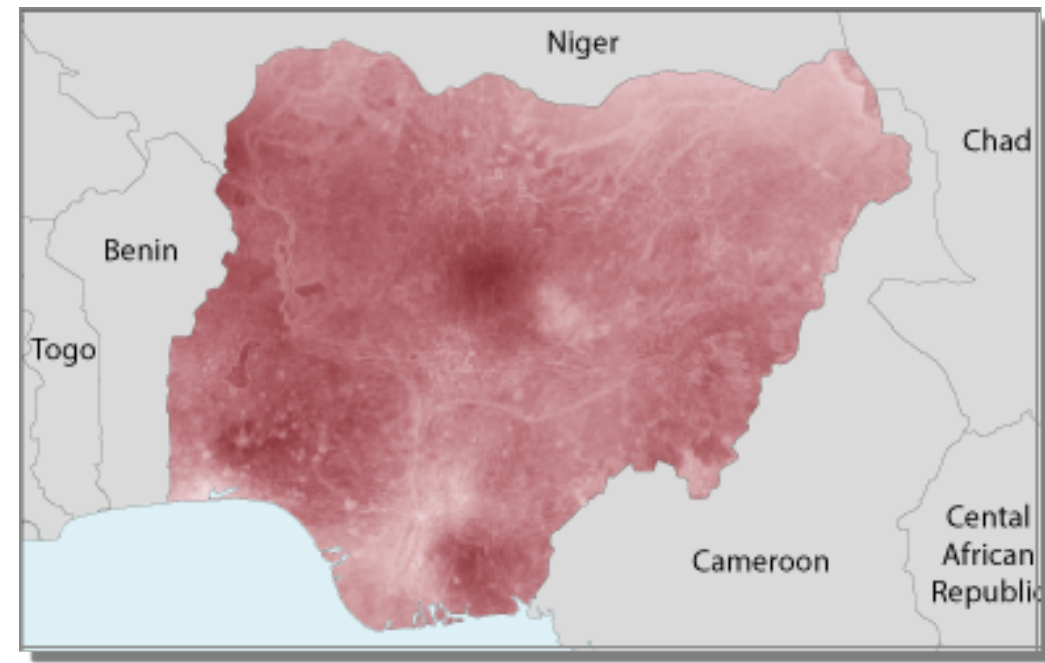
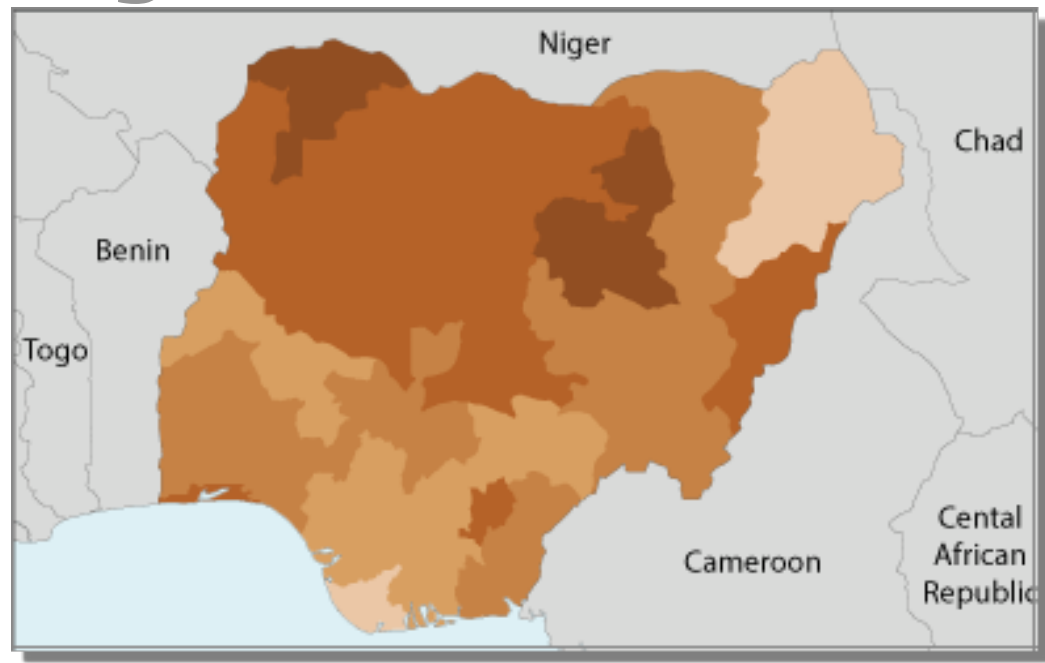


