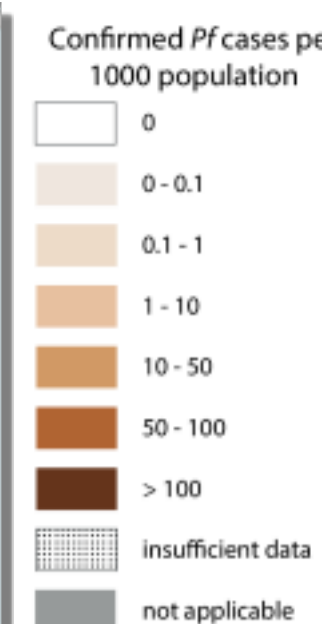
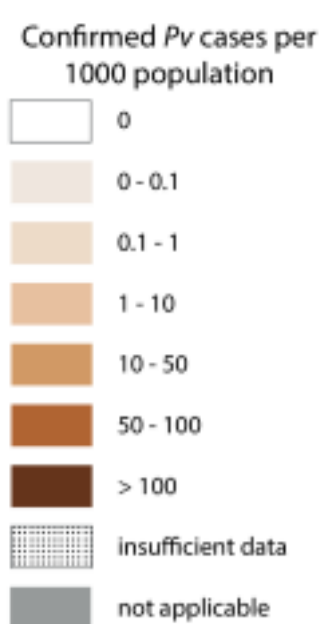
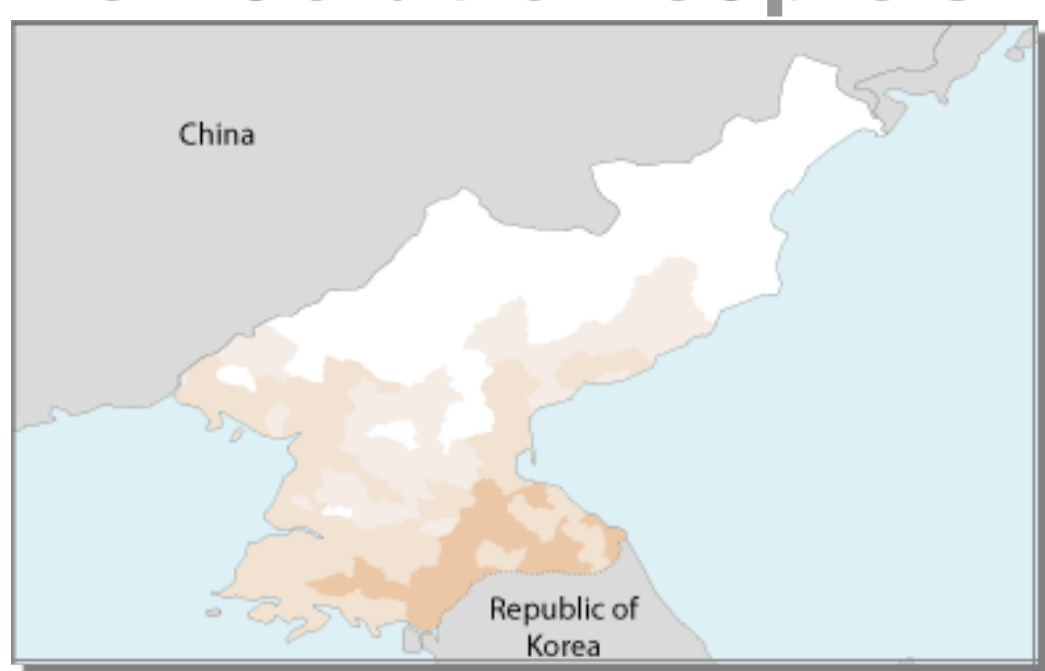


Democratic People's Republic of Korea

South-East Asia Region



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN)	2016	%
Number of active foci	1,593	
Number of people living within active foci	9,500,000	37
Malaria-free (0 cases)	15,900,000	63
Total	25,370,000	

