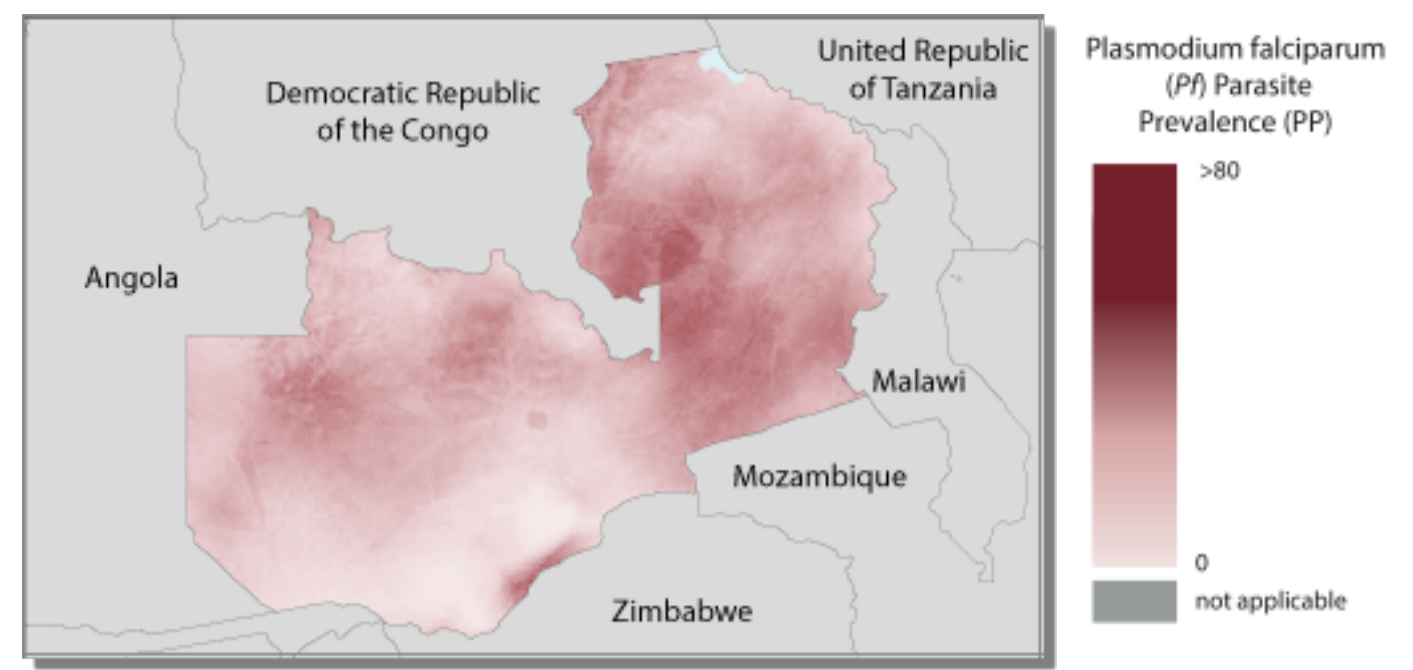


Zambia

African Region



Based on 2015 reported data

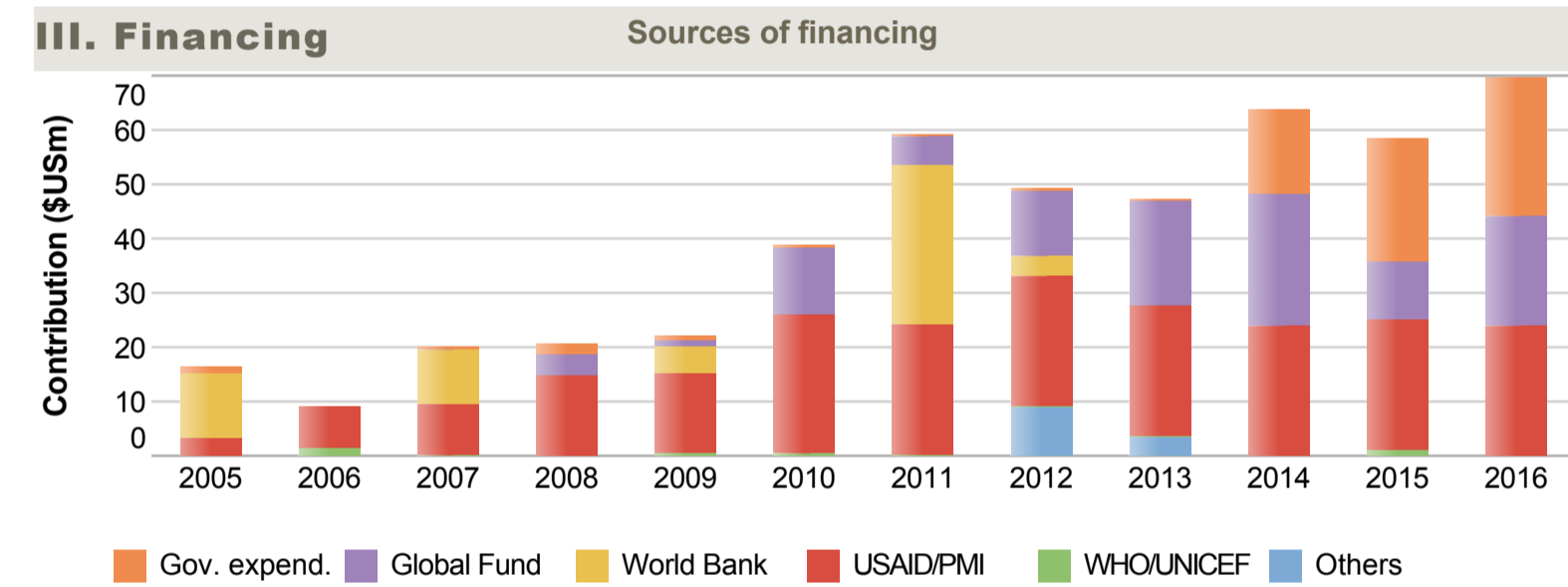
I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN)	2016	%	Parasites and vectors
High transmission (> 1 case per 1000 population)	16,600,000	100	Plasmodium species: <i>P. falciparum</i> (100%), <i>P. vivax</i> (0%)
Low transmission (0-1 cases per 1000 population)	-	-	Major anopheles species: <i>An. gambiae</i> , <i>An. funestus</i> , <i>An. arabiensis</i>
Malaria-free (0 cases)	-	-	Reported confirmed cases (health facility): 4,851,319 Estimated cases: 3,149,000 [2,075,000–4,780,000]
Total	16,590,000	-	Confirmed cases at community level: 85,348
			Reported deaths: 1,827 Estimated deaths: 7,000 [6,000–8,000]

