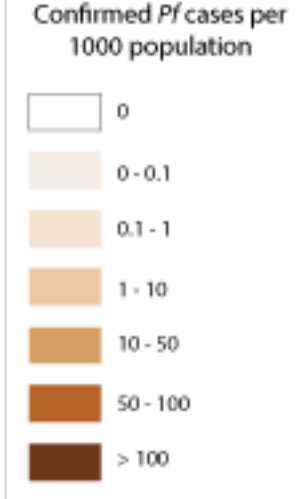


Viet Nam

Western Pacific Region



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN)	2015	%
High transmission (> 1 case per 1000 population)	6,350,000	7
Low transmission (0-1 cases per 1000 population)	62,500,000	67
Malaria-free (0 cases)	24,600,000	26
Total	93,450,000	

Parasites and vectors

Plasmodium species:	<i>P. falciparum</i> (49%), <i>P. vivax</i> (51%)		
Major anopheles species:	<i>An. minimus</i> , <i>An. dirus</i> , <i>An. sondaicus</i>		
Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	9,331	Estimated cases:	13,000 [11,000 ; 14,000]
Confirmed cases at community level:	-		
Reported deaths:	3	Estimated deaths:	<50

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	1992
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	1958
	DDT is authorized for IRS	No	-
Larval control	Use of larval control recommended	No	-
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	N/A	-
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	1958
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	1958
Treatment	ACT is free of charge for all ages in public sector	Yes	2003
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	Never allowed	2013
	Single dose of primaquine is used as gametocidal medicine for <i>P. falciparum</i>	Yes	2003
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	Yes	1960
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	Yes	2014
	System for monitoring adverse reactions to antimalarials exists	Yes	1980
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	Yes	1958
	ACD of febrile cases at community level (pro-active)	Yes	1958
	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	-	-
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	2010

Antimalarial treatment policy

Antimalarial treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	DHA-PPQ	-
First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>	DHA-PPQ	-
Treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	QN+CL; QN+D	2013
Treatment of severe malaria	AS; QN	2013
Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	CQ+PQ(14d)	2013
Dosage of Primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>		0.25 mg/Kg (14 days)
Type pf RDT used		P.f + P.v specific (Combo)

Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)

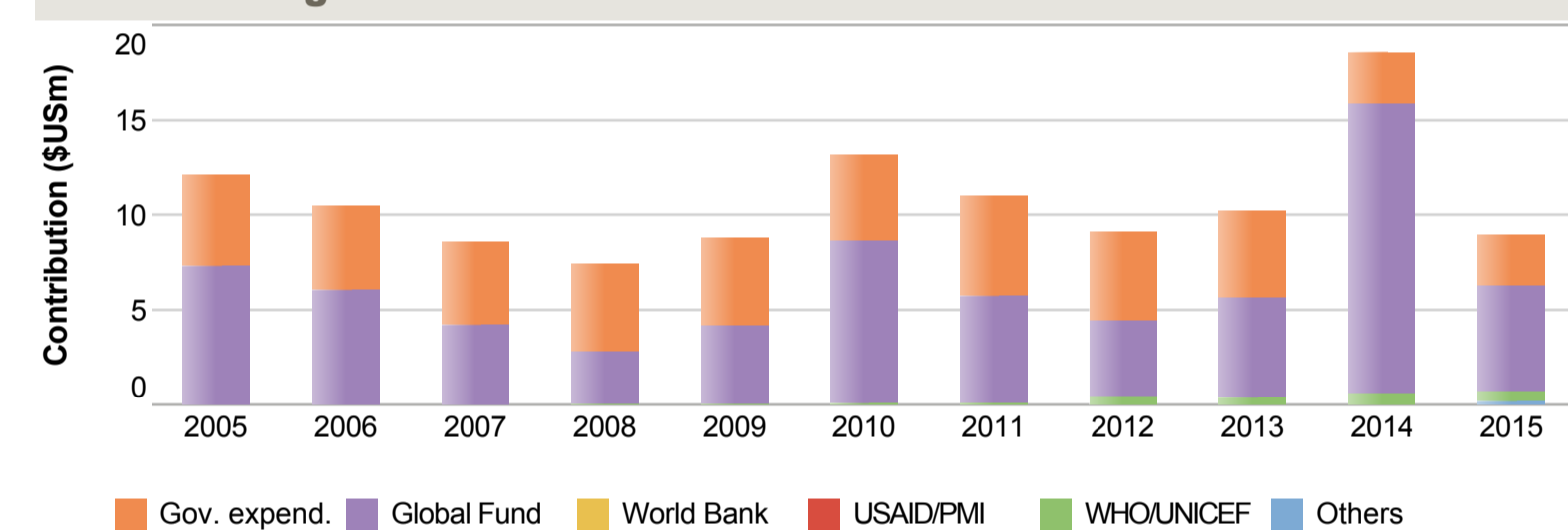
Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No of studies	Species
DHA-PPQ	2006-2010	0	0	2.1	28 days	13	<i>P. falciparum</i>
DHA-PPQ	2006-2015	0	0	31.6	42 days	23	<i>P. falciparum</i>
CQ	2005-2016	0	0	11.1	28 days	18	<i>P. vivax</i>

