

# Costa Rica

Region of the Americas



Classification of focus  
● Active foci

## I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%	Parasites and vectors
Number of active foci	3	-	Major plasmodium species: P.falciparum: 0 (%) , P.vivax: 100 (%)
Number of people living within active foci	83.4K	2	Major anopheles species: An. albimanus
Malaria free (0 cases)	4.8M	98	
Total	4.8M		

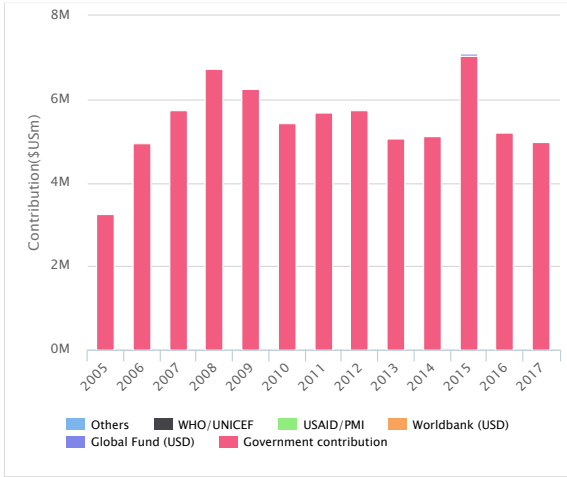
Reported cases and deaths	
Reported indigenous confirmed cases (health facility):	12
Confirmed cases at community level:	-
Confirmed cases from private sector:	3
Indigenous deaths:	0

## II. Intervention policies and strategies

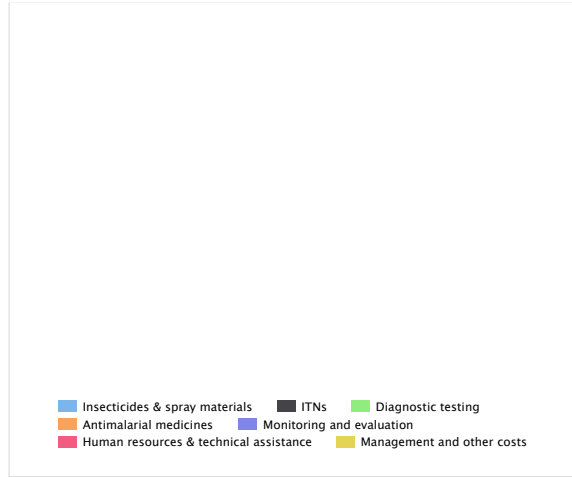
Intervention	Policies/Strategies	Yes/No	Year adopted	Antimalaria treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted						
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2009	First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	-	-						
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2005	First-line treatment of P. falciparum	CQ+PQ (1d)	-						
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	1957	For treatment failure of P. falciparum	NA	-						
	DDT is used for IRS	No	-	Treatment of severe malaria	AS	-						
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	-	-	Treatment of P. vivax	CQ+PQ(7d); CQ+PQ(14d)	-						
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	-	-	Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of P. vivax	0.25 mg/Kg (14 days)							
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	1957	Type of RDT used	-							
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	1957	Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)								
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2010	Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species	
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	-	-	Resistance status by insecticide class (2010-2017) and use of class for malaria vector control (2017)								
	Single dose of primaquine (0.25 mg base/kg) is used as gametocidal medicine for P. falciparum	Yes	-	Insecticide class	Years	(%) sites <sup>1</sup>	Vectors <sup>2</sup>	Used <sup>3</sup>				
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of P. vivax	Yes	1957	Carbamates	-	-	-	No				
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-	Organochlorines	-	-	-	No				
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	Yes	1957	Organophosphates	-	-	-	No				
Surveillance	System for monitoring of adverse reaction to antimalarials exists	No	-	Pyrethroids	-	-	-	Yes				
	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	Yes	2016	<sup>1</sup> Percent of sites for which resistance confirmed and total number of sites that reported data (n)								
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	Yes	2016	<sup>2</sup> Principal vectors that exhibited resistance								
	Mass screening is undertaken	Yes	2016	<sup>3</sup> Class used for malaria vector control in 2017								
	Uncomplicated P. falciparum cases routinely admitted	Yes	-									
	Uncomplicated P. vivax cases routinely admitted	Yes	-									
Case and foci investigation undertaken	Yes	-										
Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	1957										

