History of Malaria in Mozambique

1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2005 2010 2015

ORGANISATION OF MALARIAL CONTROL

Initiatives

- Estacao Anti-Malarica de Lourenco Marques formed
- Malaria eradication project started in Southern provinces
- Malaria control only in Maputo
- PNCM re-established
- Start of LSDI cross-border initiative
- First post-RBM NMSP 2001 - 2006
- Second NMSP begins 2006 - 2009
- NMSP 2012 - 2016

VECTOR CONTROL

Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS)

- Larviciding and fogging in Beira City
- IRS using DDT in southern Mozambique and selected provincial capitals
- IRS resumed in provincial capitals following last use in 1970
- IRS resumed in Maputo city
- LSDI start IRS in Maputo Province using bendiocarb
- Use of DDT in Maputo
- Revival of IRS in Zambezia province using DDT in 3 districts and Lambdacyhalothrin in 2 districts
- LSDI expands to include all of Maputo and Gaza Provinces
- IRS expansion into 6 districts in Zambezia province with PMI using deltamethrin and later changing to DDT
- IRS reverted to using pyrethroids and lambdacyhalothrin in selected districts
- 62 districts nationwide targeted for IRS through to 2015
- LSDI ends and IRS coverage in Maputo and Gaza Provinces is reduced
- IRS scaled back from 2.5 million to 500,000

Insecticide Treated Nets

- ITN distribution in Gaza and Zambezia provinces in response to epidemic caused by floods
- Free ITN distribution in Chokwe, Guija and Mabalane through Vurhonga project
- Change in policy from subsidized nets for pregnant women to free nets for all
- Free ITN distribution in selected districts in Sofala and Manica provinces
- 1.7M ITN distributed in Nampula and Inhambane province as part of mass Vitimain A and albendazole campaign; 838,000 via ANC
- Mass LLIN campaign pilot in Sofala and Gaza province
- 5.2M ITN distributed nationwide through ANC and small scale campaigns
- 11 of 151 districts targeted for free ITN distribution; 609,846 distributed via campaign and 916,150 via ANC
- Free campaign ITN distribution of 2.3 M in 45 districts in 6 provinces; 961,380 via ANC
- Free ITN distribution 1.6 M in 21 districts; 998,046 via ANC
- Free ITN distribution of 2.8M to additional 23 districts; 1.2M via ANC
- Free ITN distribution of 5.2M in 36 districts including replacement of 2011 nets; 1.3M via ANC
- TOTAL free ITN distribution 2011 - 2014: 12M via campaign; 4.5M via ANC
- Free ITN distribution of 1.8M in 16 districts including replacement of 2012 nets; 668,430 via ANC

Trials

- First trials of bednets for public health at community leavel in Boane district
- Field trials of permethirn impregnated wall curtains in Maputo suburbs
- UNICEF ITN trials in Gaza province
- Trials of lambda-cyhalothrin in Matola and Maputo suburbs
- IPTi trials using SP in Manhica town
- Trials of Cyfluthrin for IRS in Boane district
- RTS,S/AS02A vaccine trials in Manhica
- Trials of ITN in Boane district
- Phase II vaccine trails in infants
- MALTEM MDA trials in Magude
- Phase III vaccine trial starts in Manhica
- ITN durability studies in Inhambane, Tete and Nampula

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE

- Pyrethroid resistance detected in Beluluane
- *An funestus* resistance to deltamethrin in Catembe and Bela Vista and to lambacyhalothrin in Catembe, Catuane, Benfica
- *An gambiae* resistance to deltamthrin in Manjacaze
- *An funestus* resistance to deltamethin in Chokwe
- *An gambiae* resistance to lamdacyhalothrin in Macomia, Pemba-Metuge and Namuno
- *An funestus* resistance to lambdacyhalothrin in Mugeba and Majaua
- *An gambiae* resistance to delthamethin in Inharrime
- *An funestus* resistance to lambacyhalothrin in Inhambane City and to bendiocarb in Matola
- *An funestus* resistance to all classes of pyrethroids in southern Mozambique
- *An gambiae* resistance to lambacyhalothrin in Montepuez and Tete City
- *An gambiae* resistance to lambdacyhalothrin in Dondo and to bendiocarb and deltamethrin in Maputo City
- *An funestus* resistance to lambdacyhalothrin in Lichinga
- *An funustus* to deltamethrin in Lichinga and Moatize, and lambdacyhalothron in Magude
- *An gambiae* resistance to deltamethrin in Dondo, Tete city, Chimoio, Morumbala and Mocuba
- *An gambiae* resistance to lambdacyhalothrin in Maputo city, Magude, Beira, Tete City, Morombala, Mocuba, Montepuez and Metuge
- *An gambiae* resistance to bendiocarb in Magude and Boane
- *An gambiae* resistance to DDT in Chimoio

CHEMO-PREVENTION

- National use of CQ among school children
- IPTp with two doses of SP implemented nationwide following 2005 policy decision
- IPTp with three or more doses

CASE MANAGEMENT

First-line treatment / Diagnosis / Drug resistance

- First line treatment changed to AQ + SP as interim policy
- ACT policy implemented AS-SP
- AL replaces AS-SP as first-line
- APEs began malaria case management in communities
- National roll-out of AL
- Introduction of injectable artesunate nationwide
- Introduction of artesunate suppositories for use by APEs
- Introduction of RDTs in health facilities (HFs) without microscopy
- Introduced RDT at community level with APES
- QA of microscopy with selected laboratories nationwide increasing over years
- CQ resistance detected
- QA of RDTs at central level before distribution
- CQ failures between 15-40%

SURVEILLANCE & MONITORING

Large surveys

- DHS 1997
- DHS 2003
- MIS 2007
- MICS 2008
- AIS 2009
- DHS 2011

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