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

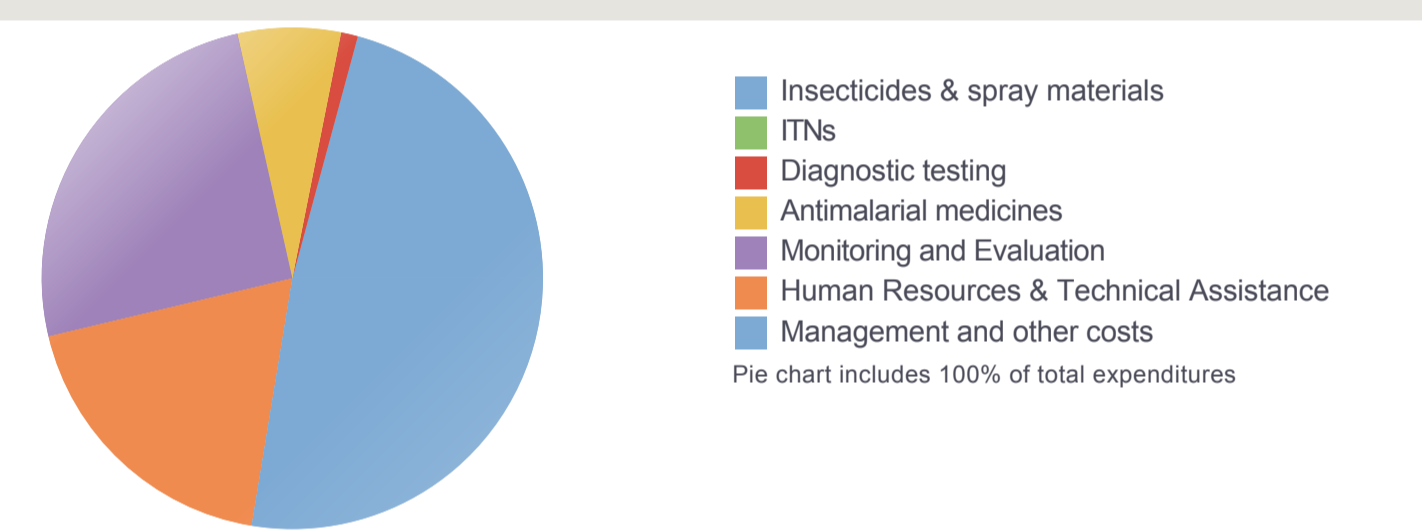
Year	Pyrethroid	DDT	Carbamate	Organophosphate	Species/complex tested
2010-2013	Yes	No			<i>An. minimus</i> , <i>An. philippinensis</i> , other