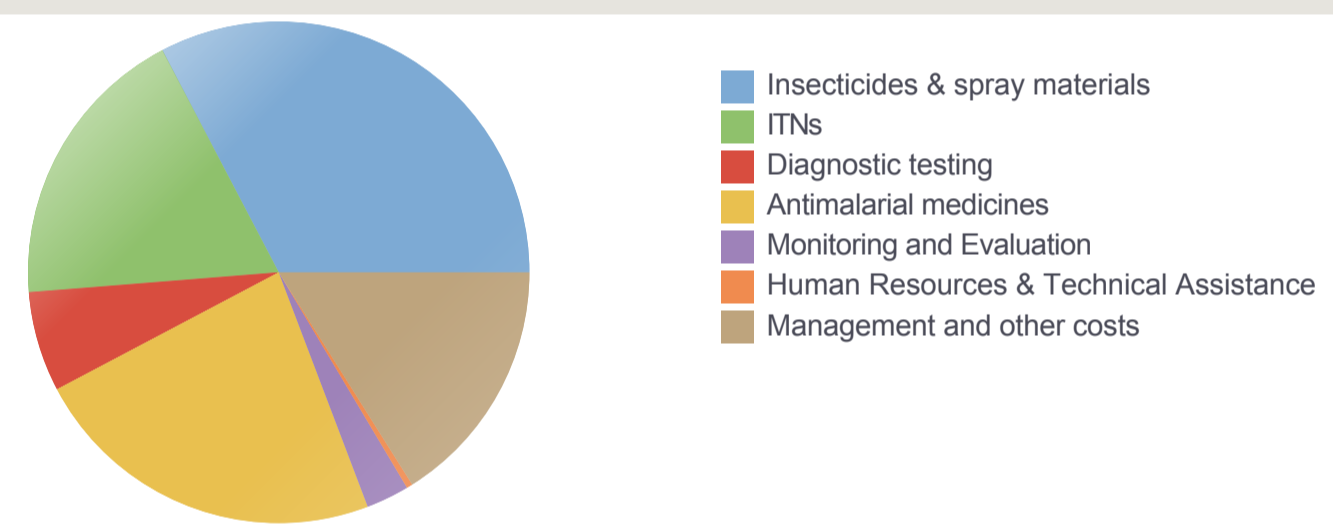
II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/strategies	Yes/No	Adopted	Antimalarial treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted					
ITN	ITNs/ LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2005	First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	AL	2002					
	ITNs/ LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	1998	First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>	AL	2002					
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	-	Treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	QN	2002					
	DDT is authorized for IRS	Yes	-	Treatment of severe malaria	AS; AM; QN	2002					
Larval control	Use of larval control recommended	No	-	Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	-	-					
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2001	Dosage of Primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	-	-					
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2001	Type of RDT used	-	-					
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	2000								
Treatment	ACT is free of charge for all ages in public sector	Yes	2003	Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)							
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	Is banned	2003	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	2012-2012	0	0	0	28 days	3	<i>P. falciparum</i>
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	No	-	Insecticide resistance tests (mosquito mortality, %)							
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-	Insecticide class	Years	Min	Mean	Max	No. of sites	Species	
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	No	-	Organochlorines	2010-2016	0	0.8	1	71	<i>An. funestus s.l.</i> , <i>An. gambiae s.l.</i> , + other	
	System for monitoring adverse reactions to antimalarials exists	Yes	2006	Organophosphates	2011-2016	0.6	1	1	71	<i>An. funestus s.l.</i> , <i>An. gambiae s.l.</i> , + other	
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	Yes	2011	Carbamates	2011-2016	0	0.8	1	87	<i>An. funestus s.l.</i> , <i>An. gambiae s.l.</i> , + other	
	ACD of febrile cases at community level (pro-active)	Yes	2011	Pyrethroids	2011-2016	0	0.6	1	109	<i>An. funestus s.l.</i> , <i>An. gambiae s.l.</i> , + other	
	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	No	-									

