



***Malaria Control and
reorienting towards malaria
elimination in Sri Lanka.***

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Year	No. of Blood smears examined and RDT tests	No. of positive cases	<i>P.v.</i>	<i>P.f.</i>
1999	1582111	264549	200671	63878
2000	1781372	210039	150389	59650
2001	1353386	66522	55922	10600
2002	1387953	41411	36535	4876
2003	1192259	10510	9237	1273
2004	1198181	3720	3171	549
2005	973861	1640	1506	134
2006	1076121	591	564	27
2007	1021911	196	189	7
2008	1047104	670	623	46

Malaria control

- Objective

- Reduce the disease burden as much as possible in a cost effective manner utilizing available resources.

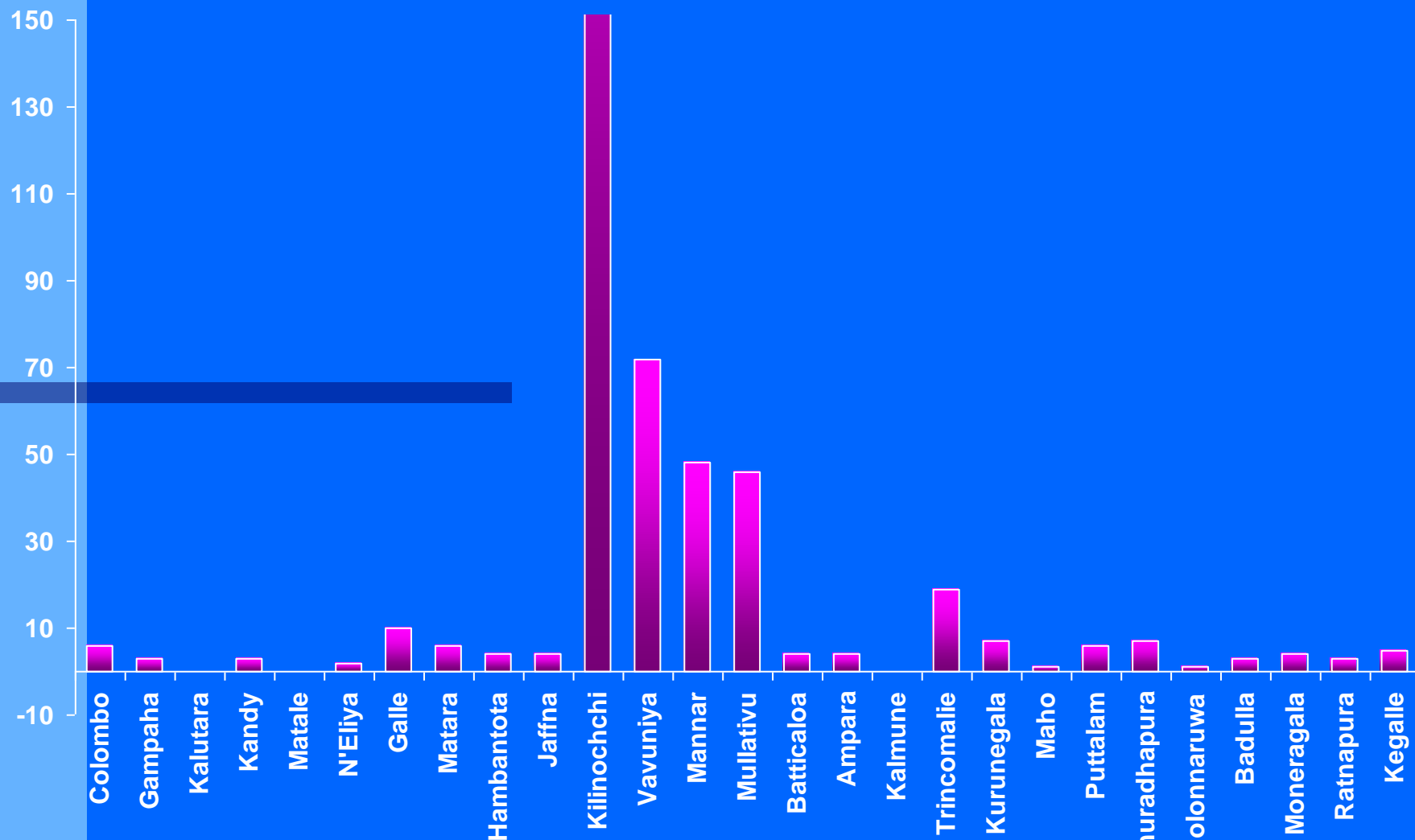
- Result

- Reduction of disease burden over a ten year period, since 1998 with over a 50% saving on supplies.