III. Financing

Sources of financing

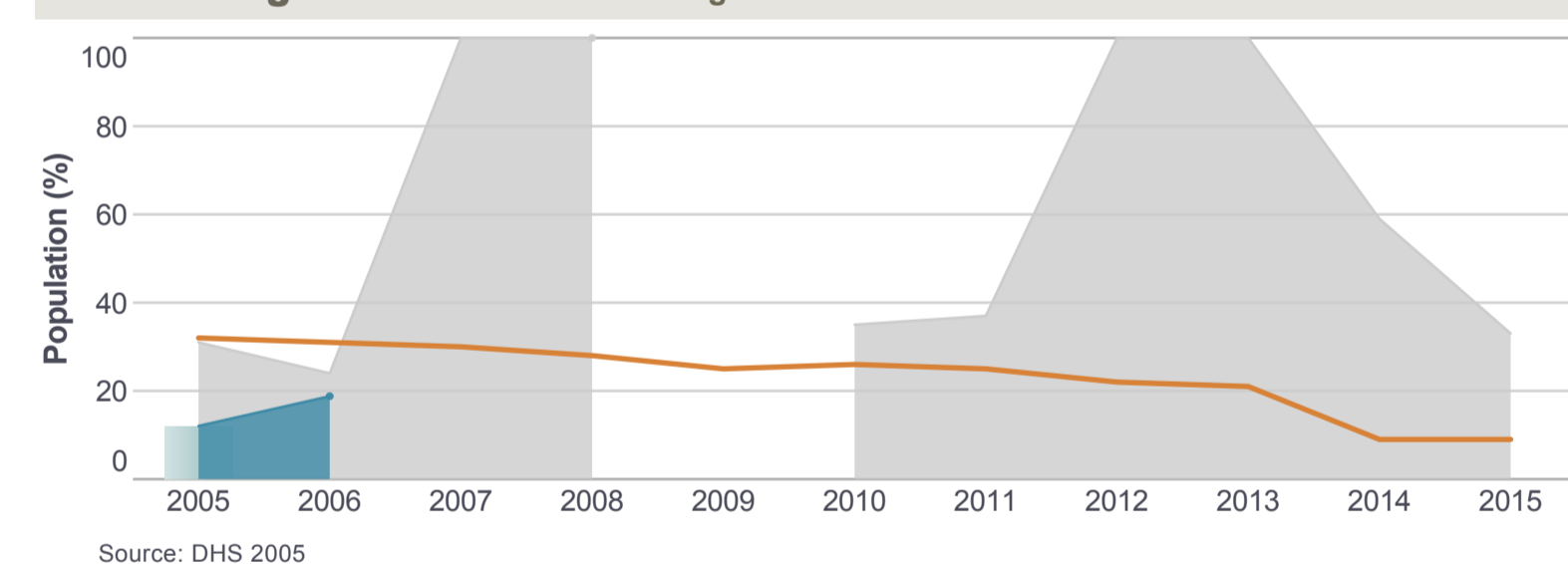


Government expenditure by intervention in 2015