Parasites and vectors	
Plasmodium species:	<i>P. falciparum</i> (0%), <i>P. vivax</i> (100%)
Major anopheles species:	<i>An. sinensis</i>
Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	2,719
Confirmed cases at community level:	-
Reported deaths:	0

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/strategies	Yes/No	Adopted
ITN	ITNs/ LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2002
	ITNs/ LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2002
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2007
	DDT is authorized for IRS	No	-
Larval control	Use of larval control recommended	Yes	2002
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	N/A	-
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	1953
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	1953
Treatment	ACT is free of charge for all ages in public sector	No	-
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	Never allowed	-
	Single dose of primaquine is used as gametocidal medicine for <i>P. falciparum</i>	No	-
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	Yes	2000
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	Yes	2000
	System for monitoring adverse reactions to antimalarials exists	Yes	2002
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	Yes	2015
	ACD of febrile cases at community level (pro-active)	Yes	1999
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	-
	Uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Uncomplicated <i>P. vivax</i> cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Foci and case investigation undertaken	Yes	-
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	No	-

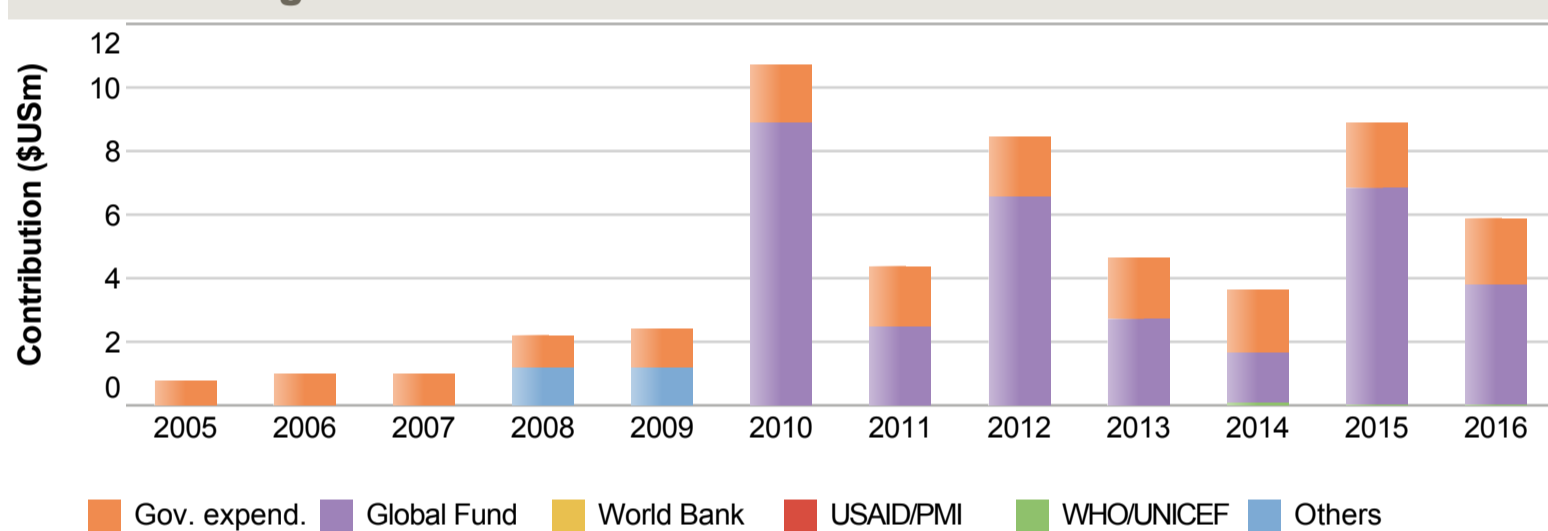
Antimalarial treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	-	-
First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>	-	-
Treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	-	-
Treatment of severe malaria	-	-
Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	CQ+PQ(14d)	-
Dosage of Primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>		0.25 mg/Kg (14 days)
Type of RDT used		<i>P. v</i> only

Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)							
Medicine	Year(s)	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
CQ	2012-2016	0	2.2	4.8	28 days	10	<i>P. vivax</i>
CQ+PQ	2012-2012	3.2	4.35	5.5	28 days	2	<i>P. vivax</i>

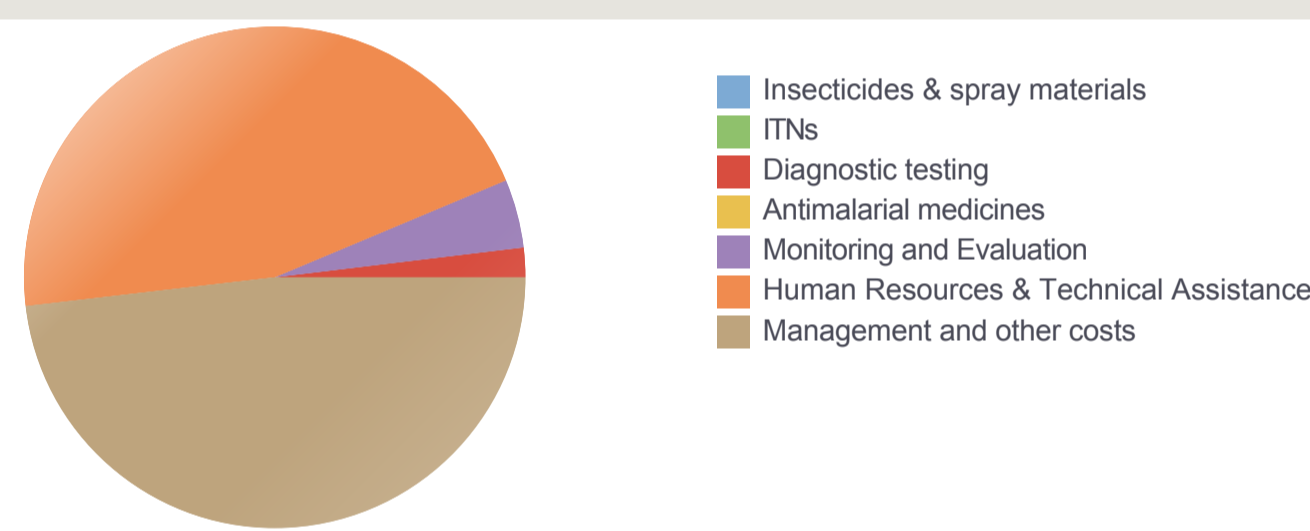
Insecticide resistance tests (mosquito mortality, %)							
Insecticide class	Years	Min	Mean	Max	No. of sites	Species	
Organochlorines	2011-2011	1	1	1	5	<i>Anopheles spp.</i>	
Organophosphates	2014-2016	1	1	1	6	<i>Anopheles spp.</i>	
Carbamates	2016-2016	1	1	1	6	<i>Anopheles spp.</i>	
Pyrethroids	2011-2016	0.9	1	1	7	<i>Anopheles spp.</i>	

