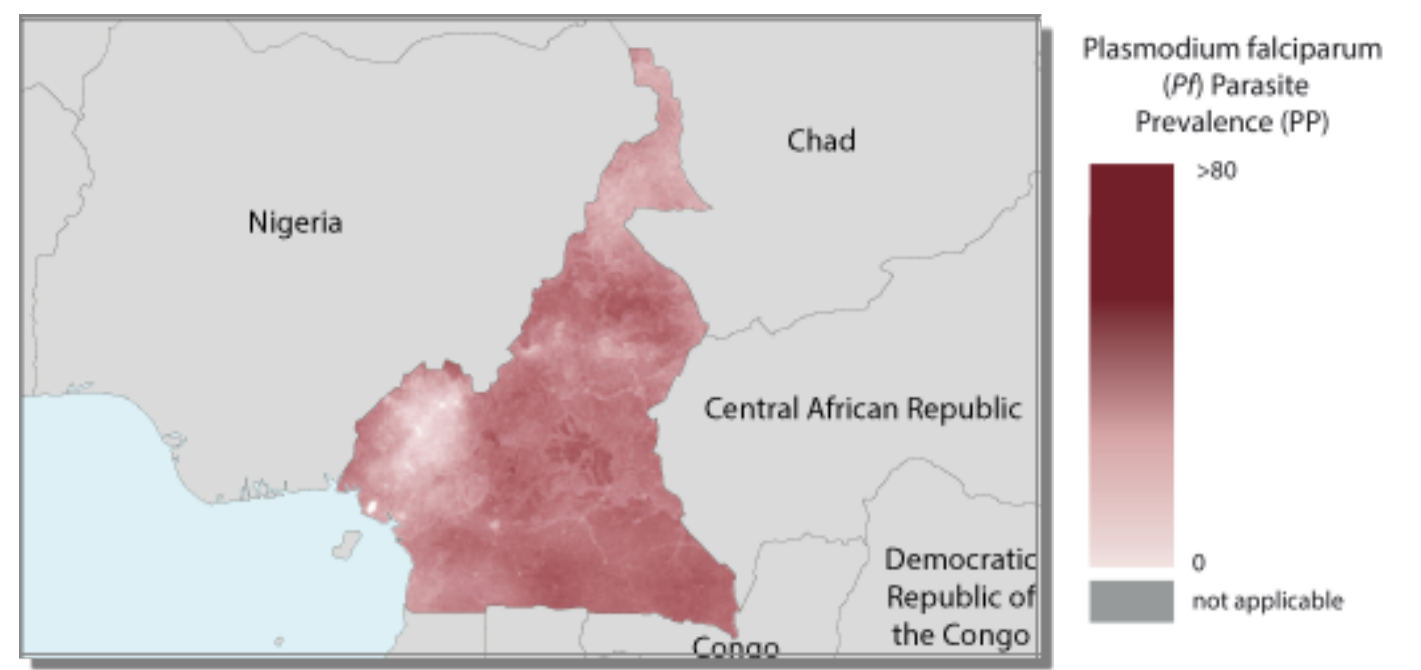
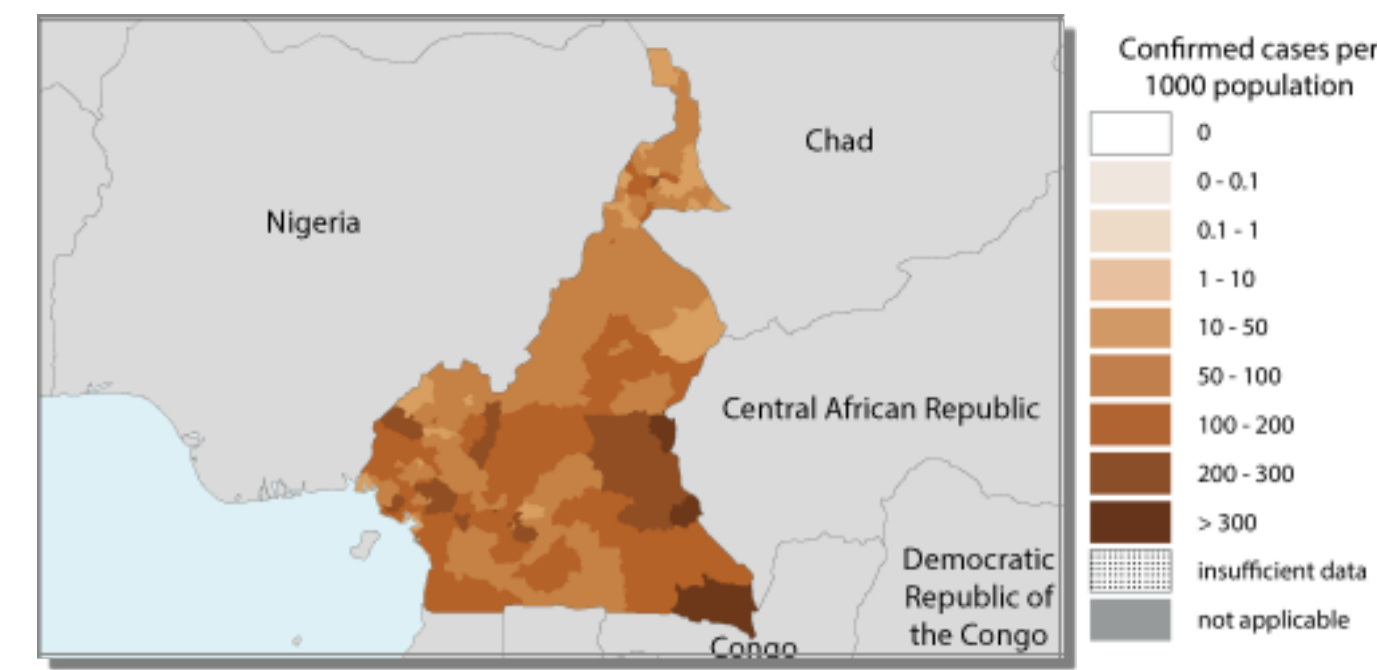


# Cameroon

African Region



Based on 2015 reported data

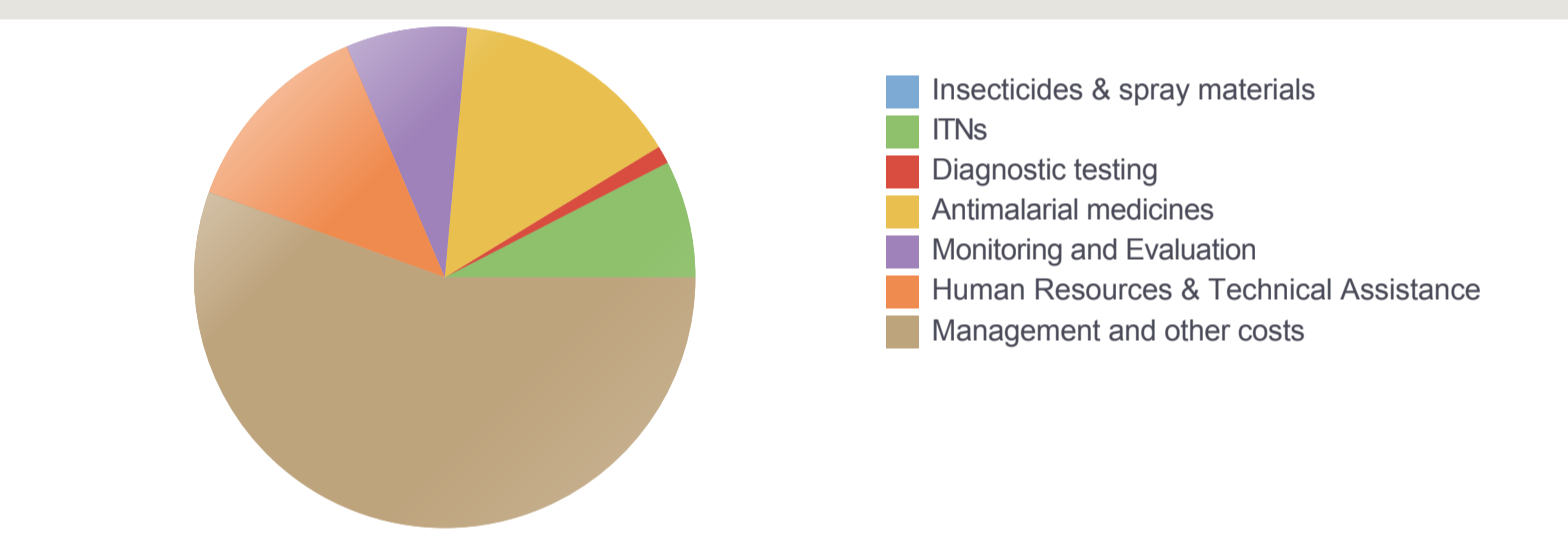
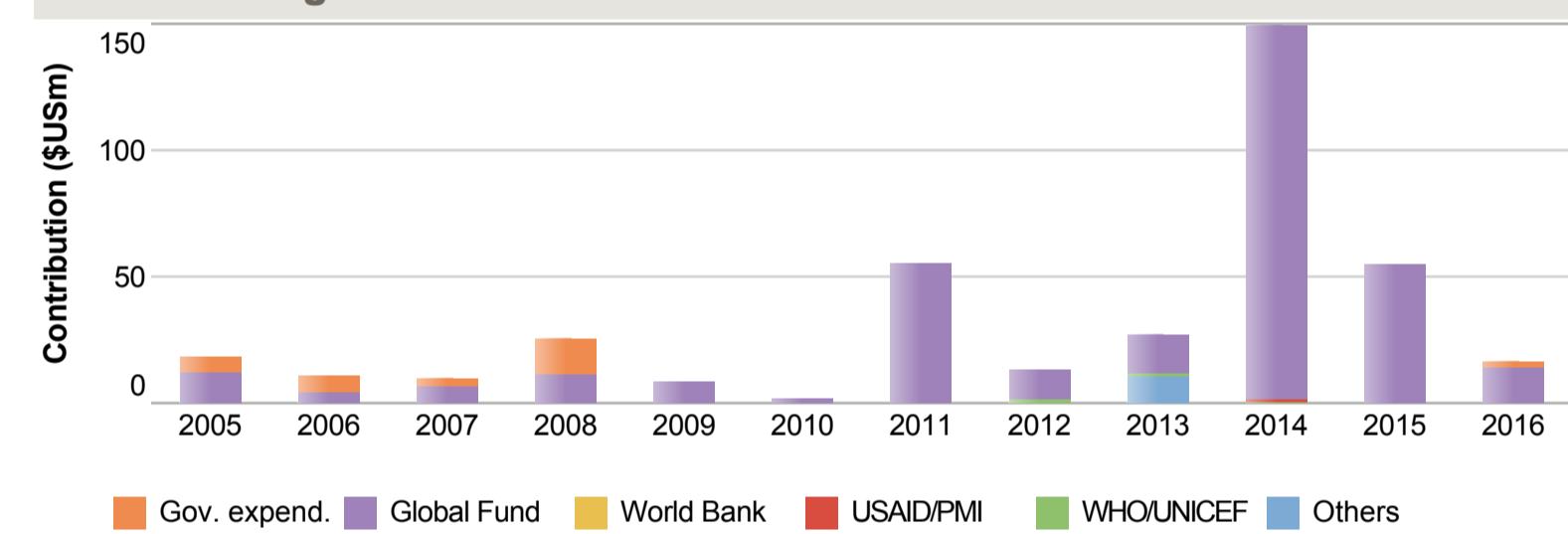
## I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN)	2016	%	Parasites and vectors
High transmission (> 1 case per 1000 population)	16,600,000	71	Plasmodium species: <i>P. falciparum</i> (100%), <i>P. vivax</i> (0%)