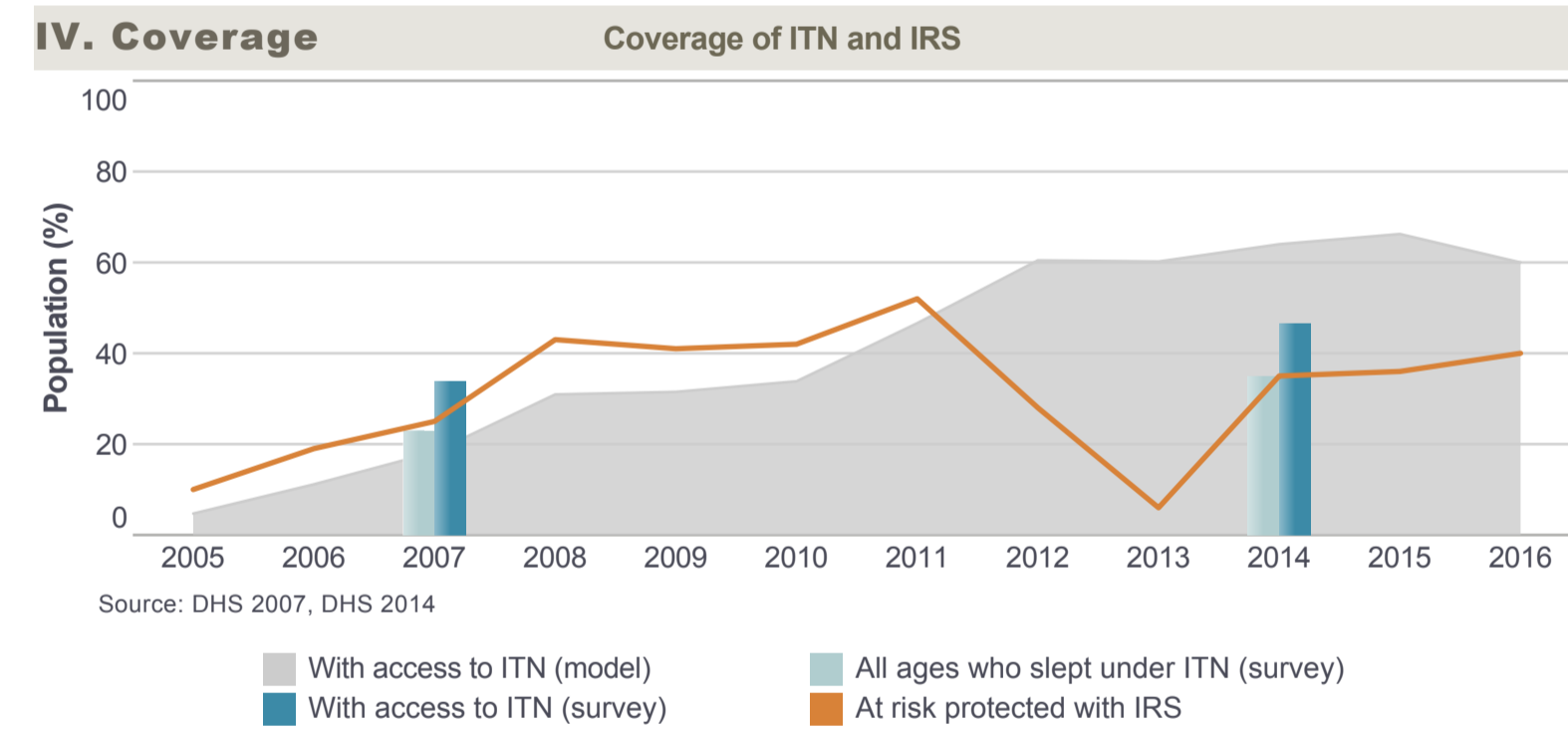
III. Financing