Nigeria



African Region

Based on 2015 reported data

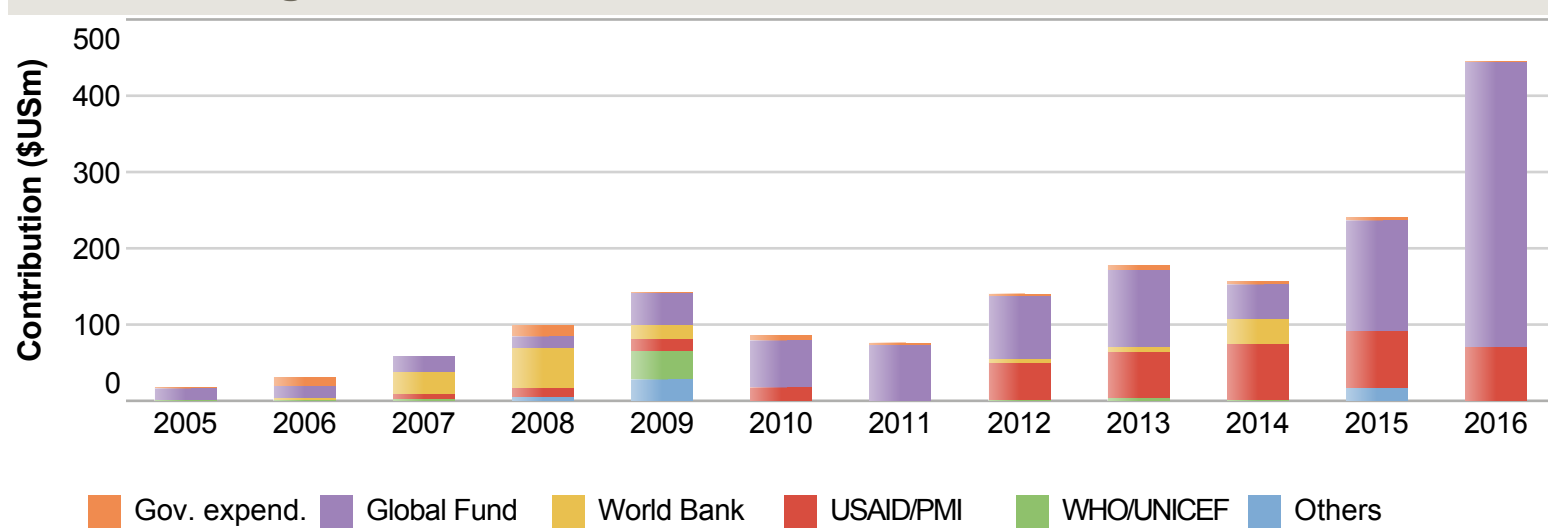
I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN)	2016	%	Parasites and vectors
High transmission (> 1 case per 1000 population)	142,000,000	76	Plasmodium species: <i>P. falciparum</i> (100%), <i>P. vivax</i> (0%)
Low transmission (0-1 cases per 1000 population)	43,900,000	24	Major anopheles species: <i>An. gambiae</i> , <i>An. funestus</i> , <i>An. arabiensis</i> , <i>An. moucheti</i> , <i>An. melas</i> , <i>An. nili</i>
Malaria-free (0 cases)	-	-	Reported confirmed cases (health facility): 9,378,257 Estimated cases: 57,300,000 [36,200,000–85,300,000]
Total	186,000,000	-	Confirmed cases at community level: 3,059,433
			Reported deaths: - Estimated deaths: 100,700 [78,700–122,800]