Low transmission (0-1 cases per 1000 population)	6,800,000	29	Major anopheles species: <i>An. gambiae</i> , <i>An. arabiensis</i> , <i>An. funestus</i> , <i>An. moucheti</i> , <i>An. nili</i>
Malaria-free (0 cases)	-	-	Reported confirmed cases (health facility): 1,675,264    Estimated cases: 5,440,000 [3,220,000–8,320,000]
Total	23,440,000	-	Confirmed cases at community level: 18,738
			Reported deaths: 2,639    Estimated deaths: 8,000 [6,000–10,000]

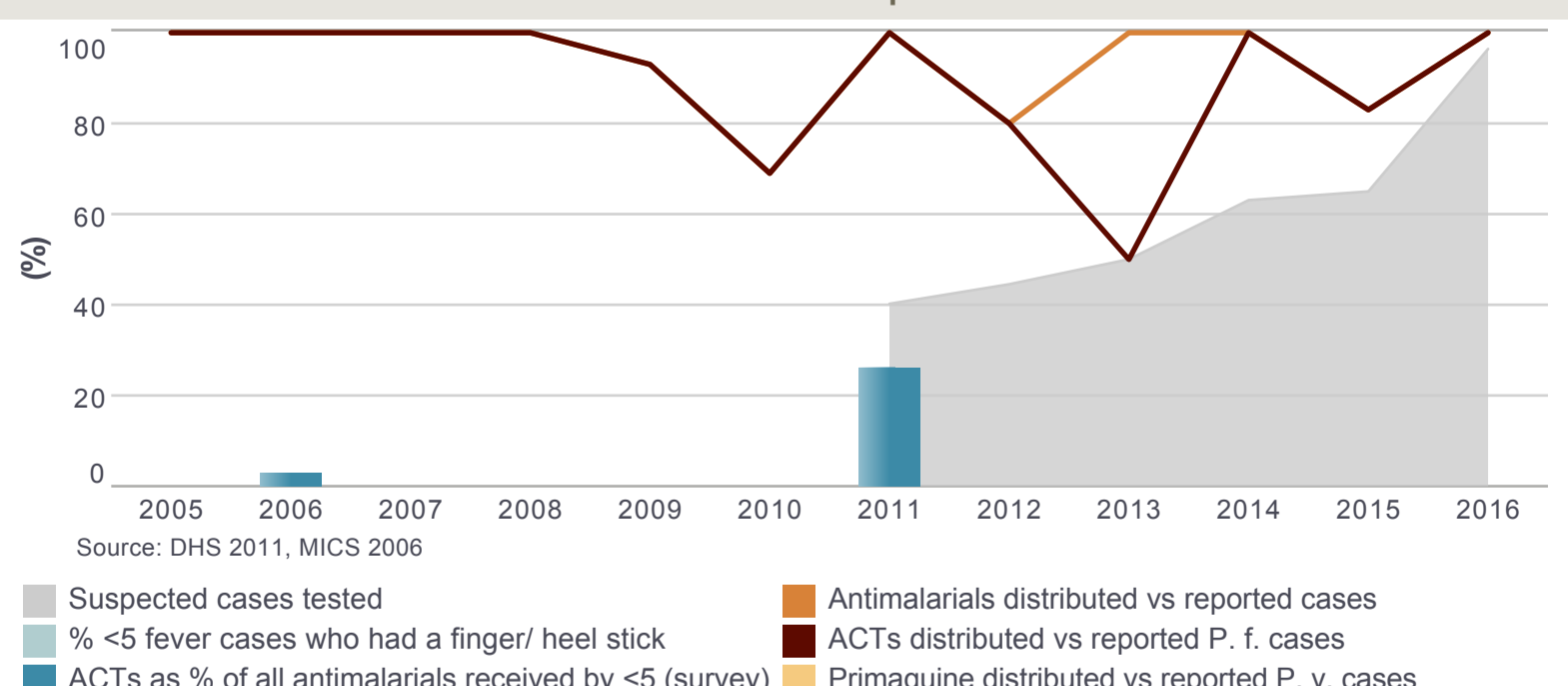
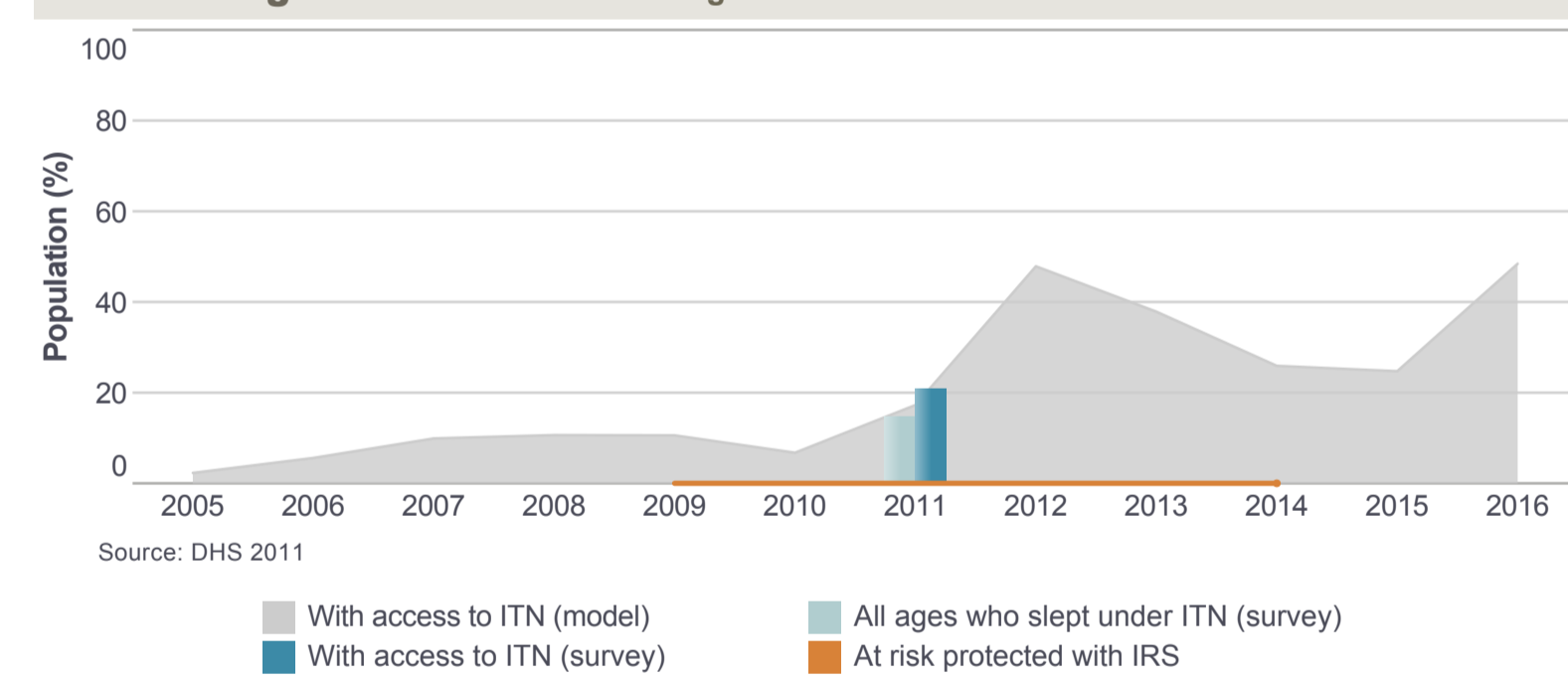
