

El Salvador

Region of the Americas



Classification of focus

● Active foci

I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%	Parasites and vectors
Number of active foci	0	-	Major plasmodium species: P.falciparum: 0 (%), P.vivax: 0 (%)
Number of people living within active foci	134.5K	2	Major anopheles species: <i>An. albimanus</i> , <i>An. pseudopunctipennis</i>
Malaria free (0 cases)	6.2M	98	
Total	6.2M		

Reported cases and deaths

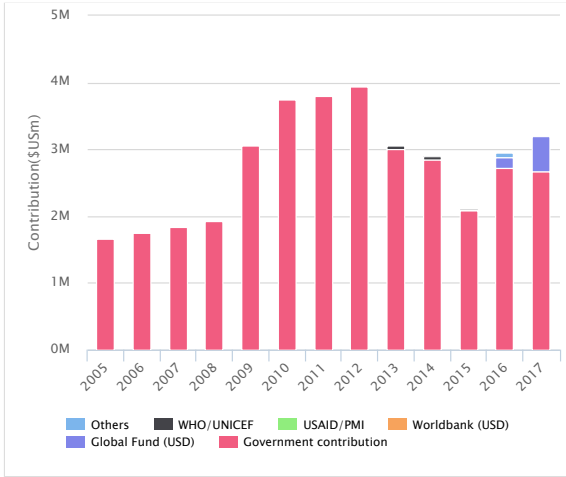
Reported indigenous confirmed cases (health facility):	0
Confirmed cases at community level:	0
Confirmed cases from private sector:	0
Indigenous deaths:	0

II. Intervention policies and strategies

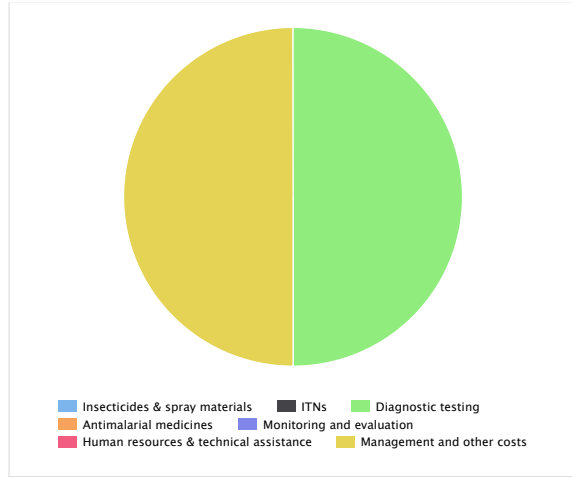
Intervention	Policies/Strategies	Yes/No	Year adopted	Medicine	Year adopted
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	No	-	-	-
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2013	CQ+PQ(1d)	-
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	-	AL	-
	DDT is used for IRS	No	-	QN	2012
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	Yes	-	CQ+PQ(14d)	-
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	2010	Type of RDT used	-
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	-	Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)	
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	-	-	Medicine	Year
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	has never been allowed	-	Min	Median
	Single dose of primaquine (0.25 mg base/kg) is used as gametocidal medicine for P. falciparum	Yes	-	Max	Follow-up
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of P. vivax	Yes	-	No. of studies	Species
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-	Resistance status by insecticide class (2010-2017) and use of class for malaria vector control (2017)	
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	-	-	Insecticide class	Years
	System for monitoring of adverse reaction to antimalarials exists	-	-	(%) sites ¹	Vectors ²
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	Yes	-	Carbamates	Used ³
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	Yes	-	Organochlorines	No
	Mass screening is undertaken	Yes	2015	Organophosphates	No
	Uncomplicated P. falciparum cases routinely admitted	Yes	-	Pyrethroids	Yes
	Uncomplicated P. vivax cases routinely admitted	No	-	¹ Percent of sites for which resistance confirmed and total number of sites that reported data (n)	
Case and foci investigation undertaken	-	-	² Principal vectors that exhibited resistance		
Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	-	³ Class used for malaria vector control in 2017		

