



Closing gaps in malaria policies: Regional and inter-country coordination

Reunión Regional de PAVE 2023

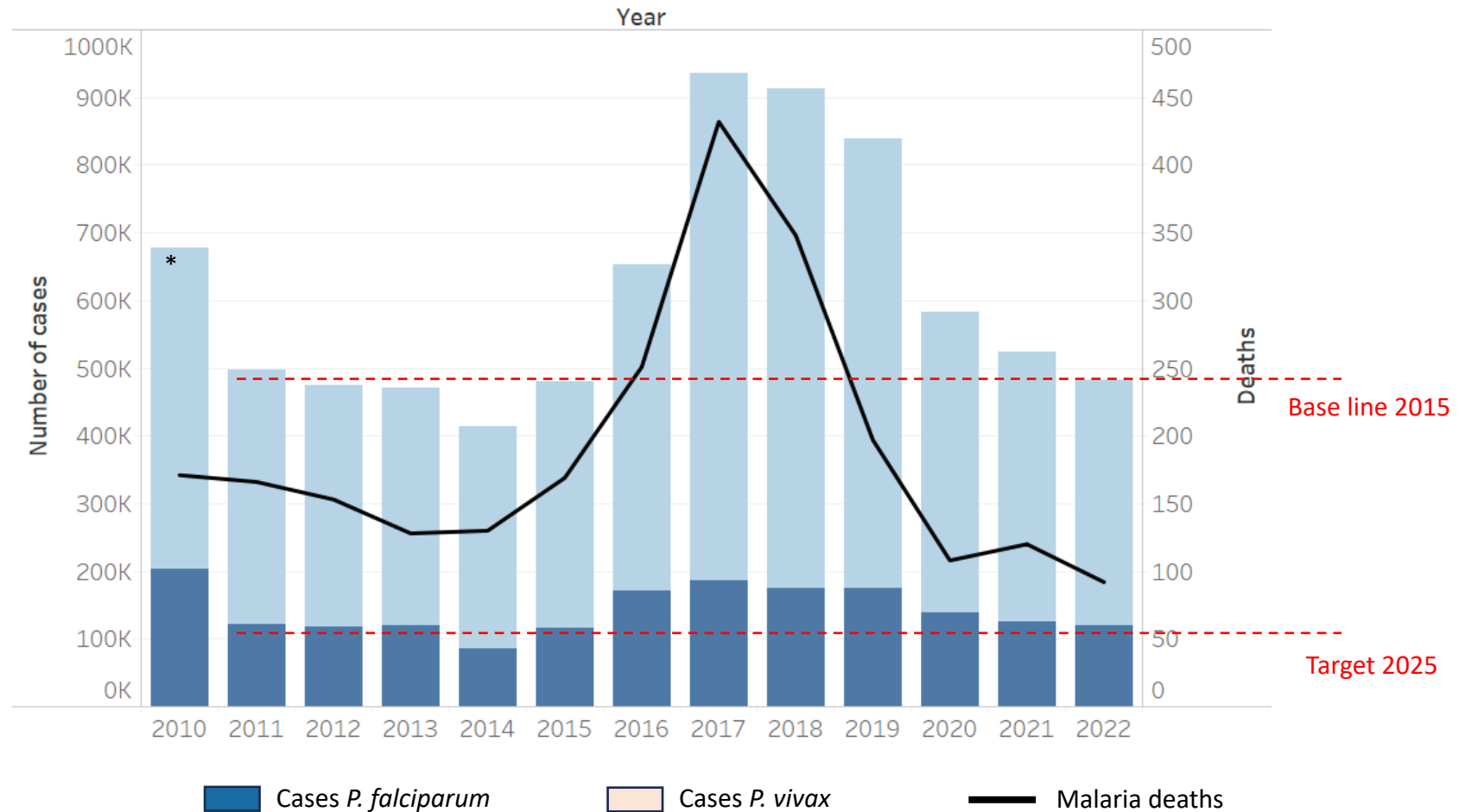
Roberto Montoya
PAHO

Malaria cases and deaths, the Americas 2010-2022