III. Financing

Sources of financing

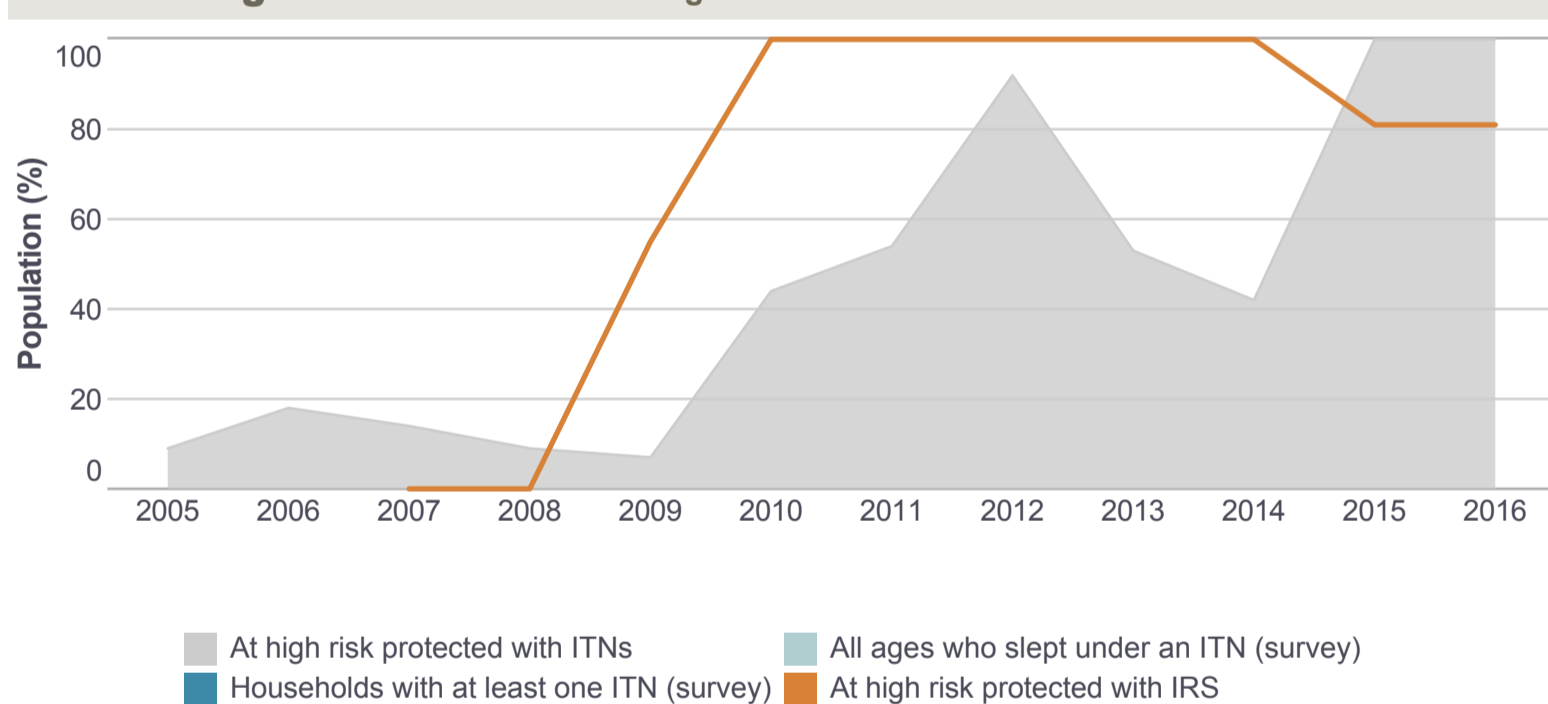


Government expenditure by intervention in 2016