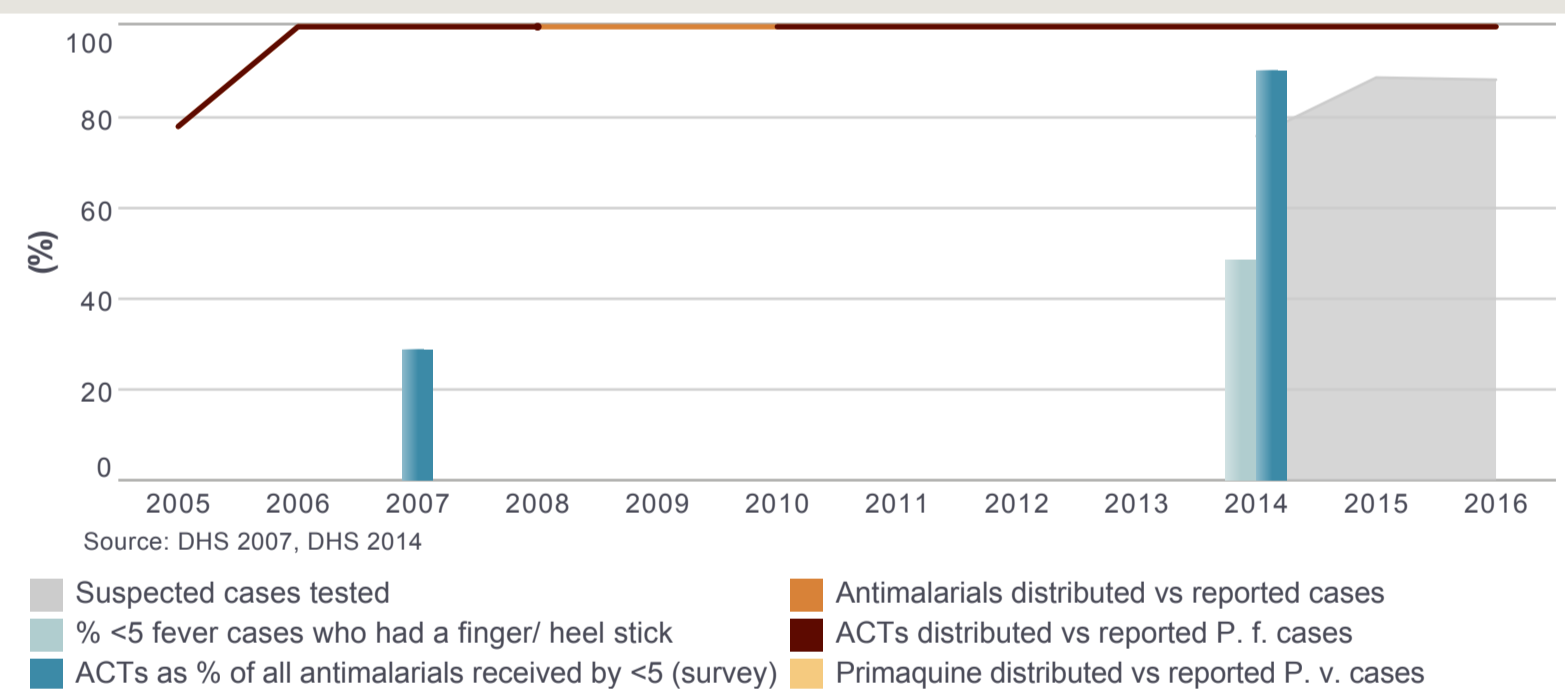
Government expenditure by intervention in 2016