480,000 cases in 2015
 480,000 cases in 2022
P. Vivax 74 %
P. falciparum 26%

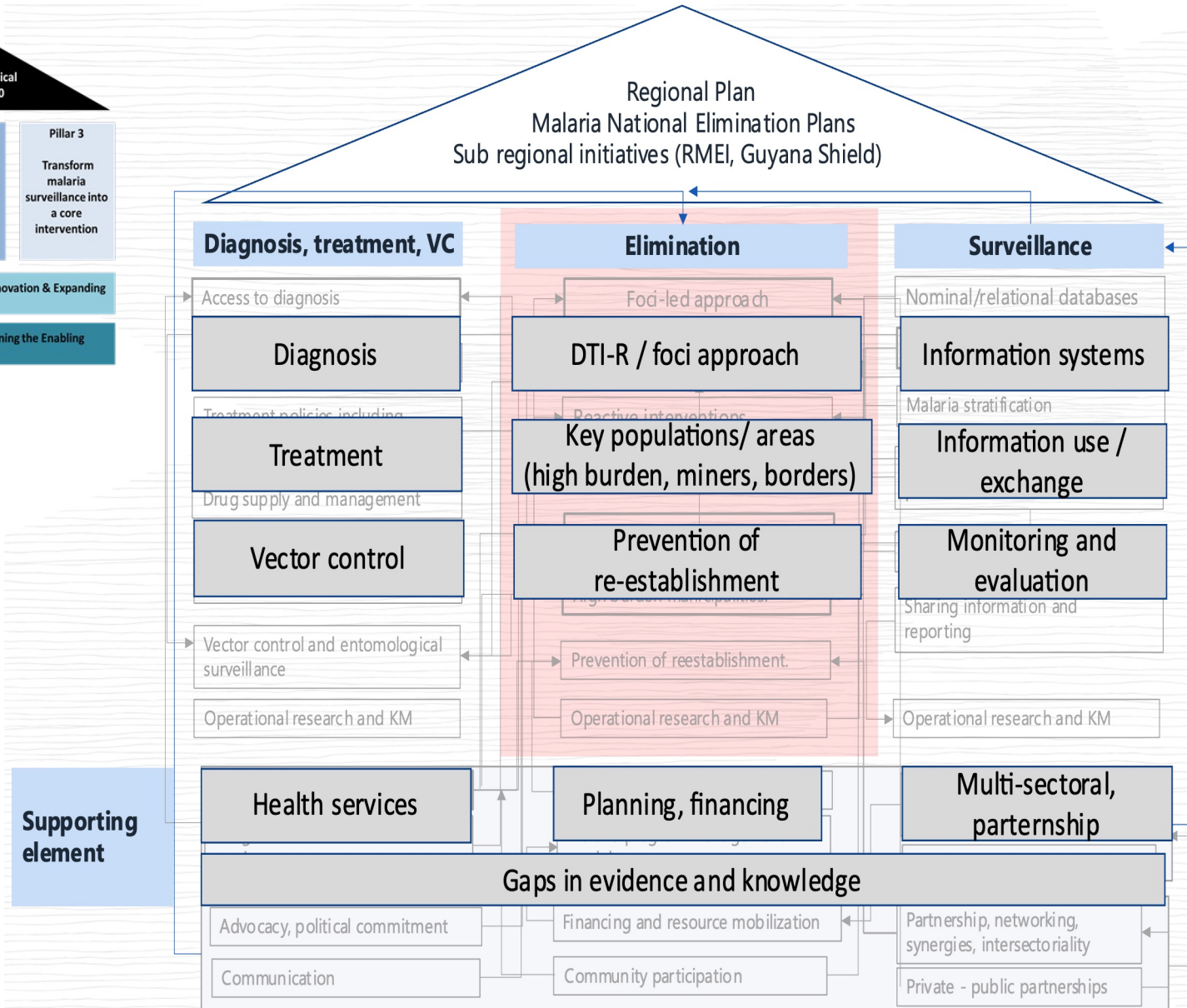
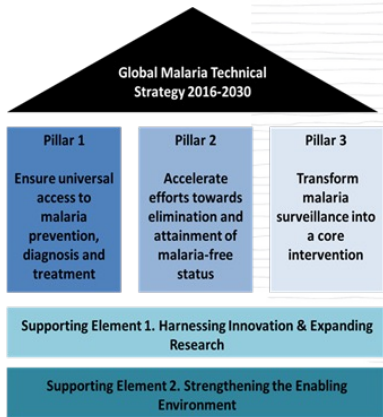
169 deaths in 2015
 92 deaths in 2022