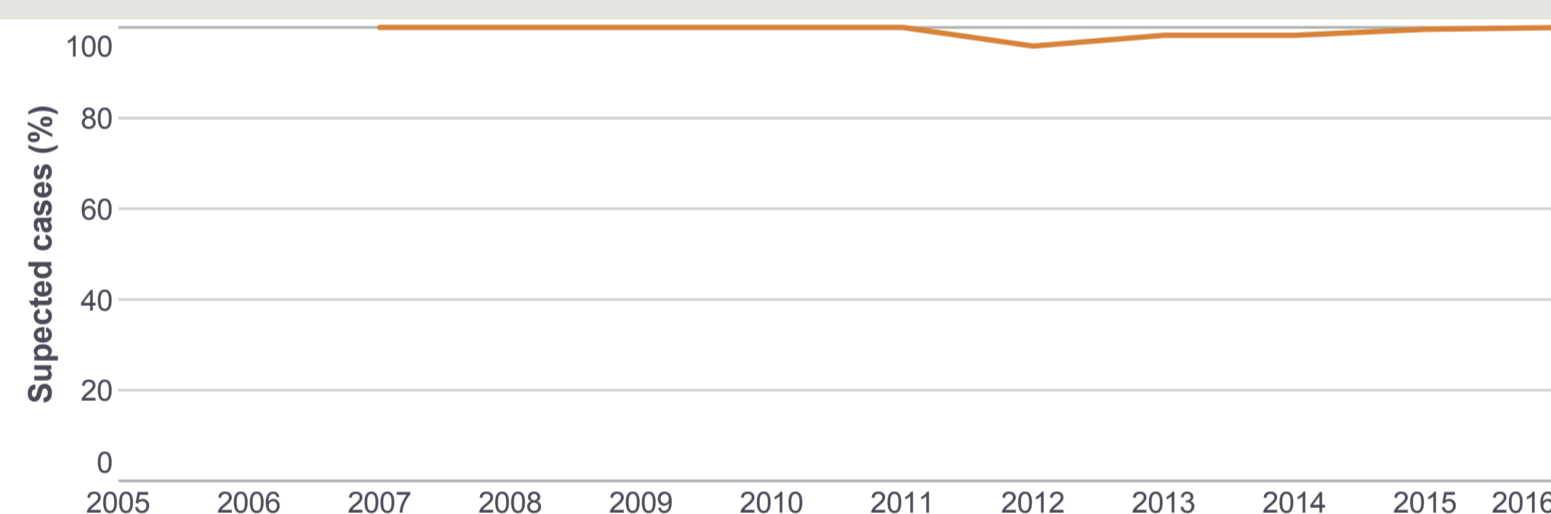


IV. Coverage

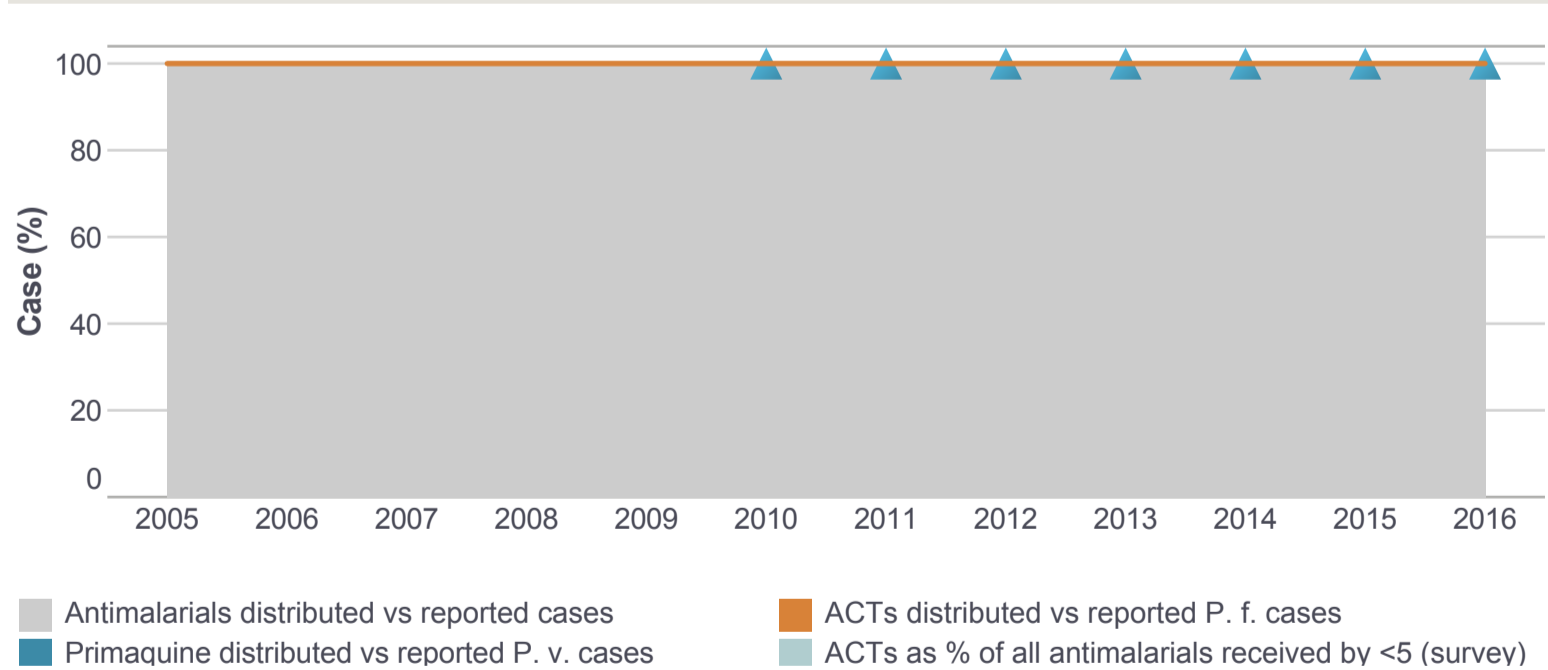
