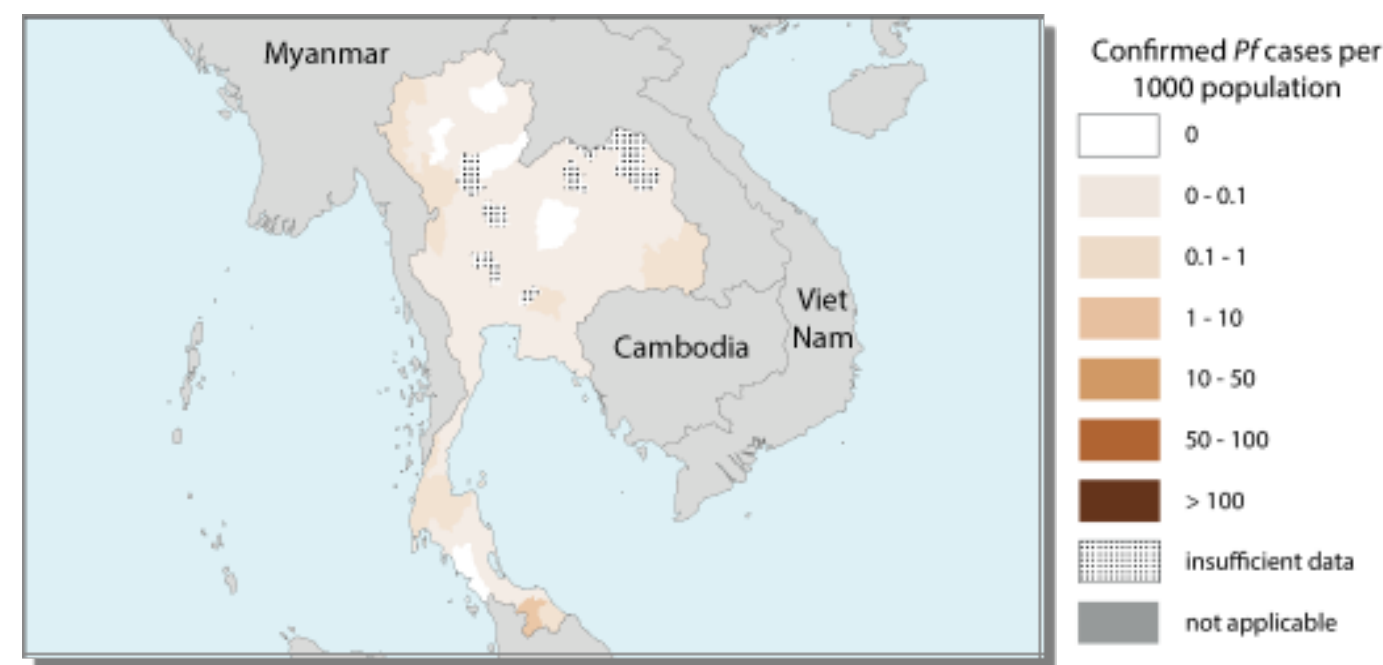


# Thailand

South-East Asia Region



## I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN)	2016	%
High transmission (> 1 case per 1000 population)	1,530,000	2
Low transmission (0-1 cases per 1000 population)	11,500,000	17
Malaria-free (0 cases)	55,800,000	81
Total	68,860,000	

Parasites and vectors			
Plasmodium species:	<i>P. falciparum</i> (32%), <i>P. vivax</i> (46%)		
Major anopheles species:	<i>An. dirus</i> , <i>An. minimus</i> , <i>An. maculatus</i> , <i>An. sudaicus</i>		
Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	11,522	Estimated cases:	11520
Confirmed cases at community level:	1,929		
Reported deaths:	27	Estimated deaths:	≤ 100