Malaria elimination

- An intensified time limited programme aiming at interrupting and preventing the further transmission of malaria in a country by the end of a defined period and maintaining the malaria free status
- Target – Elimination by year 2015

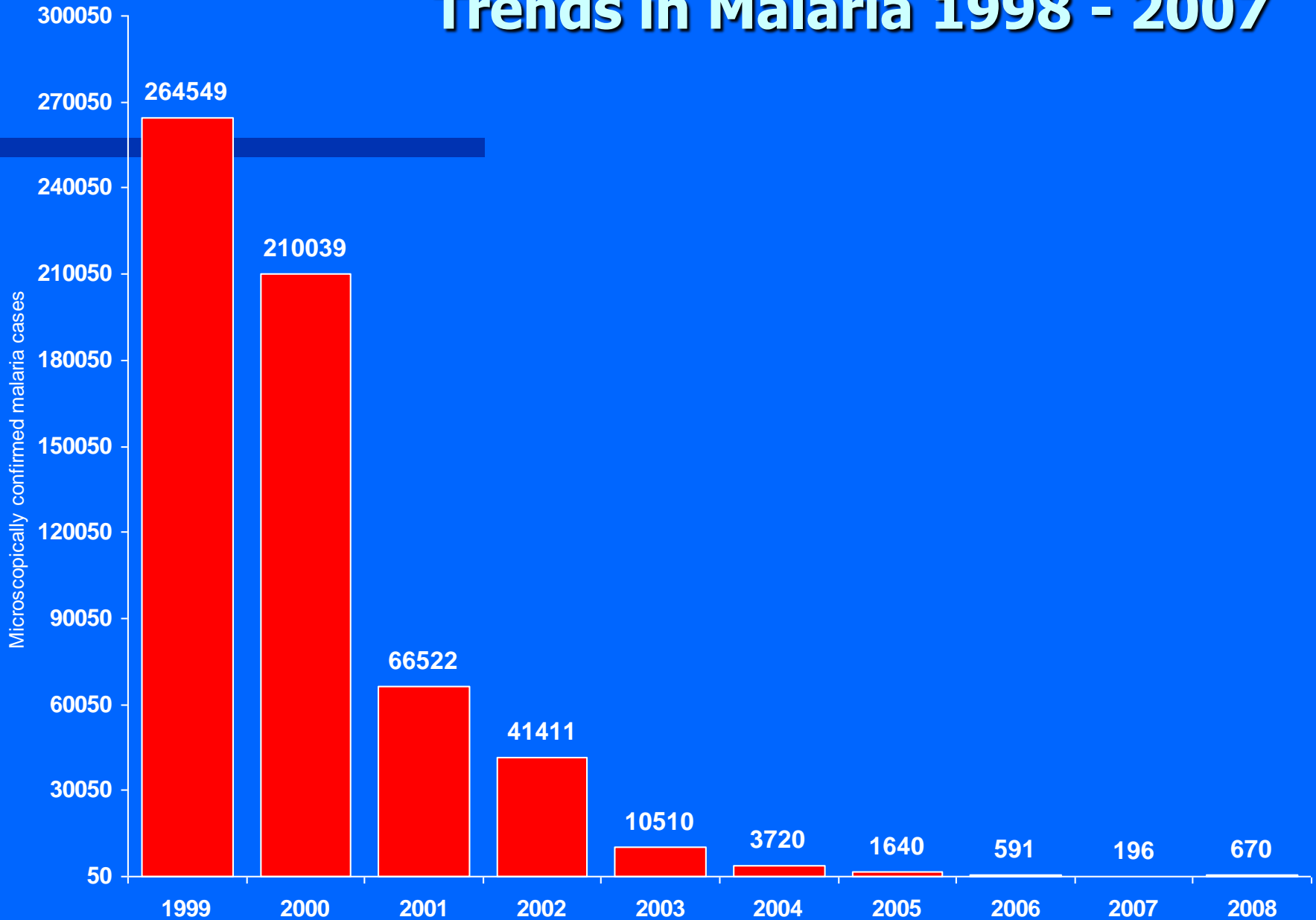
District-wise distribution of microscopically confirmed malaria patients in Sri Lanka – 2008.



