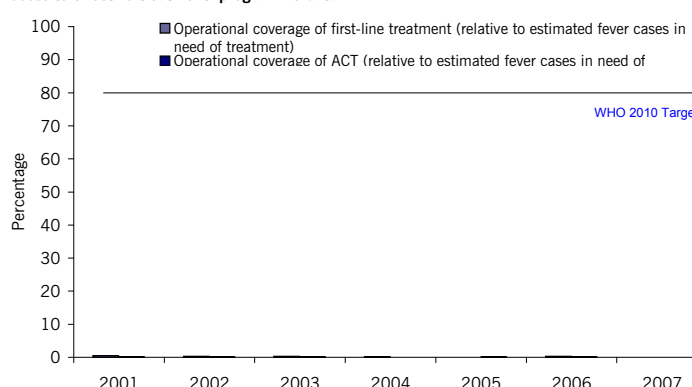
No. of HHs protected by IRS	347 097	453 030	329 930	322 875	300 074	207 156	
No. of ITNs and or LLINs							9 000

Access by febrile children to effective treatment: survey data



Source:

Access to effective treatment: programme data



Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
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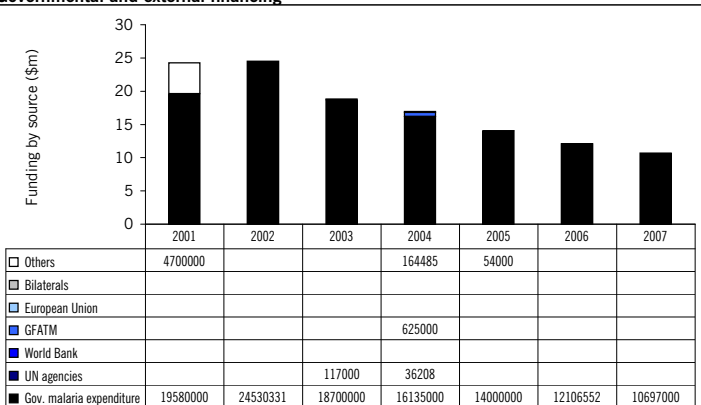
Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
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% of children < 5 years with fever							
% of febrile children < 5 years who sought treatment in HF							

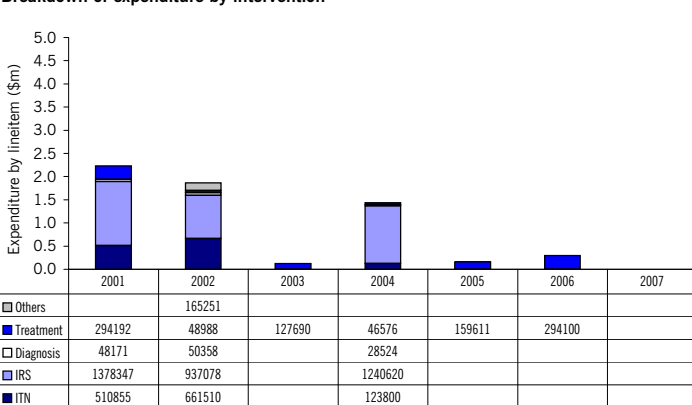
No. of 1st-line treatment courses received	118 806	77 013	69 750	51 271	6 238	65 804	
No. of ACT treatment courses received	33 479	26 580	28 379	3 438	20 246	34 848	

IV. FINANCING MALARIA CONTROL

Governmental and external financing



Breakdown of expenditure by intervention



V. SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Programme data

Reported cases

Operational coverage of ITNs, IRS and access to medicines

Financial data

Surveillance data

Programme report

Programme report

Survey and other data

Insecticide-Treated Nets (ITN)

Treatment

Use of health services

No surveys

No surveys

Imputed