III. Charts

Sources of financing

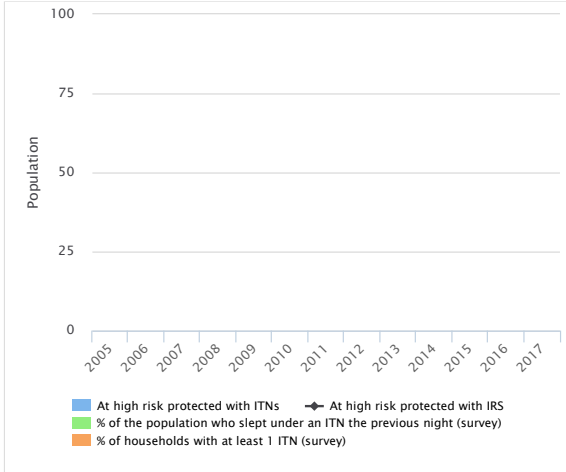


Government expenditure by intervention in 2017

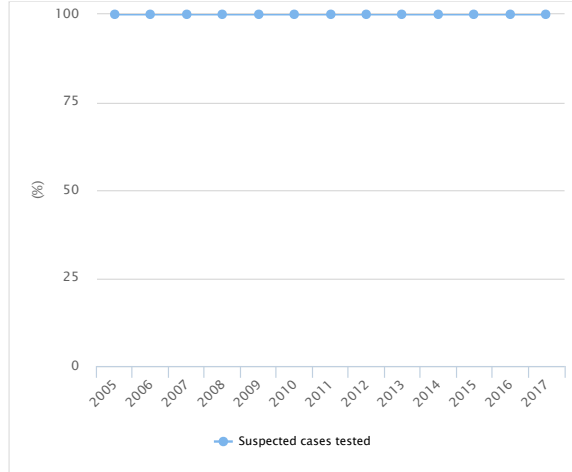


IV. Coverage

Coverage of ITN and IRS

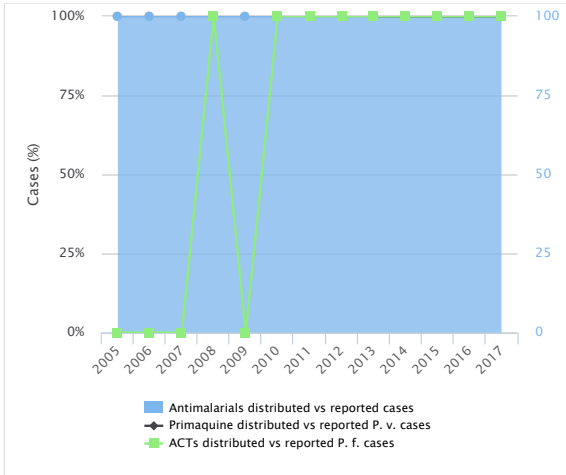


Cases tested

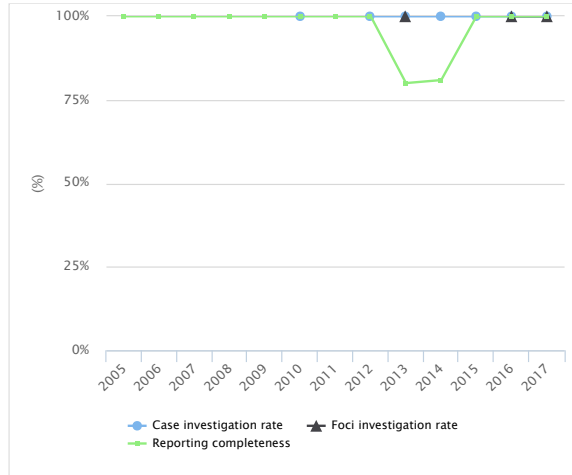


V. Impact

Cases tested and treated in public sector

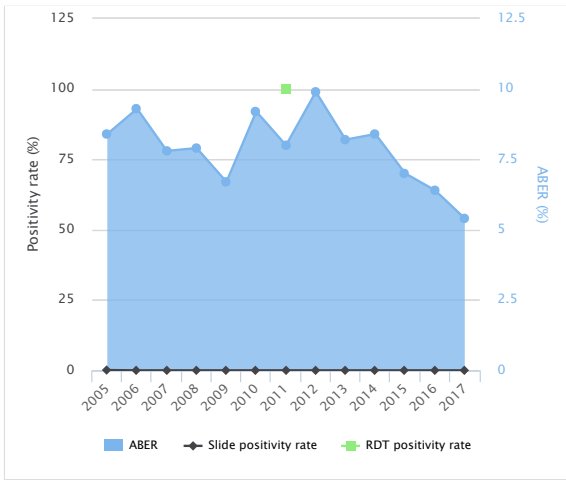


Cases tracked

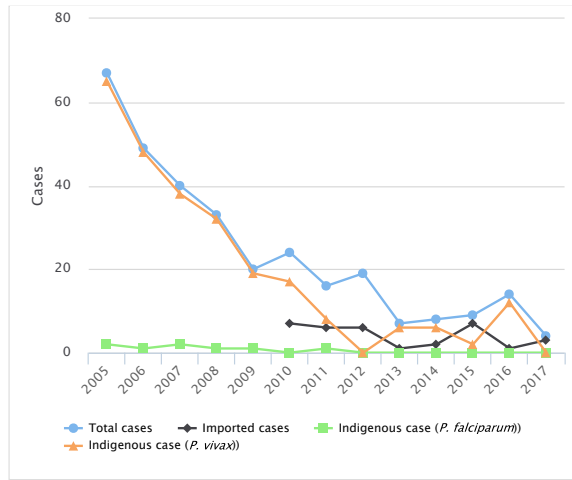


V. Impact

Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



Number of malaria cases



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