III. Charts

Sources of financing

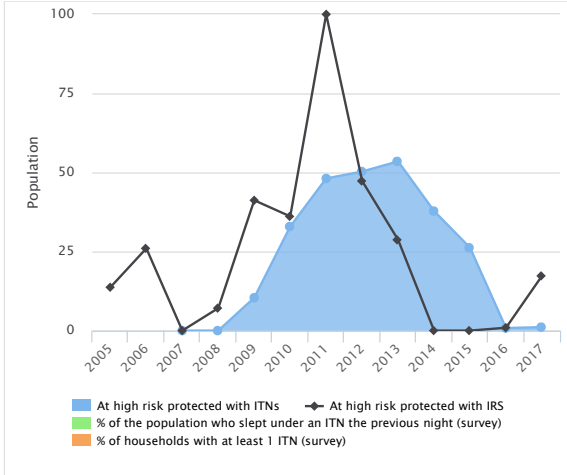


Government expenditure by intervention in 2017

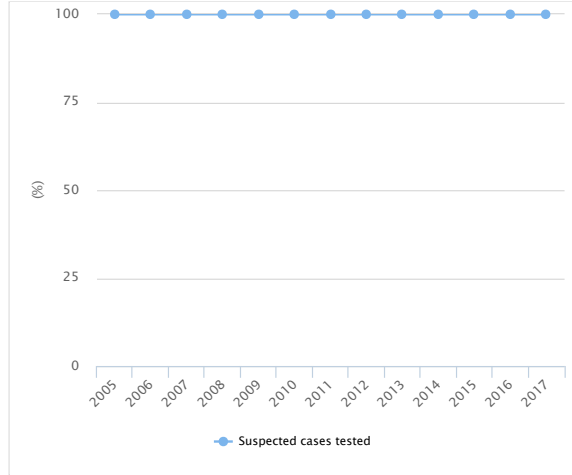


IV. Coverage

Coverage of ITN and IRS

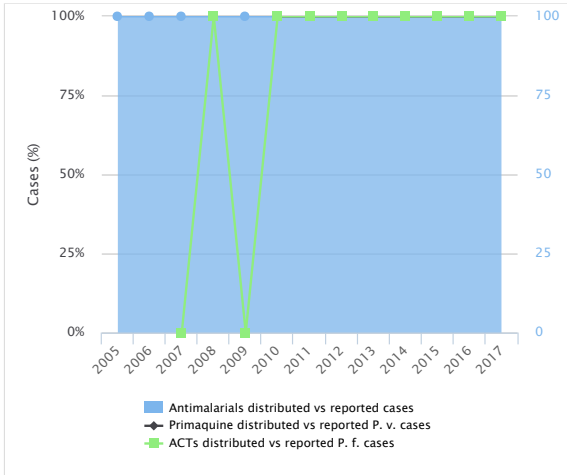


Cases tested

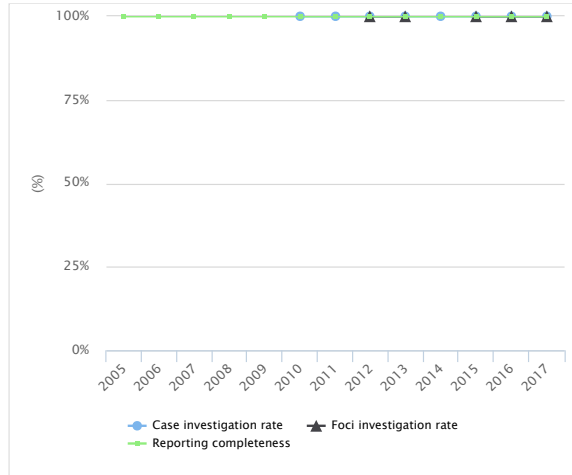


V. Impact

Cases tested and treated in public sector

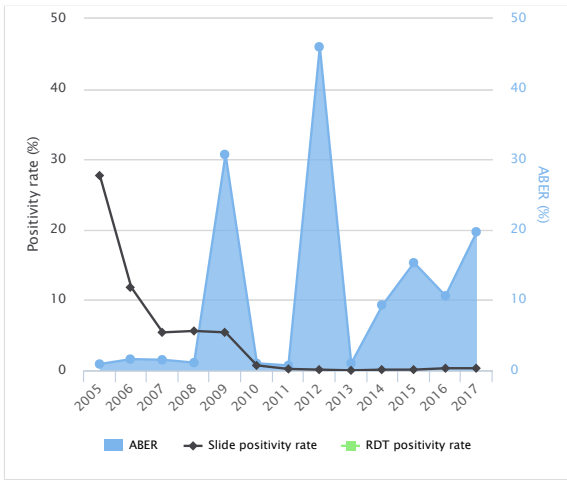


Cases tracked

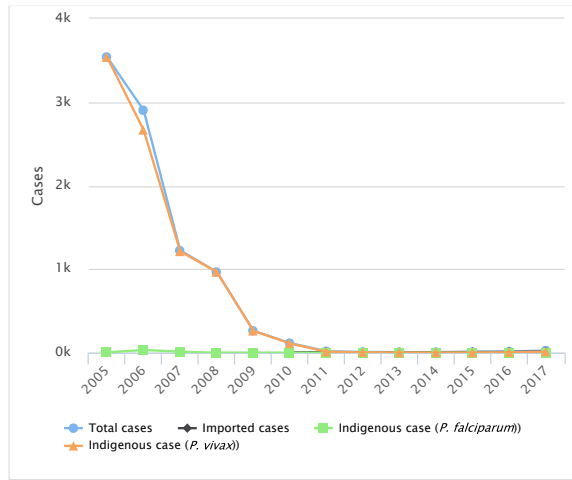


V. Impact

Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



Number of malaria cases



Footnotes  
(est.) : WHO estimates based on the survey