## II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/strategies	Yes/No	Adopted	Antimalarial treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted					
ITN	ITNs/ LLINs distributed free of charge	No	2004	First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	AS+AQ	2004					
	ITNs/ LLINs distributed to all age groups	No	2010	First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>	AS+AQ	2004					
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2007	Treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	QN	2004					
	DDT is authorized for IRS	No	-	Treatment of severe malaria	AS, AM;QN	2004					
Larval control	Use of larval control recommended	No	-	Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	-	-					
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2004	Dosage of Primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	-	-					
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2011	Type of RDT used	P.f + all species (Combo)						
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	2012								
Treatment	ACT is free of charge for all ages in public sector	No	-	<b>Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)</b>							
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	Is banned	-	Medicine	Year(s)	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
	Single dose of primaquine is used as gametocidal medicine for <i>P. falciparum</i>	No	-	AS+AQ	2011-2011	6.5	6.5	6.5	28 days	1	<i>P. falciparum</i>
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	No	-	<b>Insecticide resistance tests (mosquito mortality, %)</b>							
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-	Insecticide class	Years	Min	Mean	Max	No. of sites	Species	
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	No	-	Organophosphates	2010-2015	1	1	1	7	<i>An. funestus s.l.</i> , <i>An. gambiae s.s.</i>	
	System for monitoring adverse reactions to antimalarials exists	Yes	2004	Carbamates	2010-2013	0.5	0.9	1	8	<i>An. gambiae s.l.</i> , <i>An. gambiae s.s.</i>	