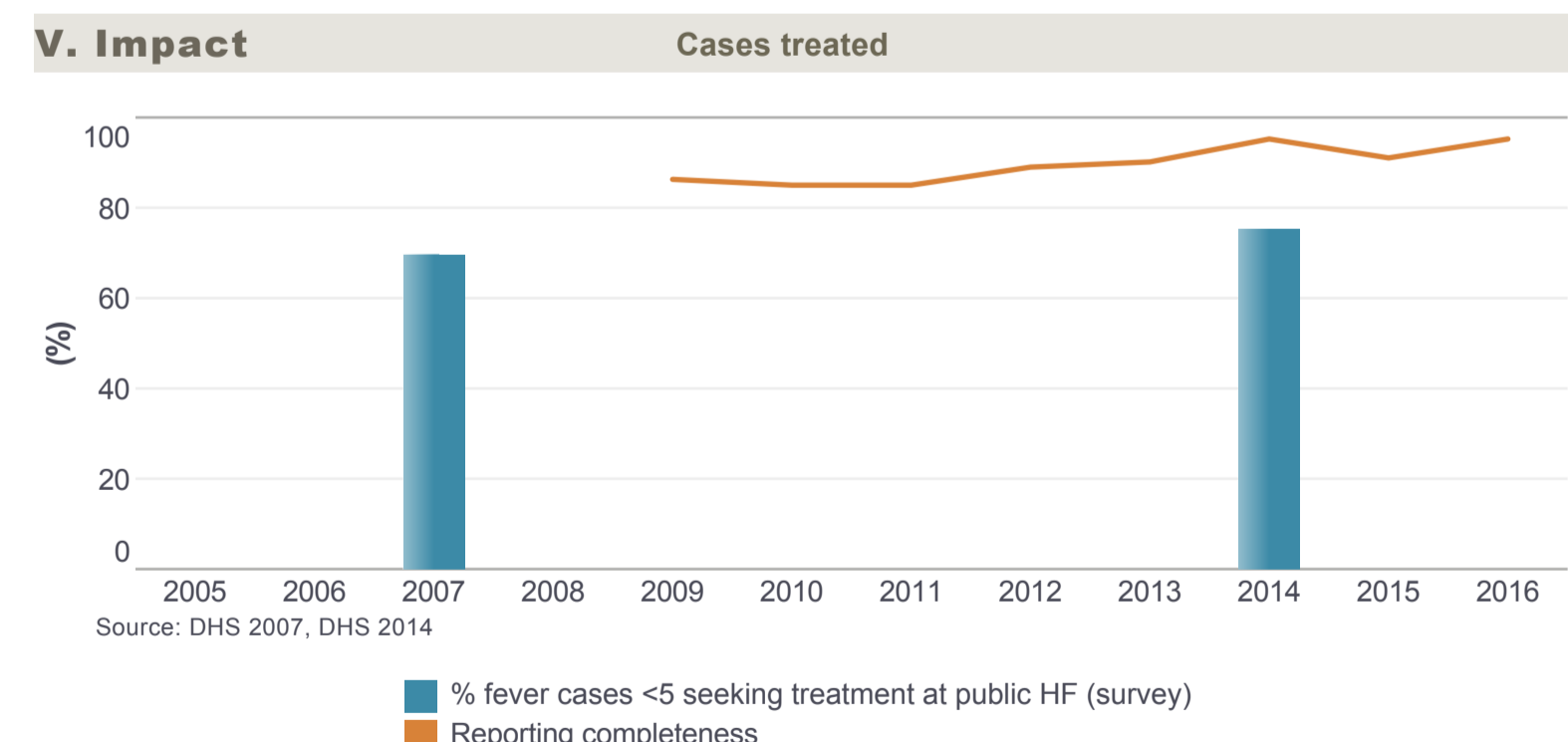
IV. Coverage