## II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/strategies	Yes/No	Adopted
ITN	ITNs/ LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	1992
	ITNs/ LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2008
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	1953
	DDT is authorized for IRS	No	-
Larval control	Use of larval control recommended	Yes	1953
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	N/A	-
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	1943
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	1953
Treatment	ACT is free of charge for all ages in public sector	Yes	1995
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	Never allowed	1995
	Single dose of primaquine is used as gametocidal medicine for <i>P. falciparum</i>	Yes	2015
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	Yes	1965
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	Yes	2015
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	Yes	2011
Surveillance	System for monitoring adverse reactions to antimalarials exists	Yes	-
	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	Yes	1958
	ACD of febrile cases at community level (pro-active)	Yes	1958
	Mass screening is undertaken	Yes	1958
	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>	DHA-PPQ	2015
Treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	QN+D	2007
Treatment of severe malaria	QN+D	2007
Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	CQ+PQ(14d)	2007
Dosage of Primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>		-
Type of RDT used	P.f + all species (Combo)	

### Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)

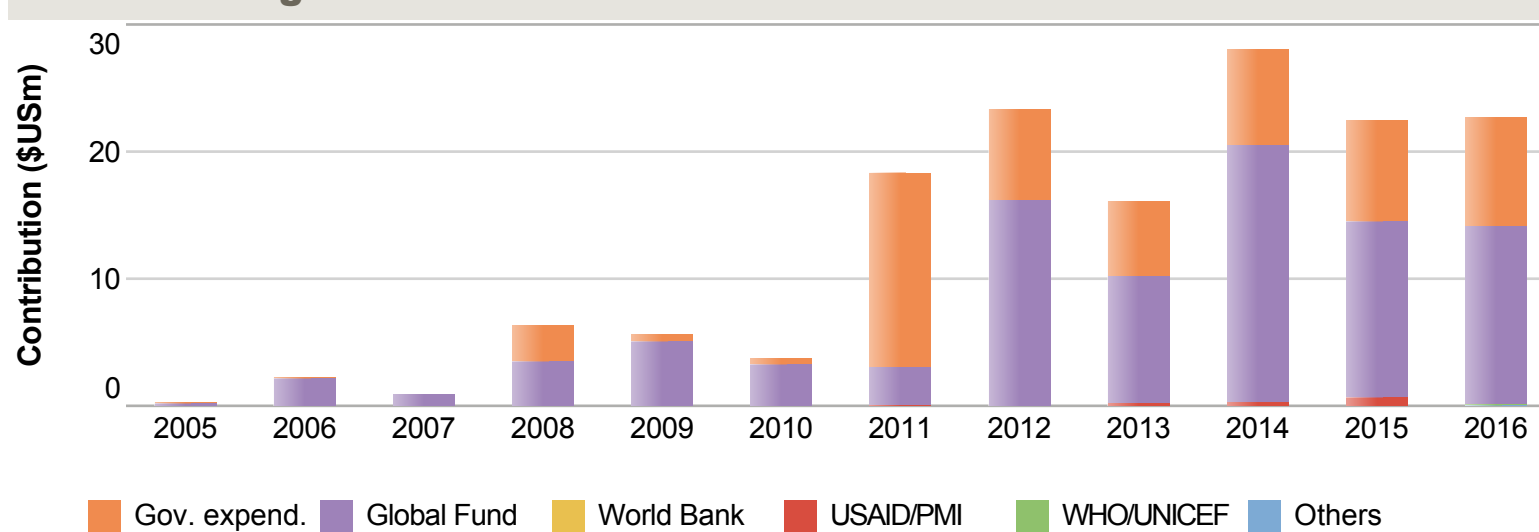
Medicine	Year(s)	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species

