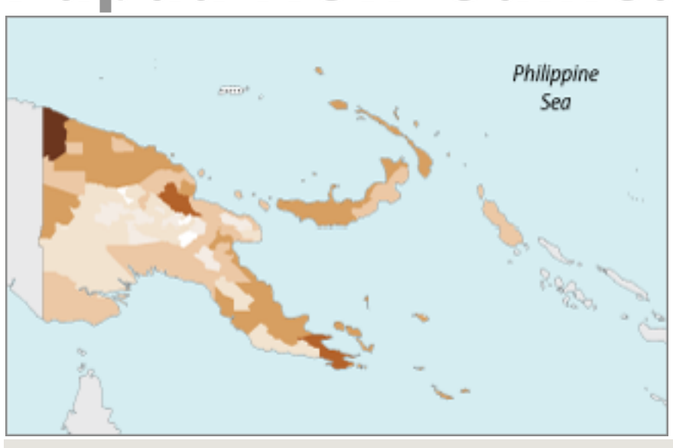
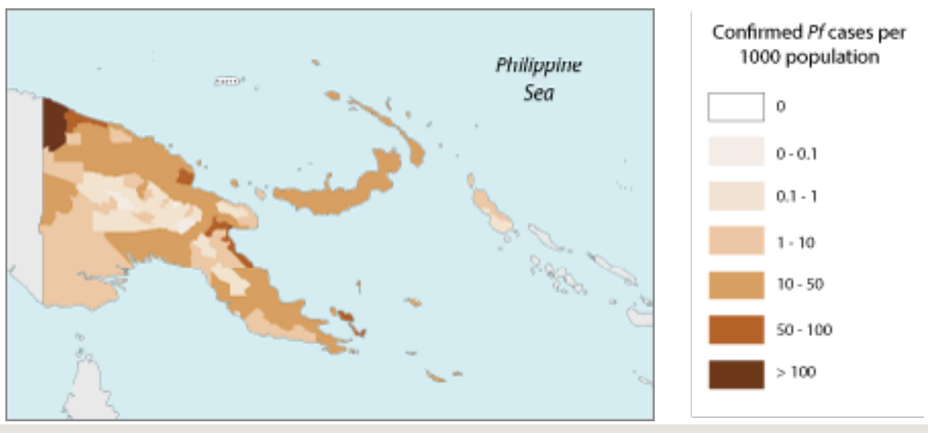
Papua New Guinea

Western Pacific Region





I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN)	2015	%
High transmission (> 1 case per 1000 population)	7,160,000	94
Low transmission (0-1 cases per 1000 population)	457,000	6
Malaria-free (0 cases)	0	-
Total	7,620,000	

Parasites and vectors

Plasmodium species:	*P. falciparum (78%), P.vivax (21%)*
Major anopheles species:	*An. punctulatus, An. farauti, An. koliensis*

Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	297,787	Estimated cases:	900,000 [650,000 ; 1,200,000]
Confirmed cases at community level:	48,644		
Reported deaths:	163	Estimated deaths:	1,200 [140 ; 2,300]

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/strategies	Yes/No	Adopted
ITN	ITNs/ LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2004
	ITNs/ LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2005
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2000
	DDT is authorized for IRS	No	-
Larval control	Use of larval control recommended	No	-
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2010
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2010
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	2004
Treatment	ACT is free of charge for all ages in public sector	Yes	2010
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	Is banned	-
	Single dose of primaquine is used as gametocidal medicine for P. falciparum	No	-
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of P. vivax	Yes	2009
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	No	-
	System for monitoring adverse reactions to antimalarials exists	No	2000
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	No	-
	ACD of febrile cases at community level (pro-active)	No	-
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	-
	Uncomplicated P. falciparum cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Uncomplicated P. vivax cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Foci and case investigation undertaken	-	-
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	No	-

Antimalarial treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	-	-
First-line treatment of P. falciparum	AL	2008
Treatment failure of P. falciparum	DHA-PPQ	2008
Treatment of severe malaria	AM; AS	2008
Treatment of P. vivax	AL+PQ	2009
Dosage of Primaquine for radical treatment of P. vivax		0.25 mg/Kg (14 days)
Type pf RDT used		P.f + all species (Combo)

Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)