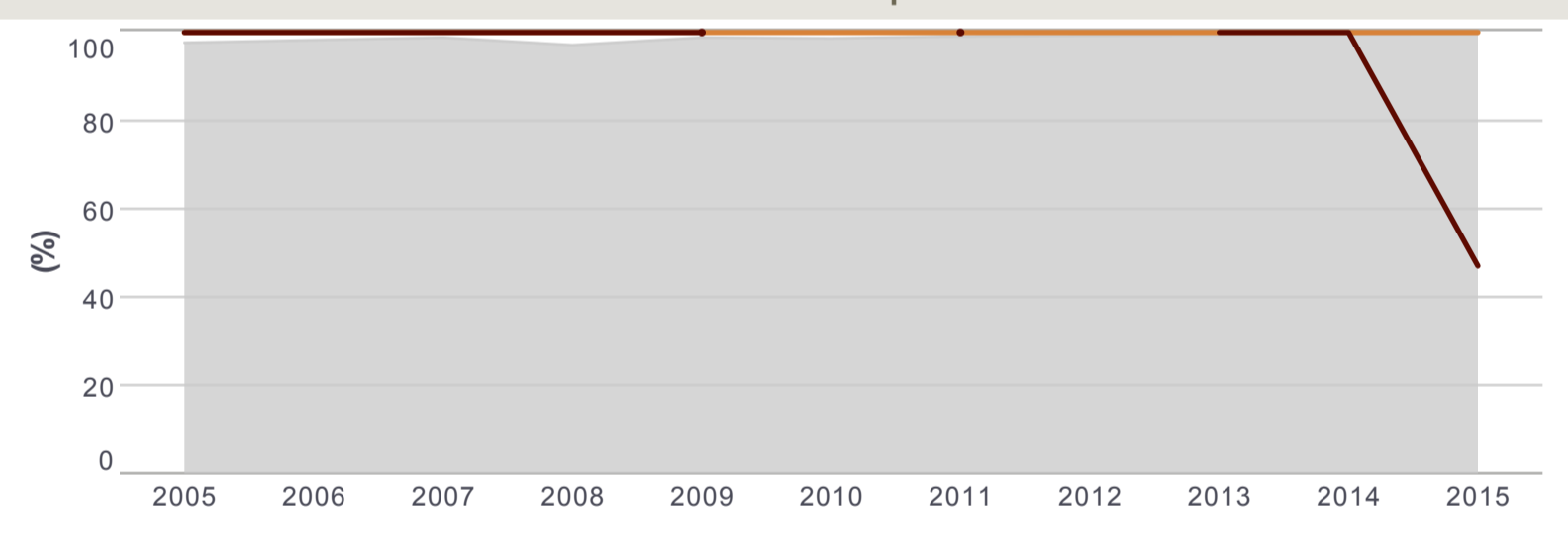


IV. Coverage

Coverage of ITN and IRS

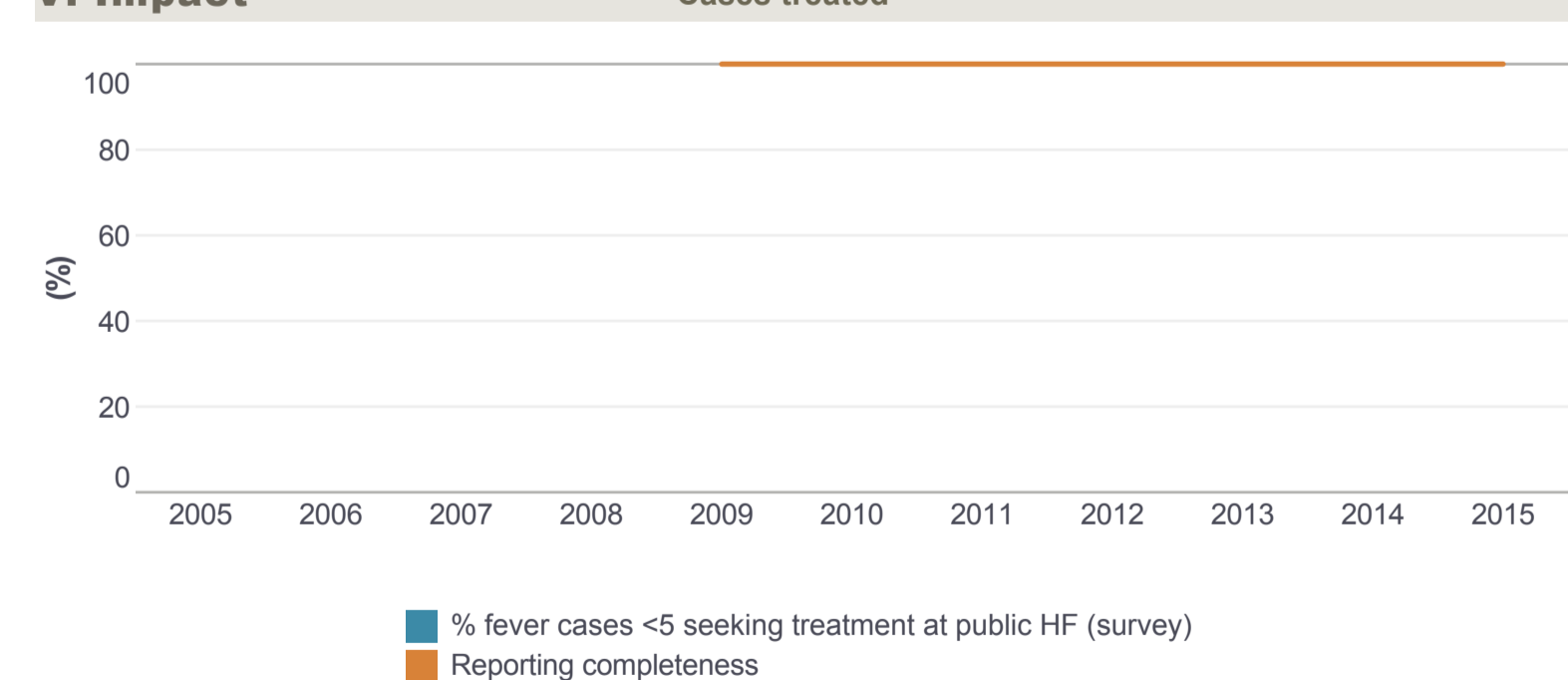