### Insecticide resistance tests (mosquito mortality, %)

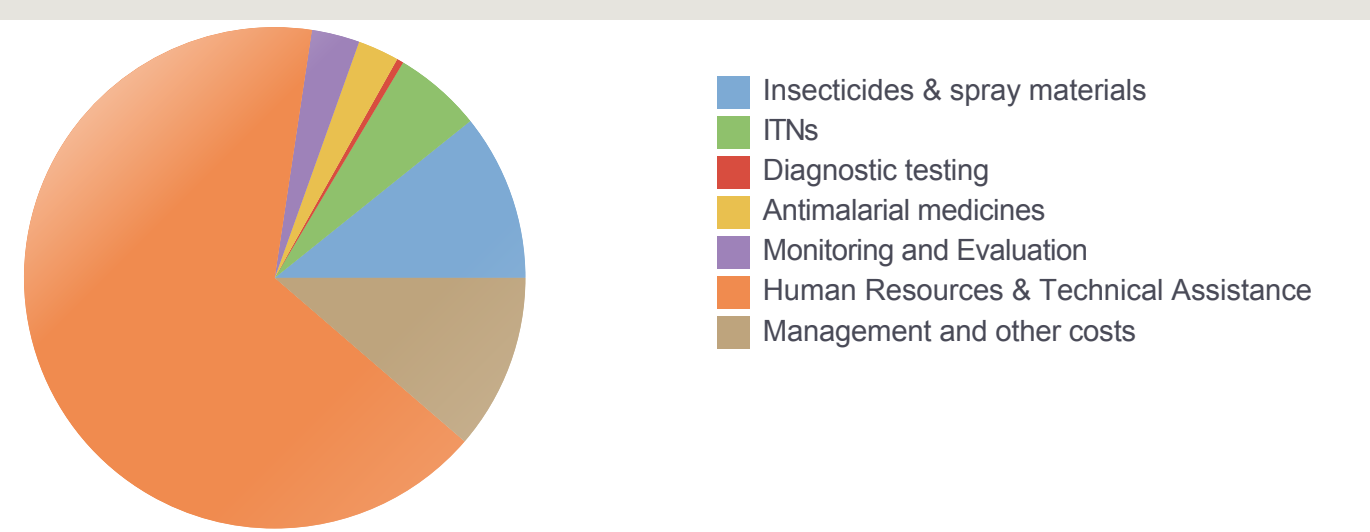
Insecticide class	Years	Min	Mean	Max	No. of sites	Species
Pyrethroids	2015-2016	0.7	1	1	7	<i>An. barbirostris</i> , <i>An. maculatus</i> s.l., + other