Coverage of ITN and IRS



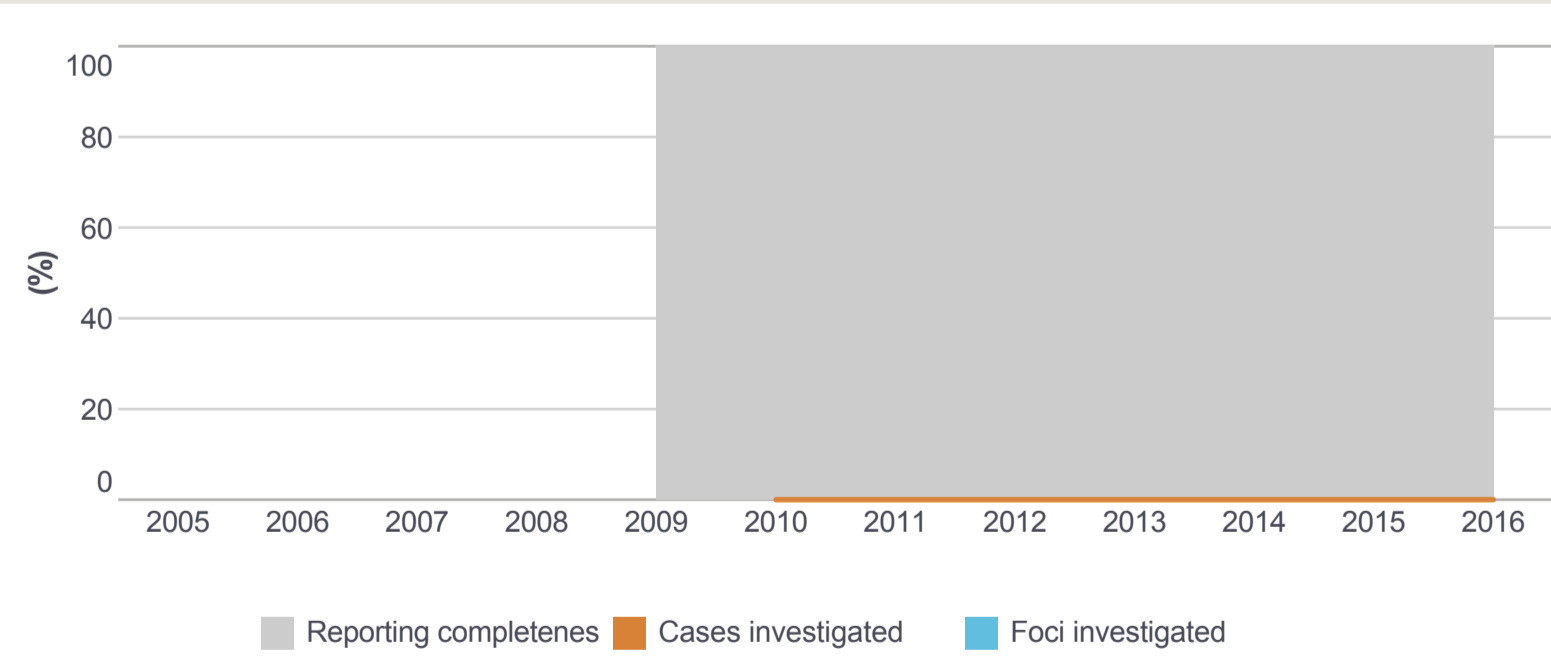
Cases tested



Cases treated

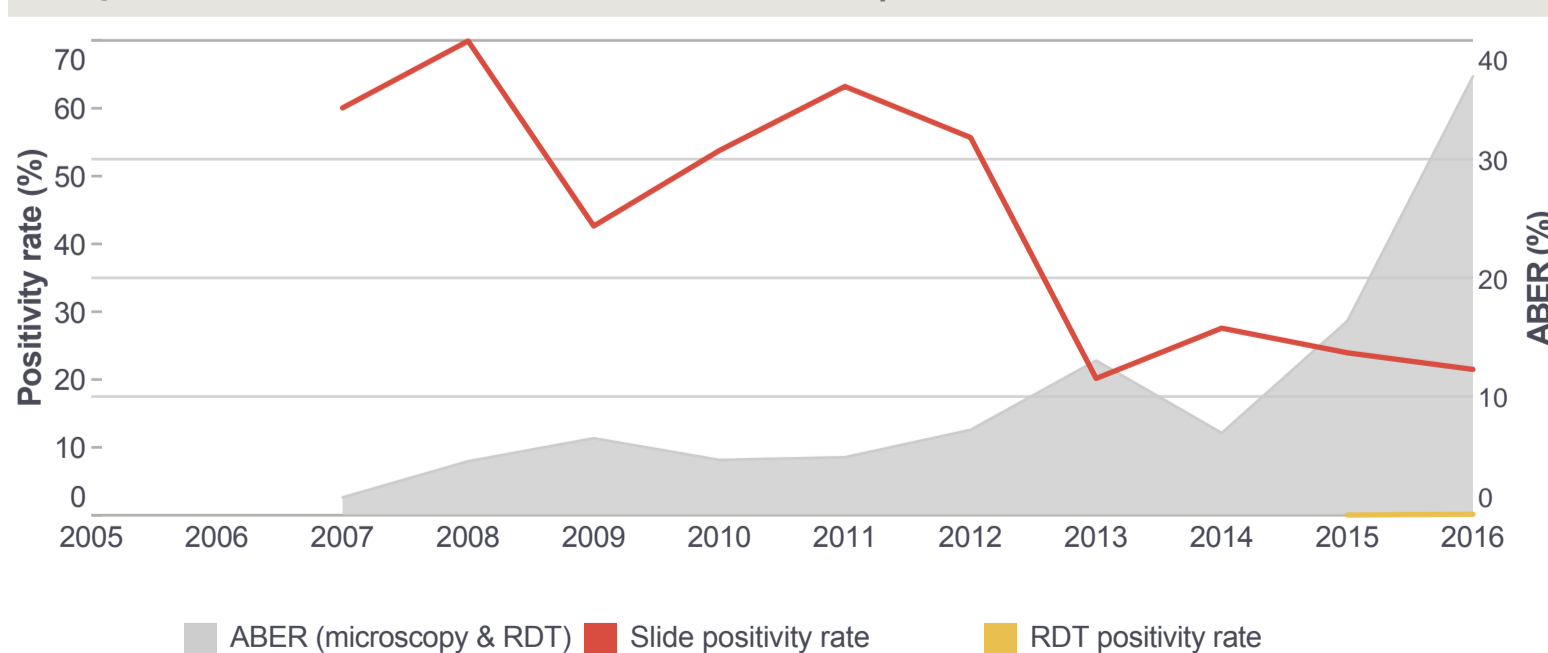