2015-2022
 0% reduction in cases
 45% reduction in deaths



Source: WMR, country reports

Plan of Action for malaria Elimination, 2021 - 2025



From control to elimination: key changes

1. Consolidate malaria-free microterritories (microplanning)
2. Expanding access to diagnosis and treatment
3. More effective strategies to prevent relapses in *P. vivax*
4. Reactive interventions and chemoprevention
5. Improve coverage with LLIN

Closing gaps in malaria policies: Regional and inter-country coordination

Sentinel surveillance to guide expansion of diagnosis and treatment

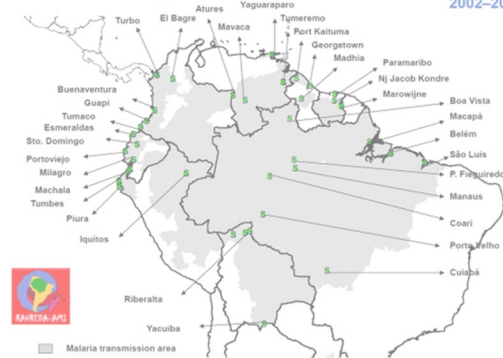
Changes towards elimination

1. Consolidate malaria-free microterritories (microplanning)
2. Expanding access to diagnosis and treatment
3. More effective strategies to prevent relapses in *P. vivax*
4. Reactive interventions and chemoprevention
5. Improve coverage with LLIN

Issues to be addressed with sentinel surveillance

- RDT performance in low transmission/low parasitemia situations
- Implications of low transmission on diagnosis and treatment strategy
- Importance of asymptomatic malaria
- Oligosymptomatic /atypical manifestations in *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax*
- Implications of low transmission on clinical manifestations
- Implications of low transmission on parasitological parameters
- Epidemiological and operational justifications for chemoprevention interventions
- Molecular surveillance of antimalarial drug resistance in *P. falciparum*
- Surveillance of therapeutic failure in *P. Falciparum*
- Molecular epidemiology (parasite populations dynamics)
- HPRP2d prevalence in *P. falciparum*
- G6PDd prevalence in *P. vivax* affected populations

RAVREDA/AMI: Sentinel Sites for Surveillance of Antimalarial Resistance, 2002–2004



Radical cure policies – status and gaps in policies

Topic	Status and gaps in policies
Epidemiological importance of relapses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only some countries using operational definitions of relapses • No routine analysis on the importance of relapses • No characterization of the role of relapses in specific populations
Selection of therapeutic schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumption that there is not tropical strains tolerant to PQ • Several countries already using 7 days scheme (3,5 mg/kg) • Tafenoquine: pilot implementation
Safety G6PD testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No use of G6PD testing in the Región • G6PD test. Pilot experiences / operational studies in some countries (PAVE) <p><u>No G6PDd testing context:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumption of generalized low prevalence of G6PDd • No understanding of heterogeneity of G6PDd and associated risks • Pharmacovigilance and patient counseling not systematically implemented • No individual risk benefit analysis systematically implemented
Prescription, use and adherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct observed treatment in some countries / assumption that DOT is possible • Absence of alternatives strategies to improve adherence or if existed, no systematically implemented • Use of envelopes, other tools and SBC strategies only in some countries • Need of more innovation and tools to improve adherence
Other interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other interventions on relapses being implemented with specific populations (seasonal malaria)

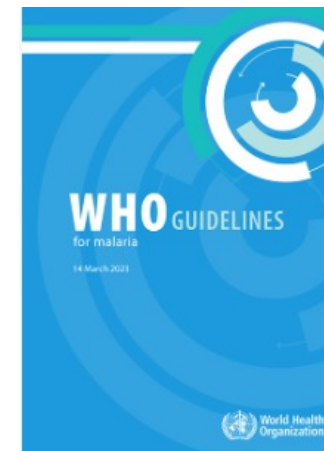
Changes towards elimination

1. Consolidate malaria-free microterritories (microplanning)
2. Expanding access to diagnosis and treatment
3. More effective strategies to prevent relapses in *P. vivax*
4. Reactive interventions and chemoprevention
5. Improve coverage with LLIN

Interventions in the final phase of elimination and prevention of re-establishment

Changes towards elimination

1. Consolidate malaria-free microterritories (microplanning)
2. Expanding access to diagnosis and treatment
3. More effective strategies to prevent relapses in *P. vivax*
4. Reactive interventions and chemoprevention
5. Improve coverage with LLIN