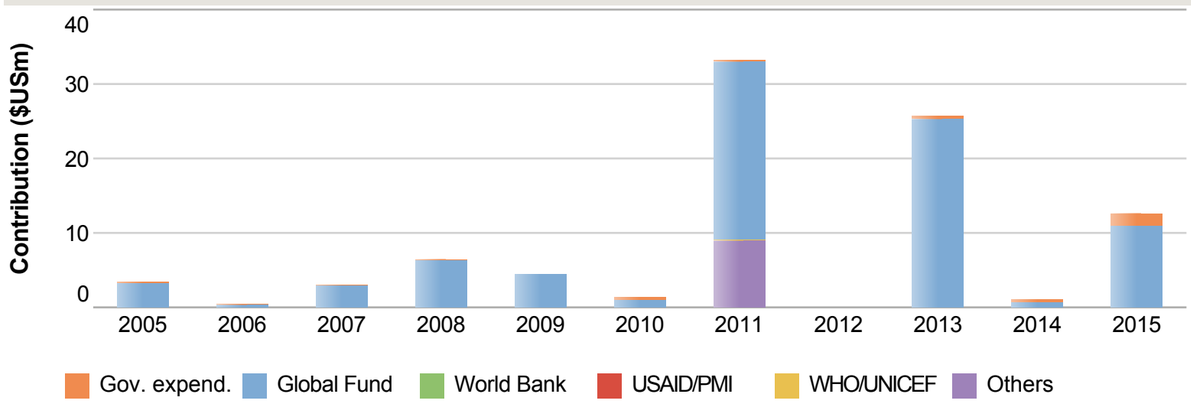
Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No of studies	Species
AL	2005-2014	0	0.5	2.7	28 days	4	*P. falciparum*
DHA-PPQ	2005-2014	0	0	12	42 days	3	*P. falciparum*

Insecticide susceptibility bioassays (reported resistance to at least one insecticide for any vector at any locality)

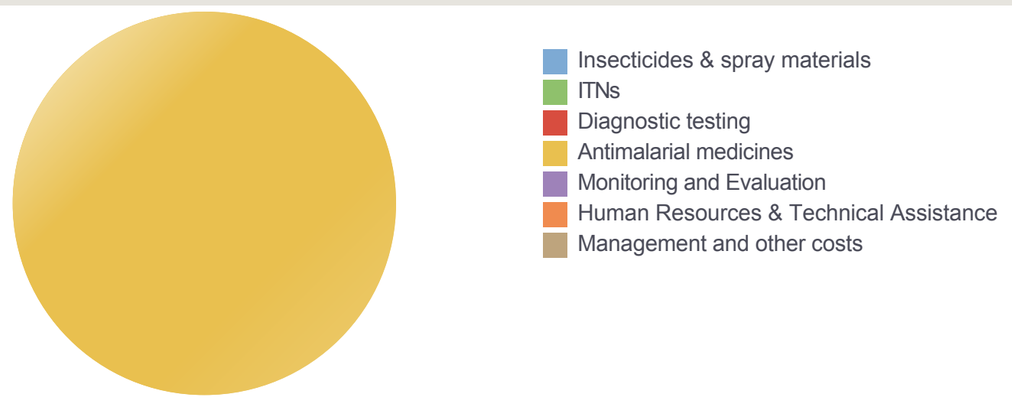
Year	Pyrethroid	DDT	Carbamate	Organophosphate	Species/complex tested
2010–2014					An. farauti s.l., An. punctulatus, other