Cases tracked

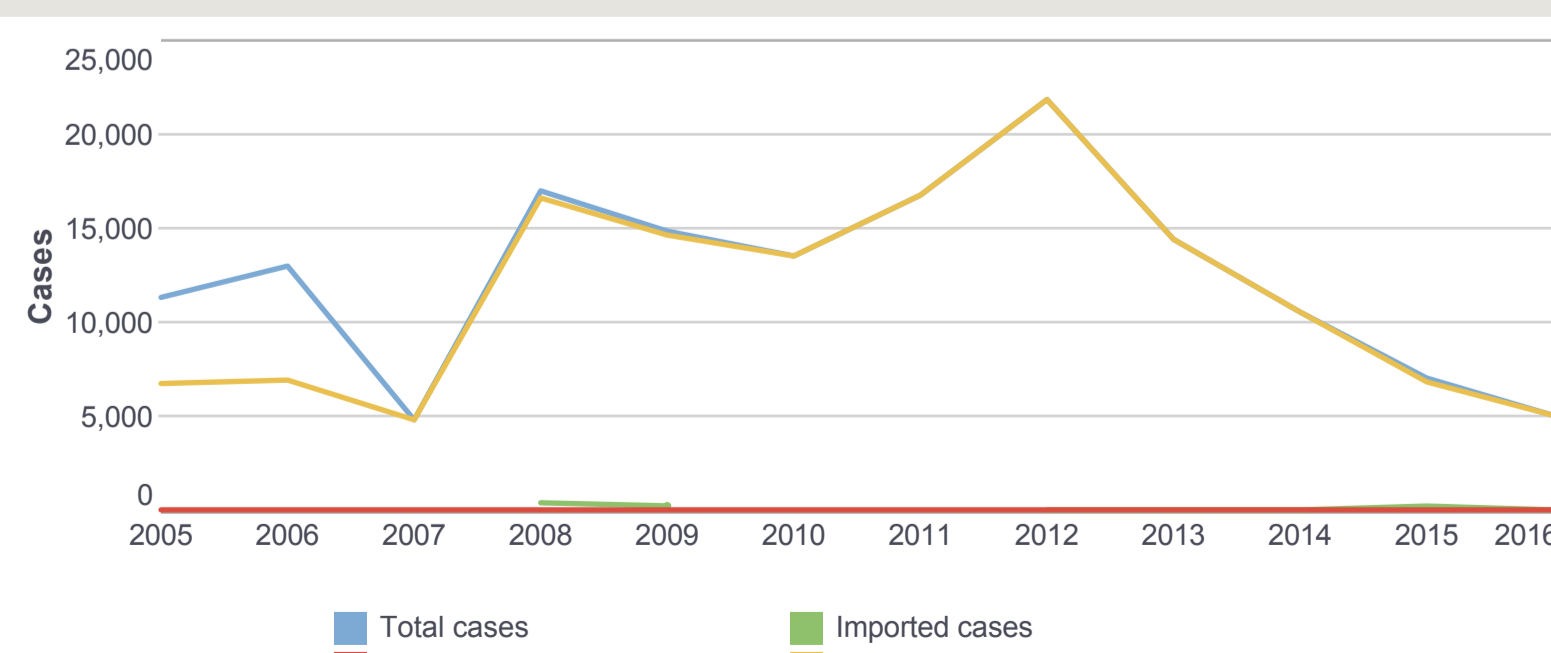


V. Impact

Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



Number of malaria cases



Notes:
Reported confirmed cases and reported deaths are indigenous only