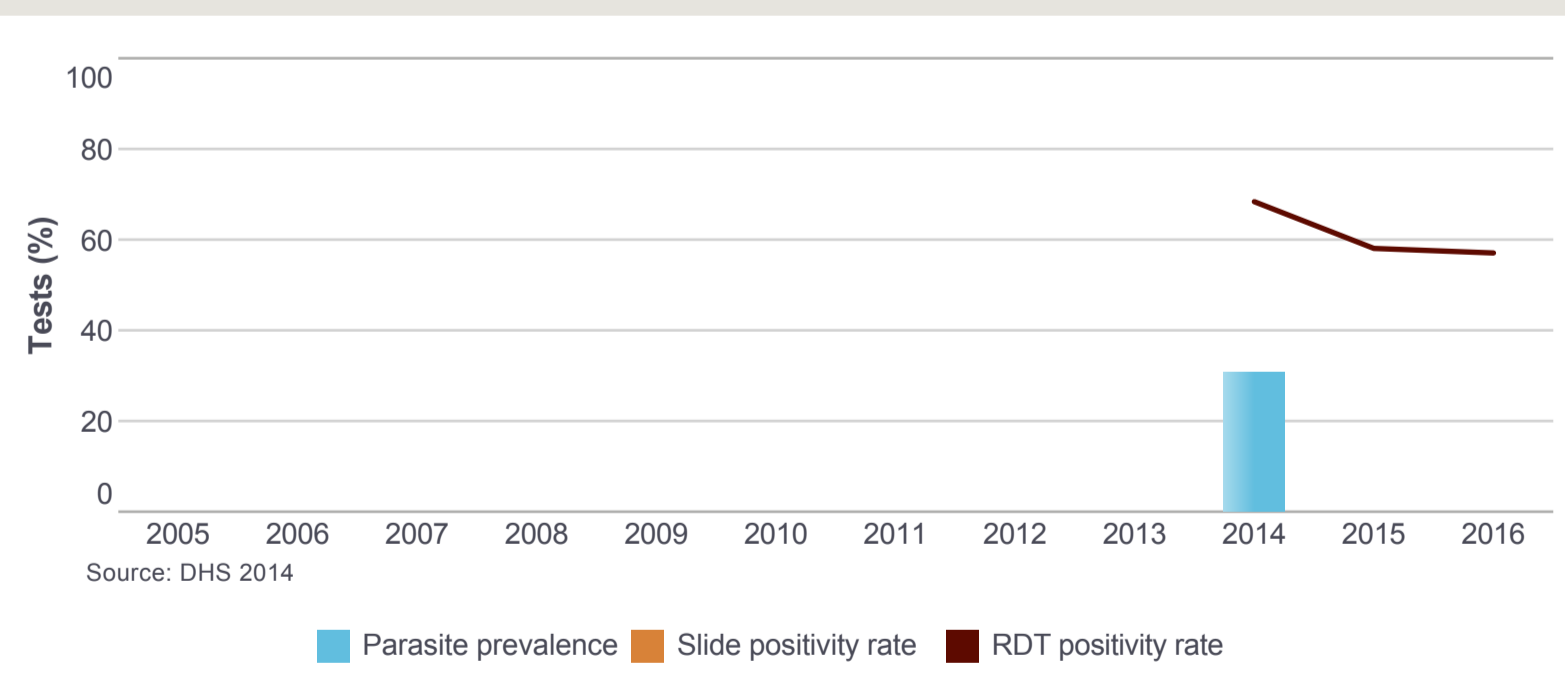
Cases tested and treated in public sector