III. Financing

Sources of financing

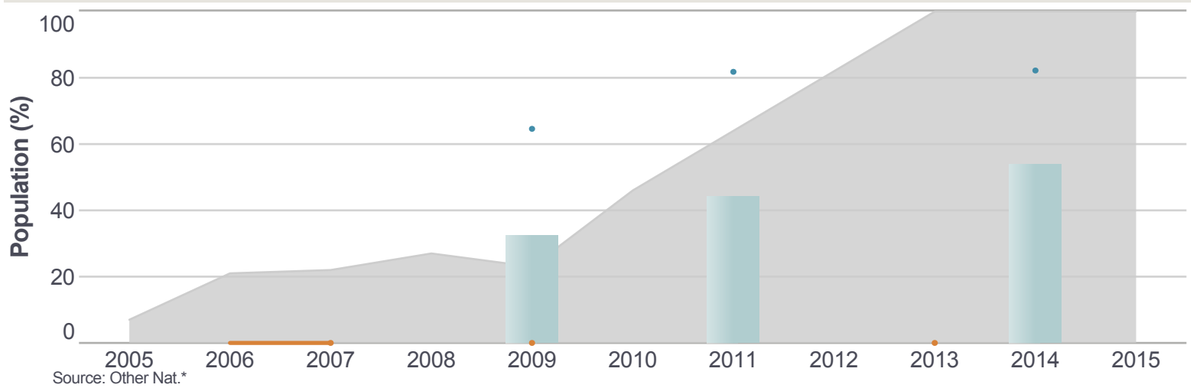


Government expenditure by intervention in 2015 2015

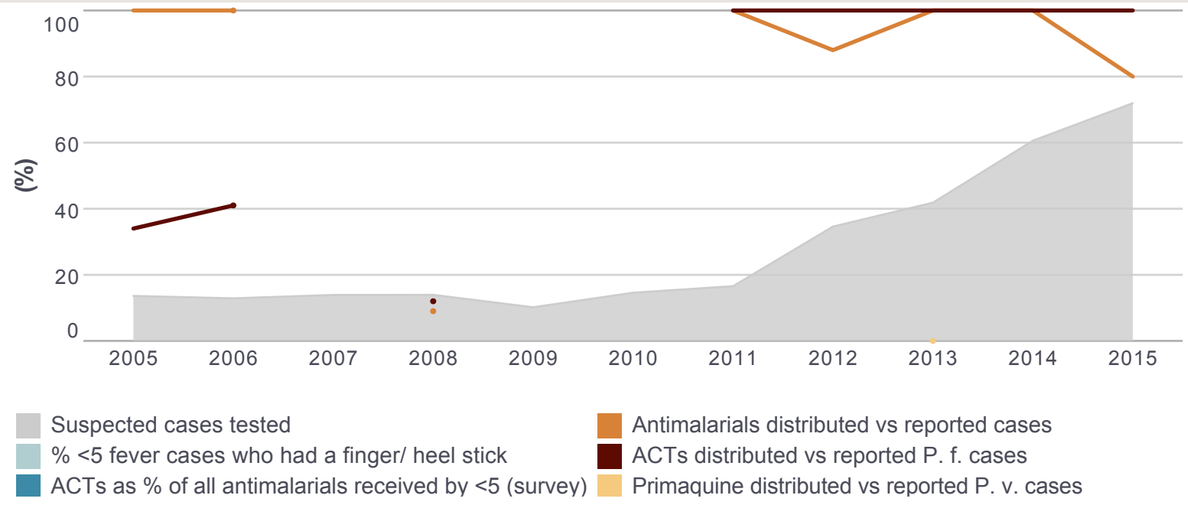


IV. Coverage

Coverage of ITN and IRS

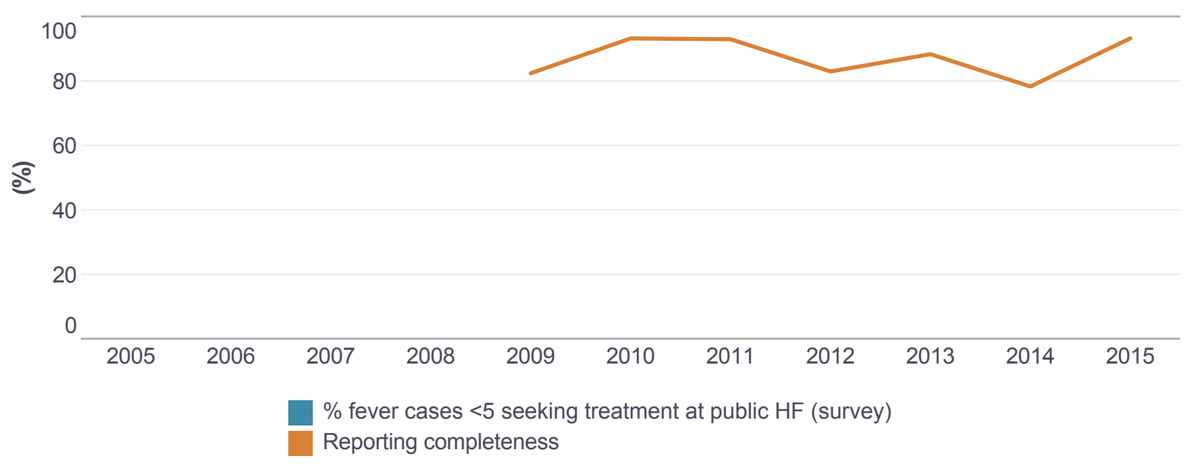


Cases tested and treated in public sector