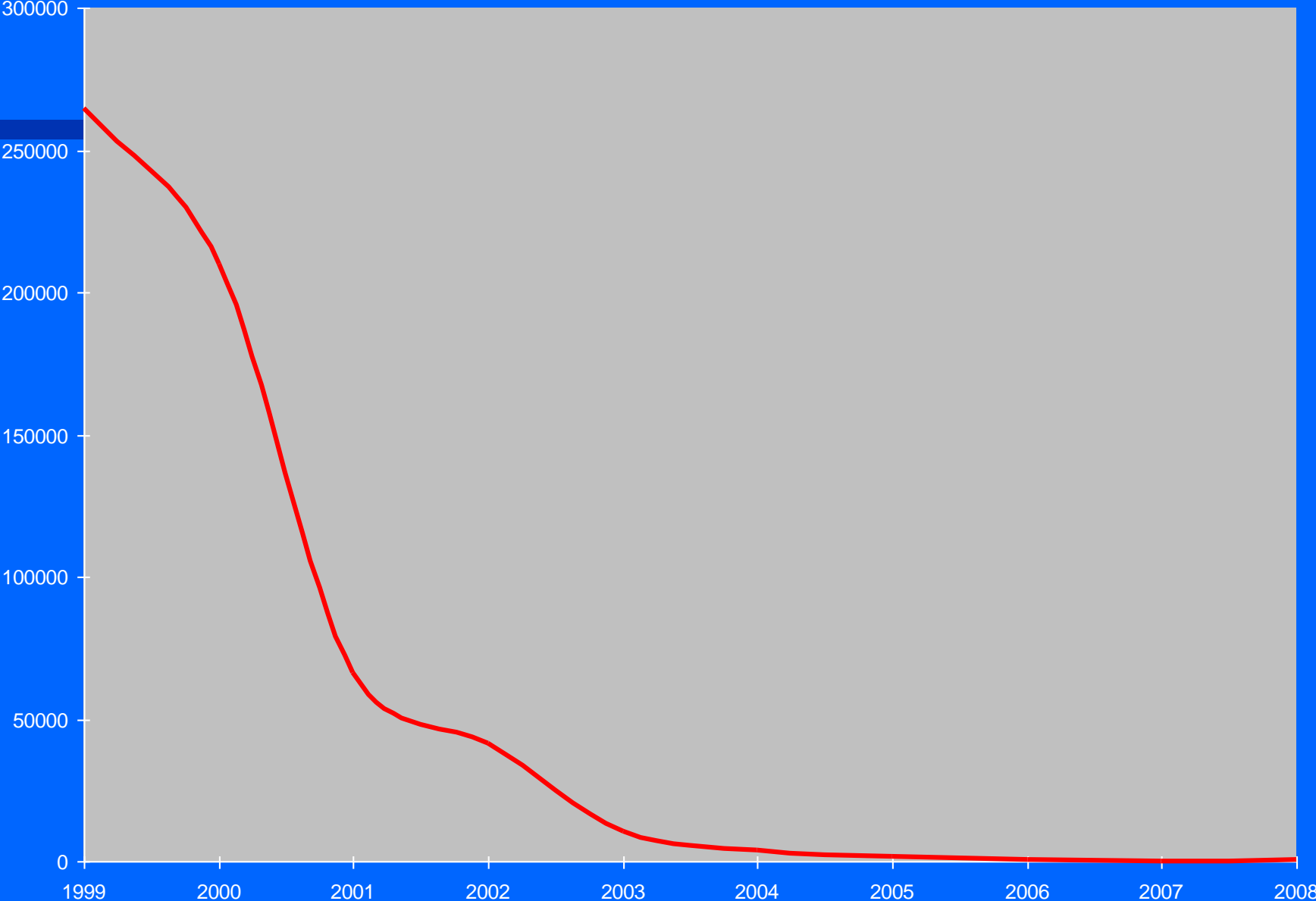
03/05/2010

Anti Malaria Campaign Directorate

Trends in Malaria 1998 - 2007



Trend in Malaria 1999 - 2008



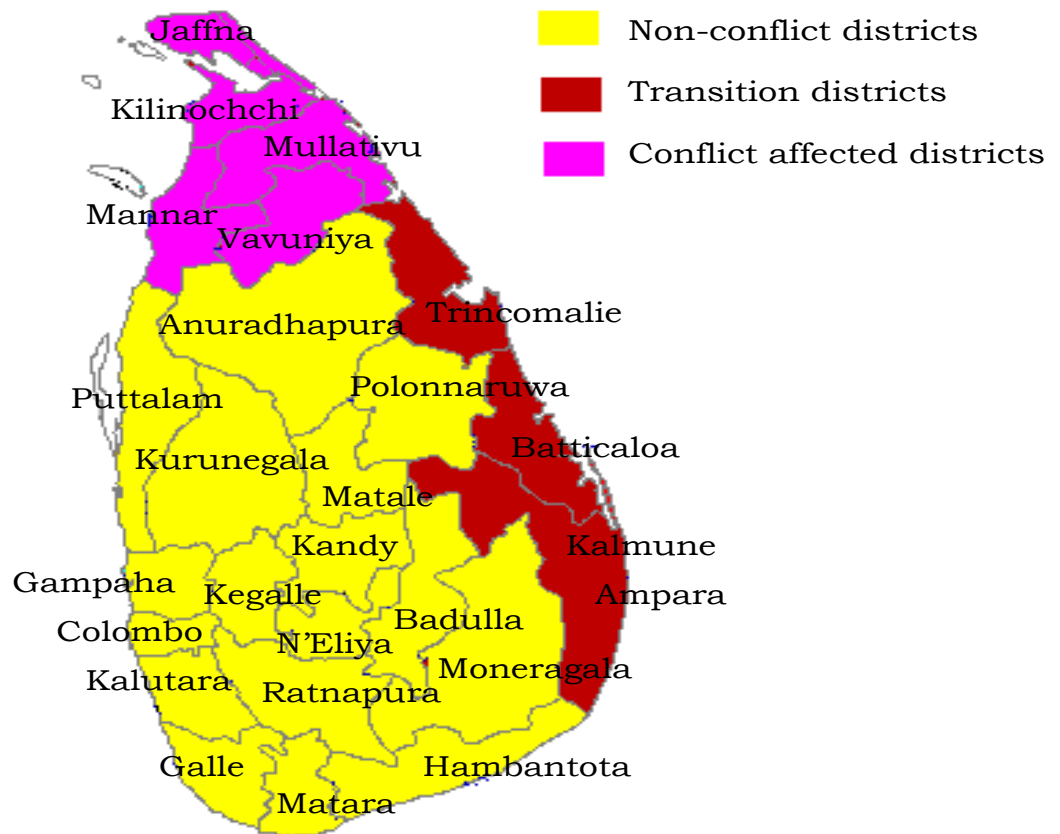
Mortality due to malaria in Sri Lanka

■ Reported mortality

■ Year 2000	76
■ Year 2001	58
■ Year 2002	30
■ Year 2003	04
■ Year 2004	01
■ Year 2005	00
■ Year 2006	00
■ Year 2007	01
■ Year 2008	00

Areas for malaria elimination

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Objectives of the Anti Malaria Campaign

- To eliminate indigenous *P. falciparum* malaria by the year 2012 in non-conflict & transitional areas of the country.
- To eliminate indigenous *P. vivax* malaria by the year 2012 in 75% of non-conflict & transitional areas of the country
- To reduce API in conflict affected areas to 75% of the API reported in 2007, by the year 2012.
- To maintain zero mortality from malaria in Sri Lanka

Methodology

- Strengthen surveillance
- Radical cure of all patients/carriers
- Enhanced vector control
- Prevention of introduction
- Increased awareness

Strengthening the surveillance system

- Increasing and improving the capacity of the system to detect early new cases of malaria
- Ensuring radical cure of all cases and to prevent secondary cases
- Detecting early increases in vector densities and changes in vector bionomics that could contribute to malaria
- Improving programme management and enhancing cost effectiveness

Thank you.

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