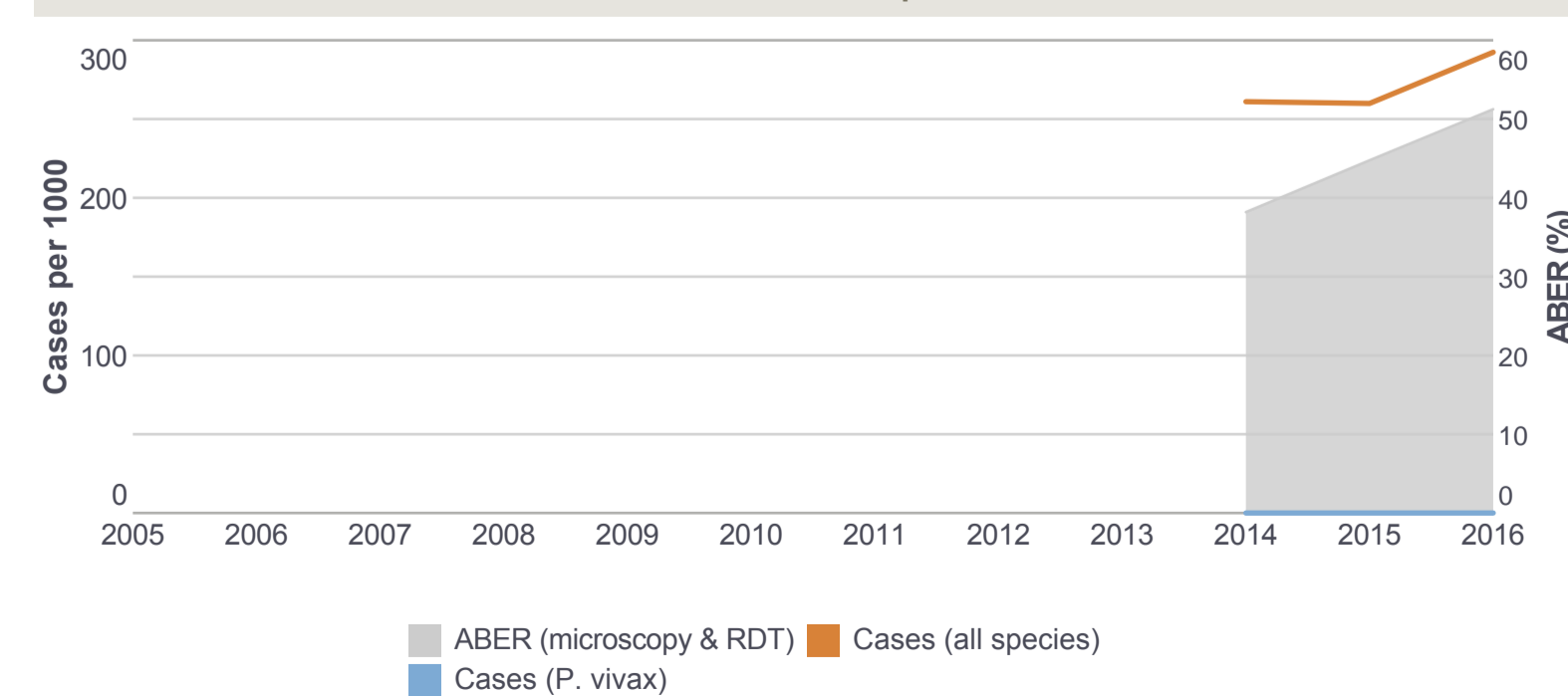
V. Impact



Test positivity



Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



Malaria admissions and deaths (per 100 000)