#UniversalHealth

Mass, Targeted and Reactive Strategies for Elimination



Mass strategies

Targeted strategies

Reactive strategies

Baja certeza		
Certeza muy baja	Certeza muy baja	
Certeza muy baja	Certeza muy baja	
Certeza moderada	Certeza muy baja	Baja certeza
Certeza muy baja	Certeza muy baja	Certeza muy baja
		Baja certeza

Closing gaps in malaria policies

Country process

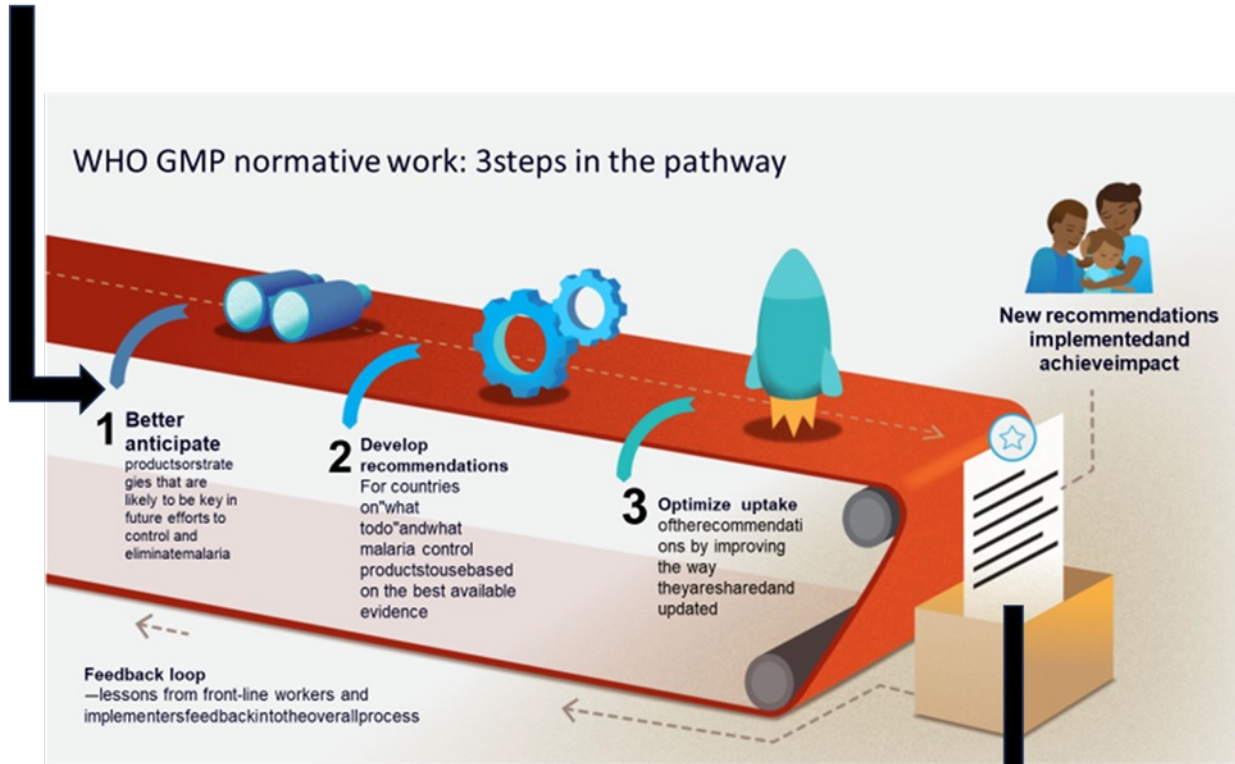
Changes towards elimination

1. Consolidate malaria-free microterritories (microplanning)
2. Expanding access to diagnosis and treatment
3. More effective strategies to prevent relapses in *P. vivax*
4. Reactive interventions and chemoprevention
5. Improve coverage with LLIN

1. **Identify policy gaps** in each country
2. **Address gaps in evidence** to guide policies
3. **Design, validate, pilot** new policies
4. **Implement new policies** and strategies

Global (WHO)

Research needed to generate new evidence for global/regional recommendations



Research needed at country level to implement current WHO recommendations

Country process

1. **Identify policy gaps** in each country
2. **Address gaps in evidence** to guide policies
3. **Design, validate, pilot** new policies
4. **Implement new policies** and strategies