## III. Financing

### Sources of financing

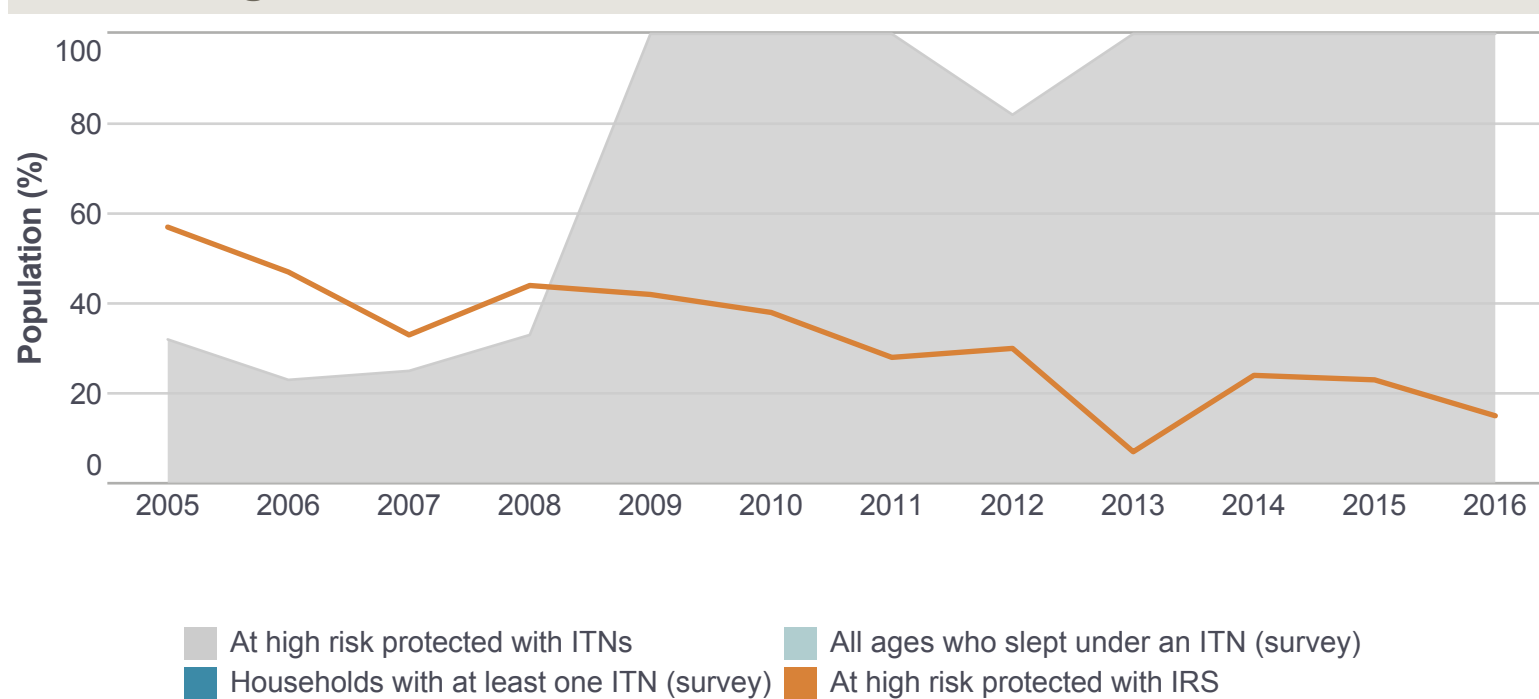


### Government expenditure by intervention in 2016