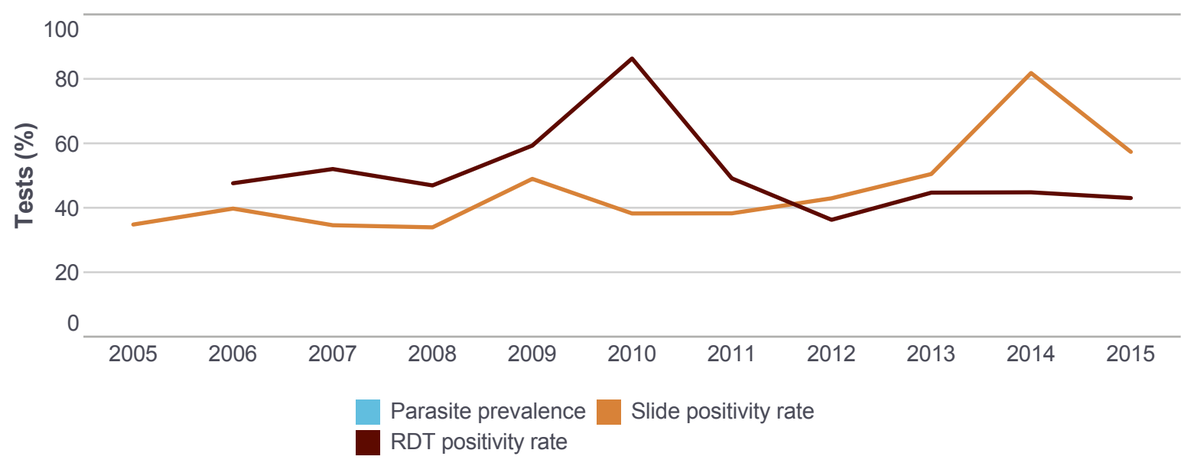


V. Impact

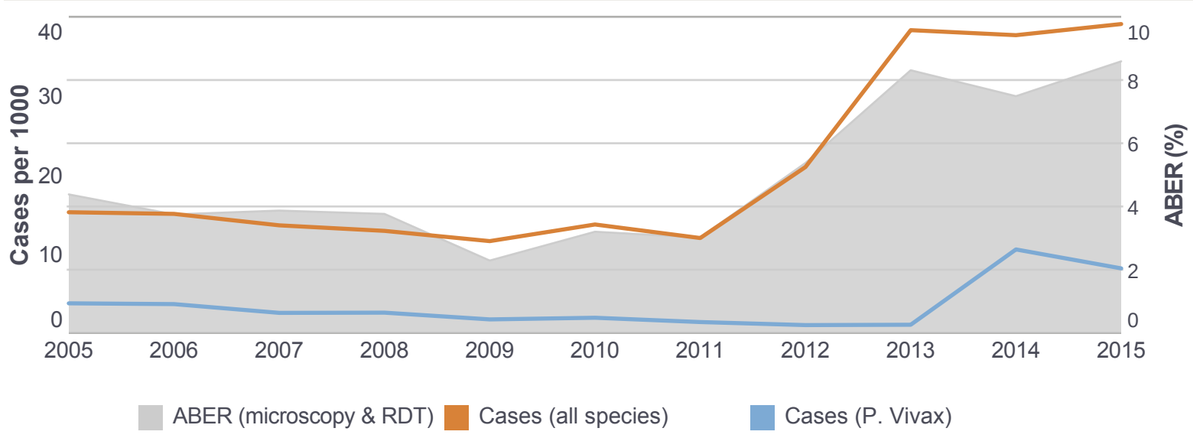
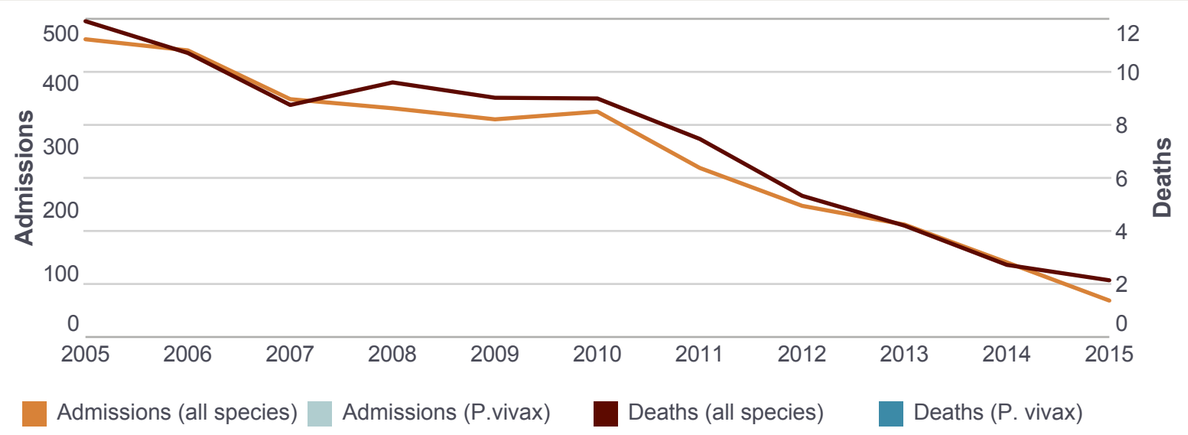
Cases treated



Test positivity



Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



Malaria admissions and deaths (per 100 000)