Regional agenda

Country process

Identification of policy gaps

PAHO, Malaria TAG, partners, Plan of Action,



- Standardization of protocols
- Development of tools
- Financing / Mobilization
- Technical support network
- South - south cooperation
 - Capacity building
 - Exchange of information
 - Exchange of experiences



1. Identify policy gaps in each country

2. Address gaps in evidence to guide policies

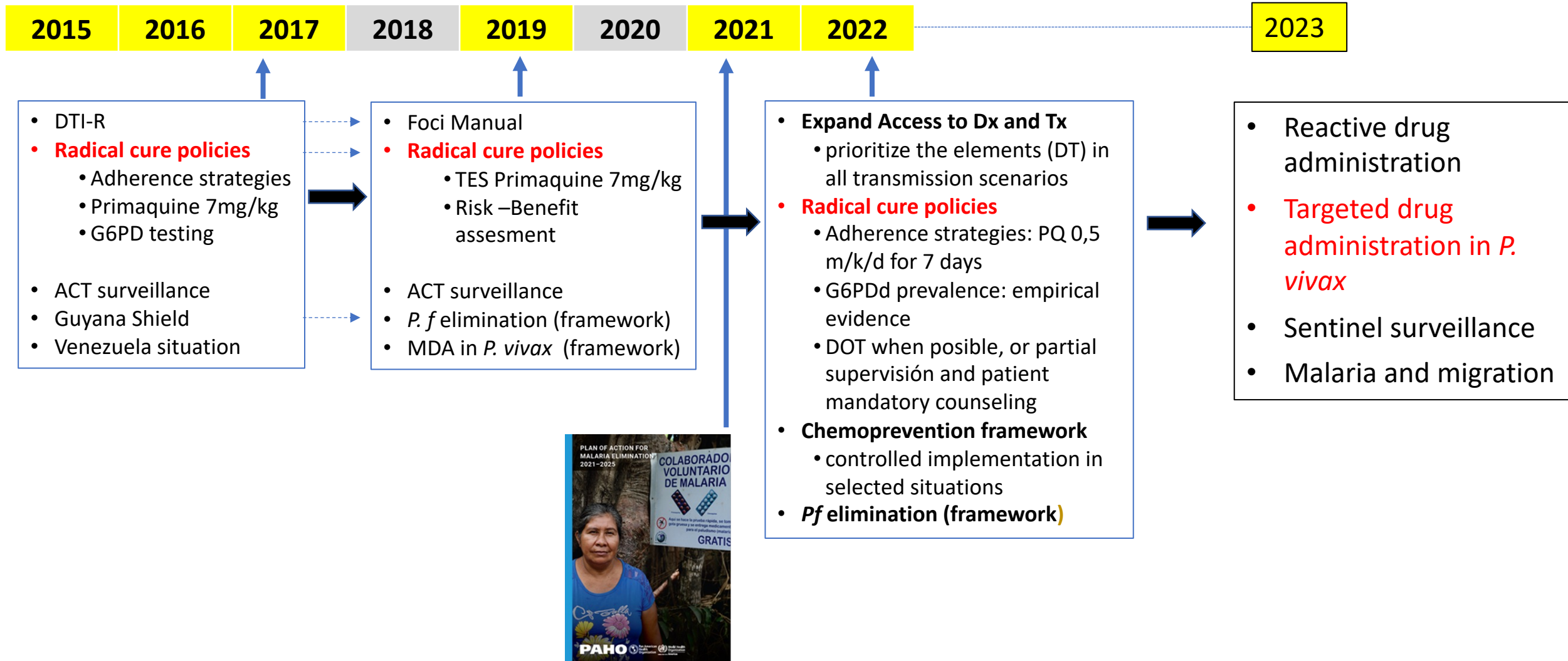
3. Design, validate, pilot new policies

4. Implement new policies and strategies



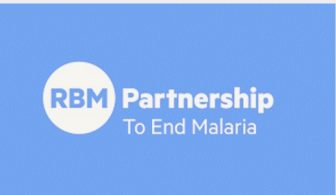
Partnership

Malaria Technical Advisory Group (Malaria TAG)



Plan of Action for
Malaria Elimination
2021-2025

Partnership



www.paho.org



malaria NO MORE



A graphic of a mosquito inside a white circle, with a smaller mosquito icon integrated into the letter 'O' of the word 'ZERO' in the text below.

REACHING ZERO MALARIA

Obrigado,
Thanks,
Merci,
Gracias