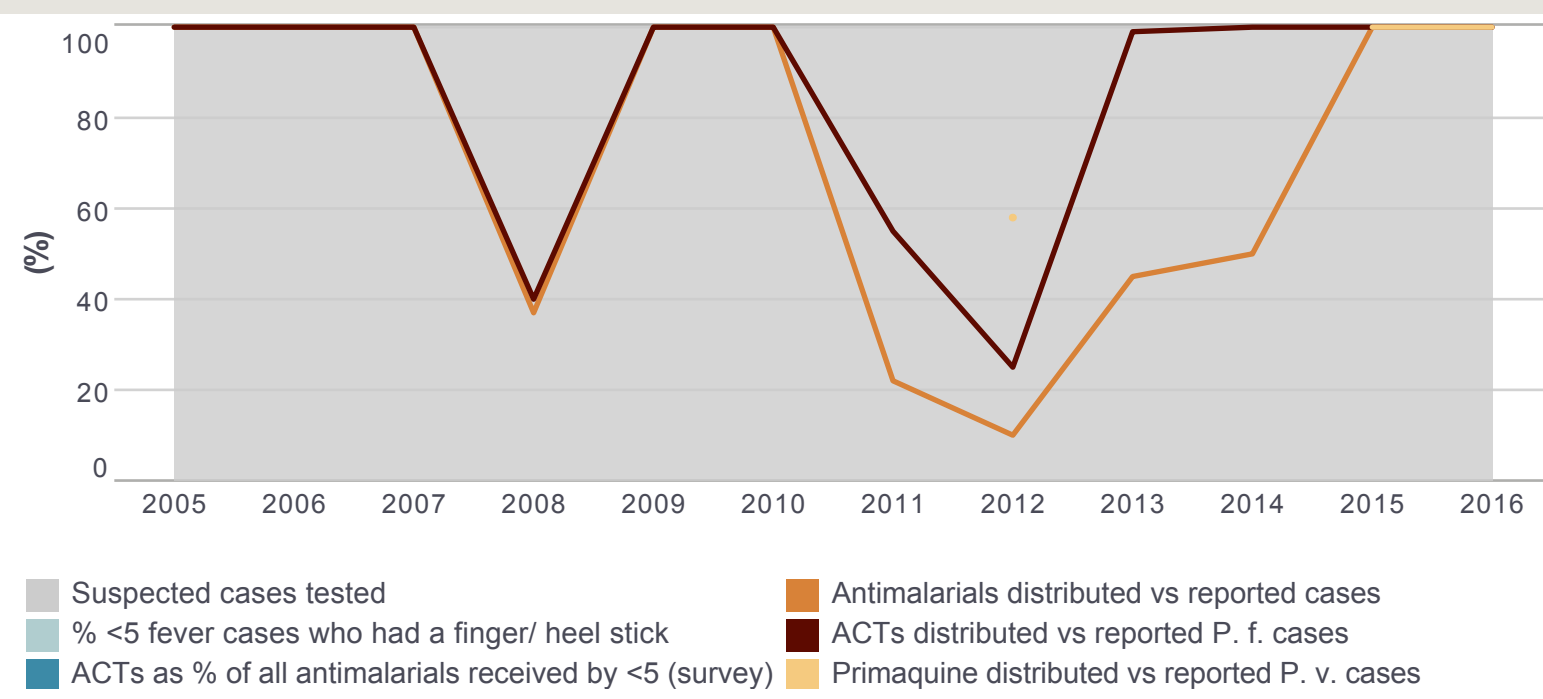


## IV. Coverage

### Coverage of ITN and IRS

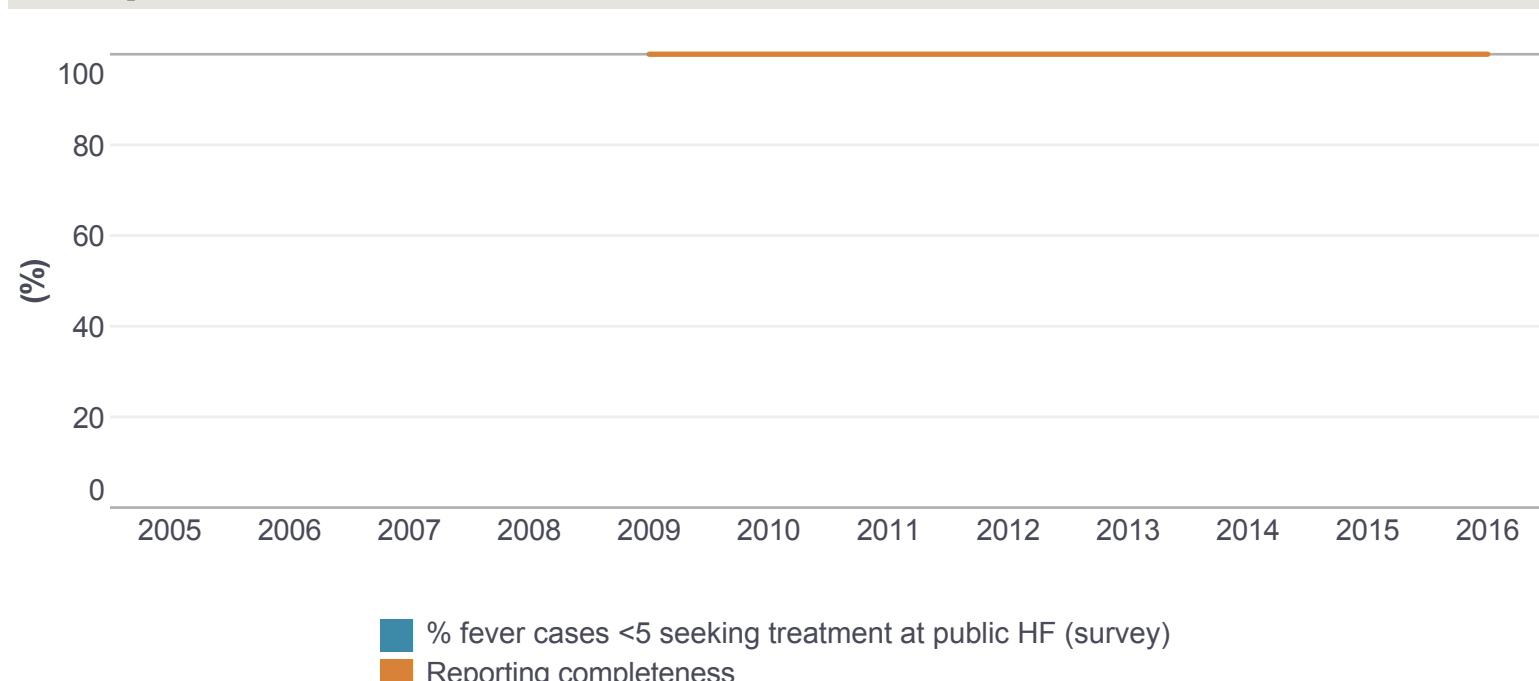