II. Intervention policies and strategies

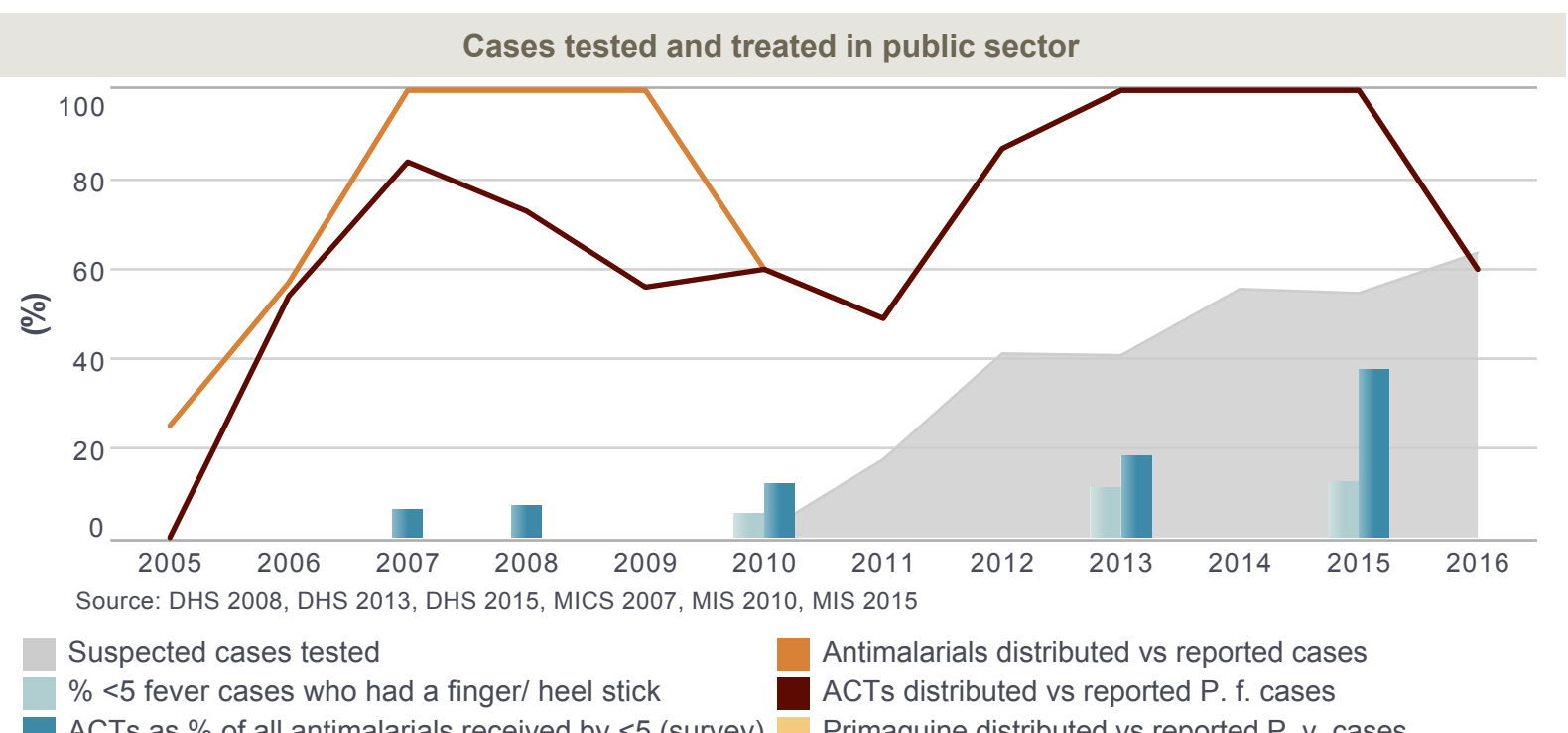
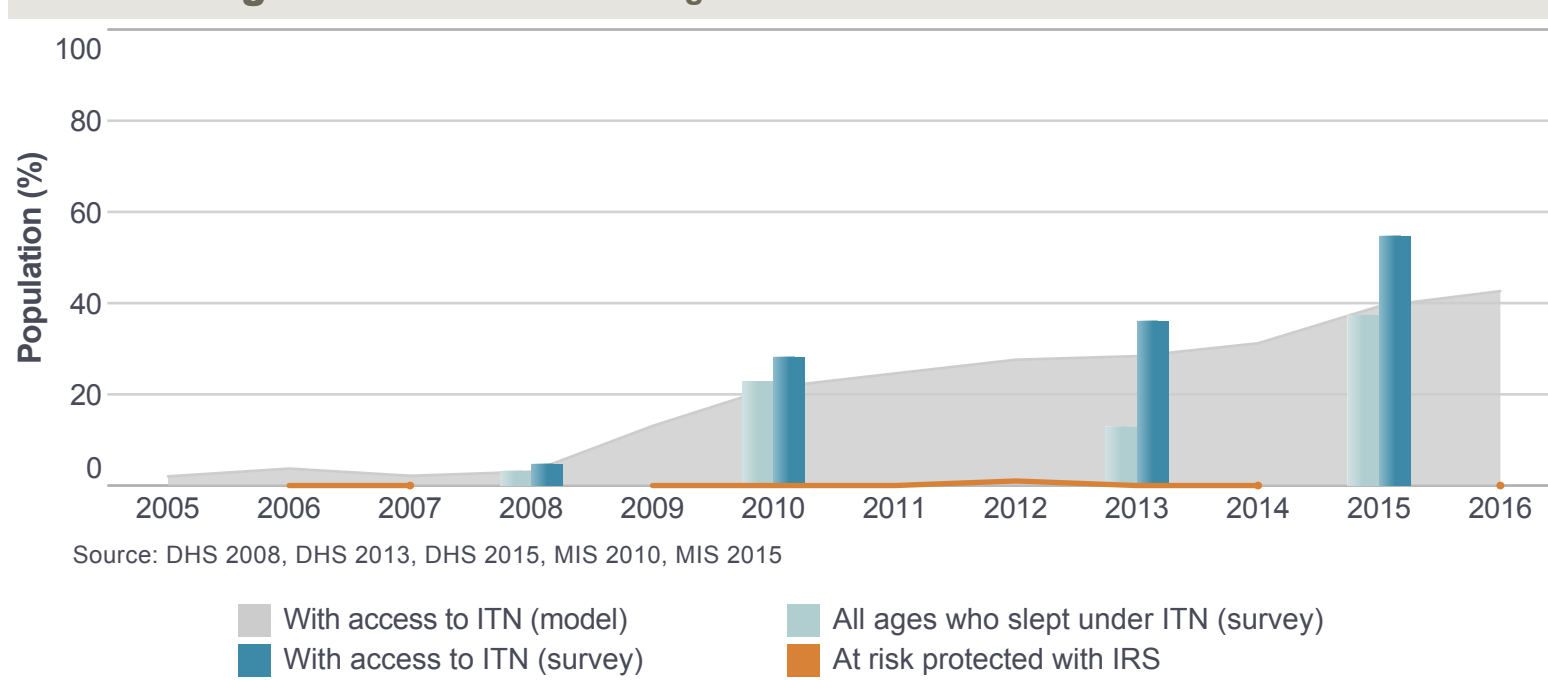
Intervention	Policies/strategies	Yes/No	Adopted	Antimalarial treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted					
ITN	ITNs/ LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2001	First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	AL; AS+AQ	2004					
	ITNs/ LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2009	First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>	AL; 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	Yes	2010	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	2010	Type of RDT used	-	P.f only					
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	No	-								
Treatment	ACT is free of charge for all ages in public sector	Yes	2009	Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)							
	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	-	AL	2010-2011	0	0	0	28 days	1	<i>P. falciparum</i>
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	No	-	AL	2014-2014	3.4	3.4	3.4	42 days	1	<i>P. falciparum</i>
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-	AS+AQ	2010-2011	0	0.8	1.6	28 days	2	<i>P. falciparum</i>
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	No	-	Insecticide resistance tests (mosquito mortality, %)							
	System for monitoring adverse reactions to antimalarials exists	Yes	-	Insecticide class	Years	Min	Mean	Max	No. of sites	Species	
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	No	-	Organophosphates	2012-2016	0.2	0.8	1	39	<i>An. funestus s.l.</i> , <i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>	
	ACD of febrile cases at community level (pro-active)	No	-	Carbamates	2010-2016	0.3	1	1	52	<i>An. coluzzii</i> , <i>An. funestus s.l.</i> , + other	
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	-	Organochlorines	2010-2016	0	0.4	1	52	<i>An. coluzzii</i> , <i>An. funestus s.l.</i> , + other	
	Uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> cases routinely admitted	No	-	Pyrethroids	2010-2016	0	0.8	1	54	<i>An. coluzzii</i> , <i>An. funestus s.l.</i> , + other	
	Uncomplicated <i>P. vivax</i> cases routinely admitted	No	-								
	Foci and case investigation undertaken	-	-								
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	No	-								

III. Financing



Government expenditure by intervention in 2016

IV. Coverage



V. Impact