			Organochlorines	2010-2015	0	0.3	0.9	11	<i>An. coluzzii</i> , <i>An. funestus s.l.</i> , + other		
			Pyrethroids	2010-2015	0.2	0.7	1	46	<i>An. coluzzii</i> , <i>An. funestus s.l.</i> , + other		
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	-	-								
	ACD of febrile cases at community level (pro-active)	No	-								
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	-								
	Uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> cases routinely admitted	Yes	-								
	Uncomplicated <i>P. vivax</i> cases routinely admitted	No	-								
	Foci and case investigation undertaken	-	-								
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	-	-								

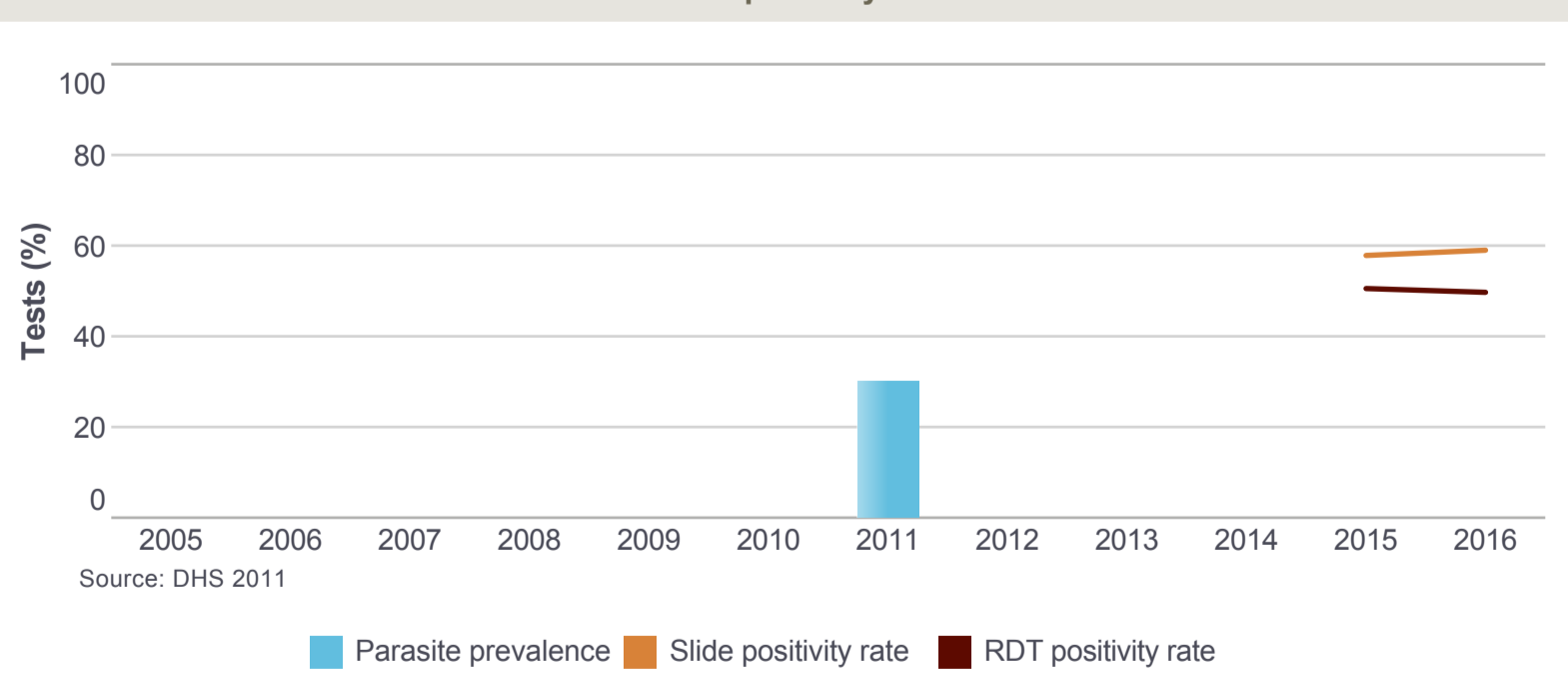
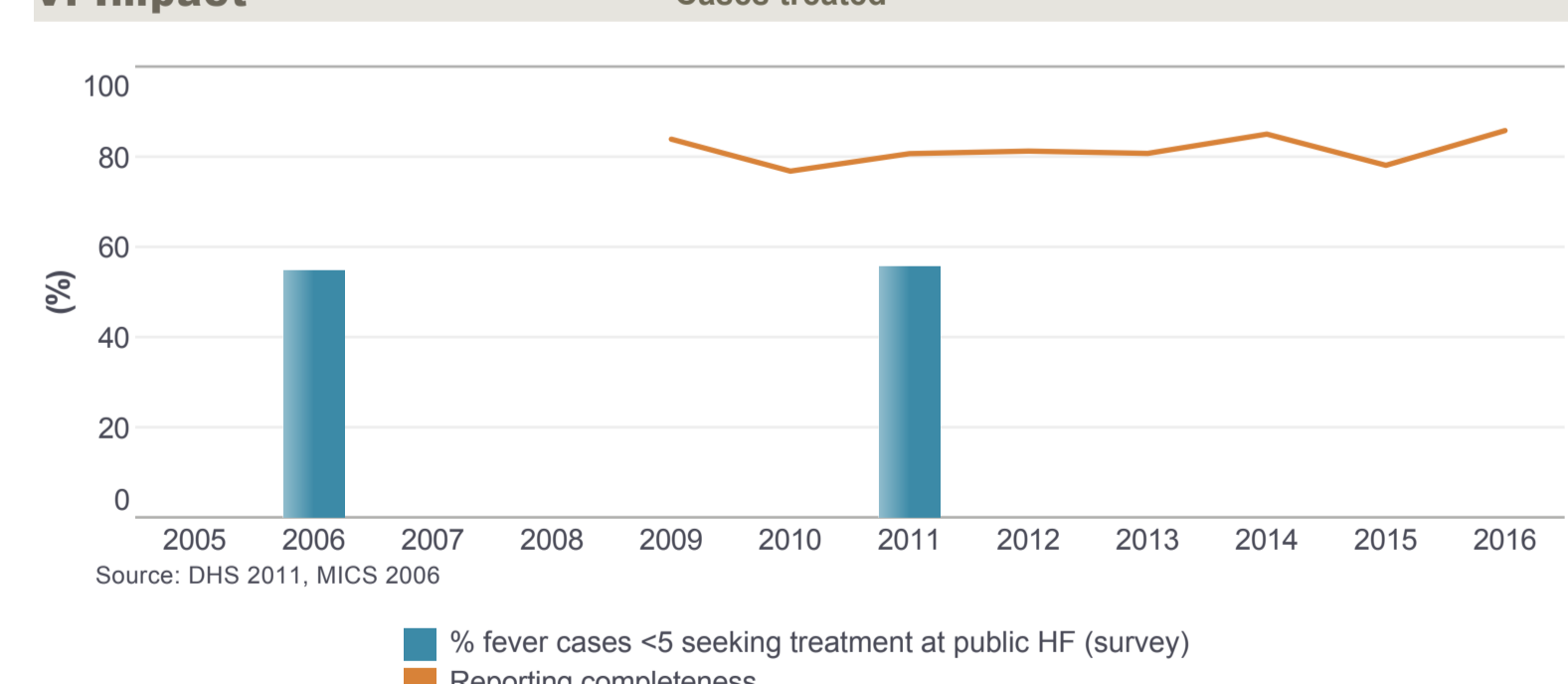
## III. Financing



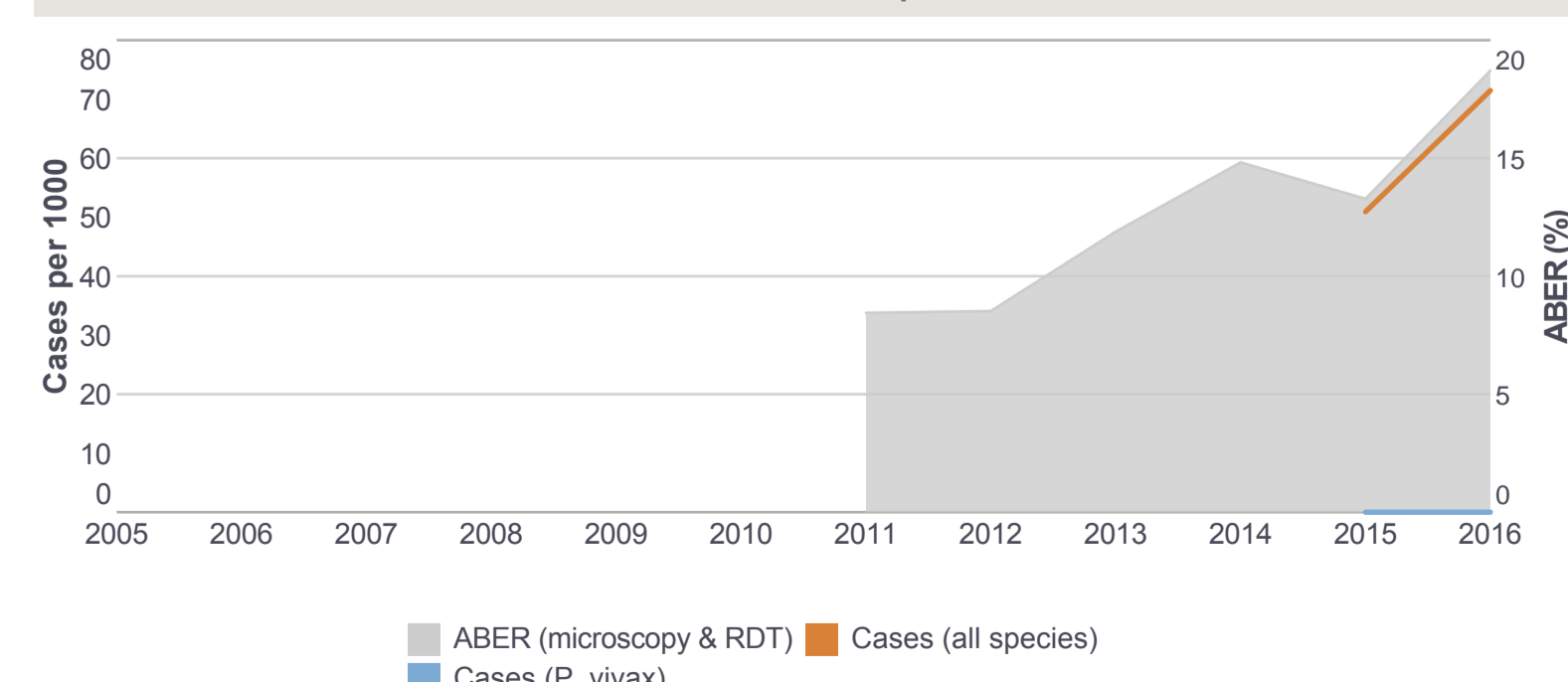
## IV. Coverage



## V. Impact



## Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



## Malaria admissions and deaths (per 100 000)