### Cases tested and treated in public sector

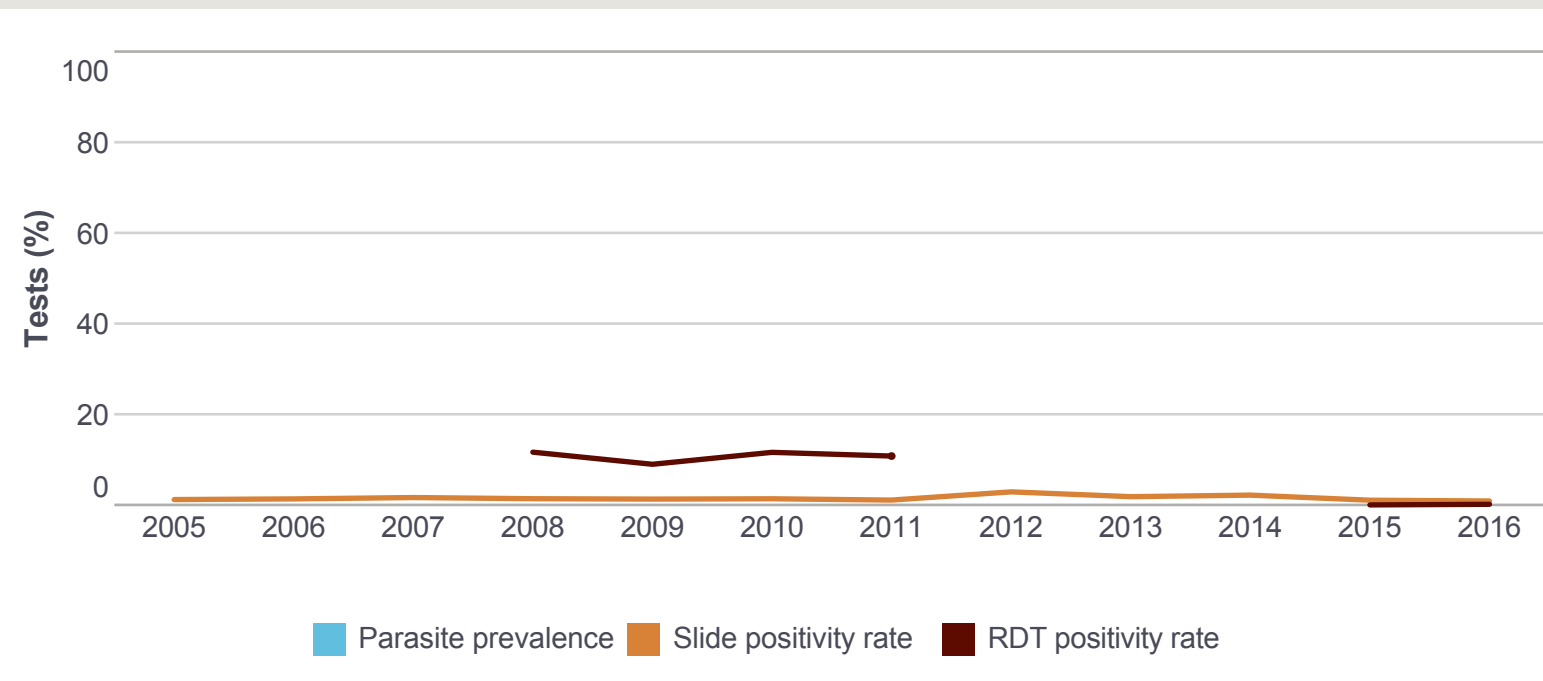


## V. Impact

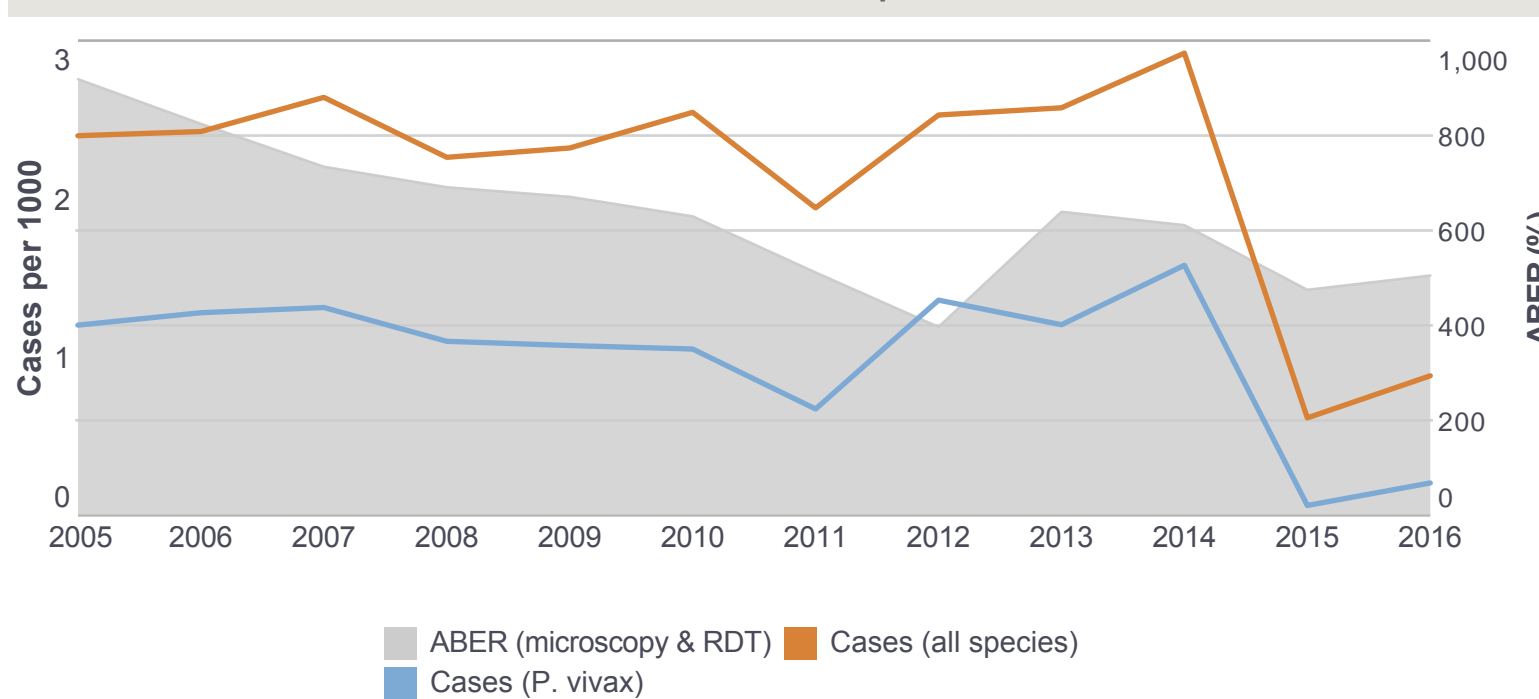
### Cases treated



### Test positivity



### Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



### Malaria admissions and deaths (per 100 000)