Cases tested and treated in public sector

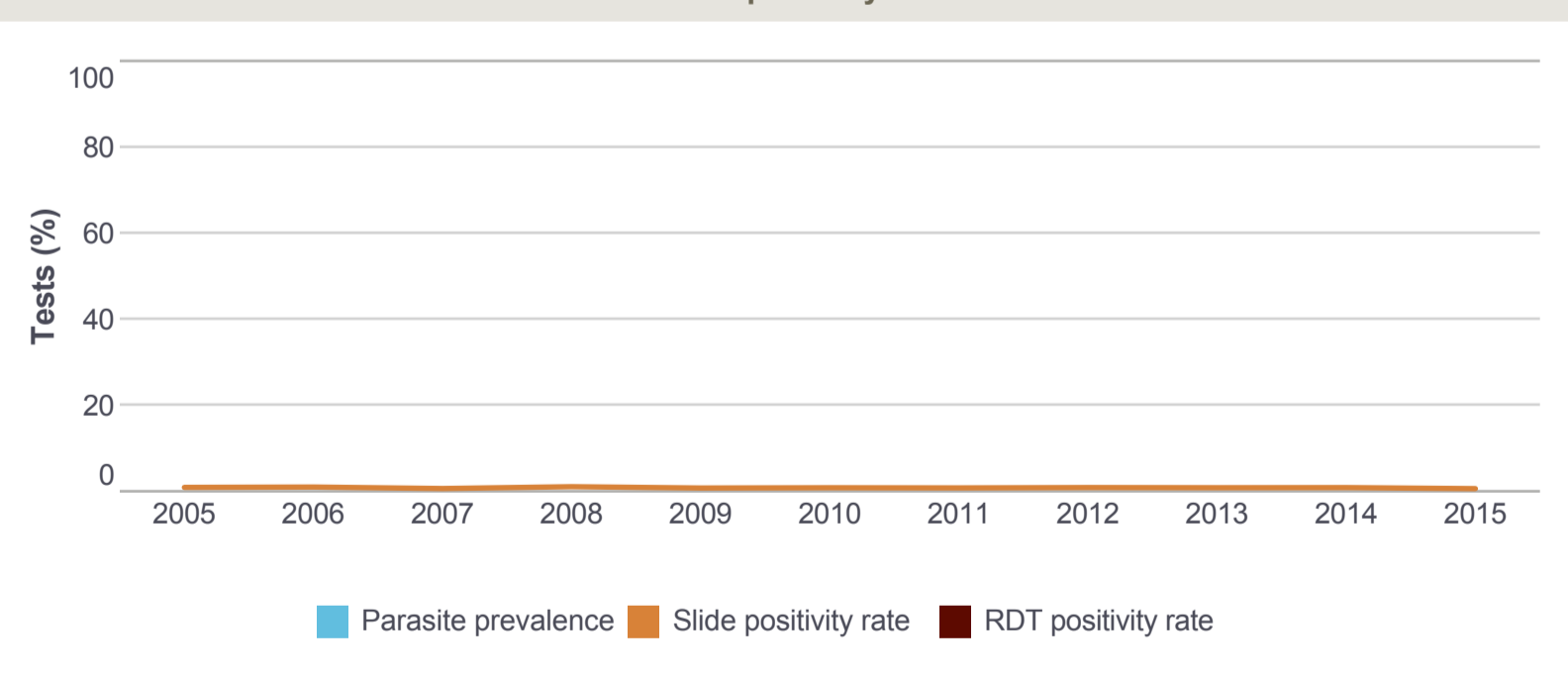


V. Impact

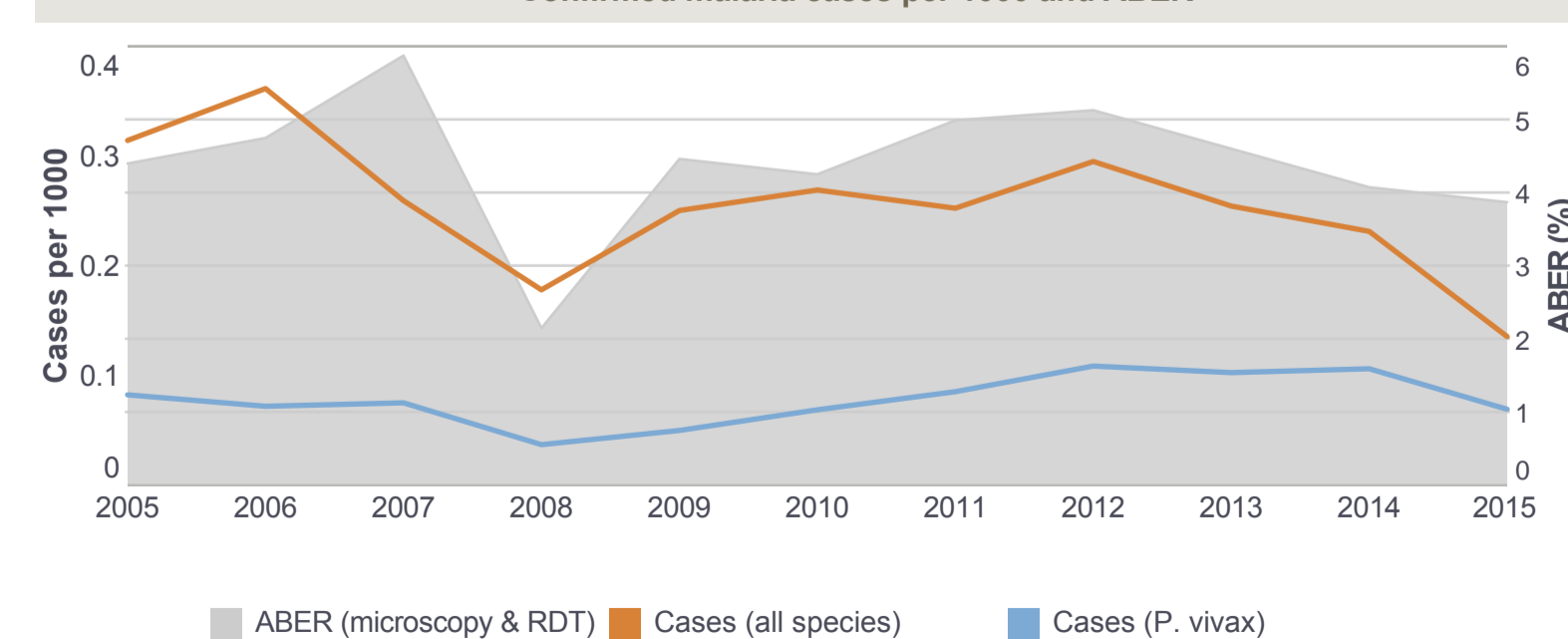
Cases treated



Test positivity



Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



Malaria admissions and deaths (per 100 000)

