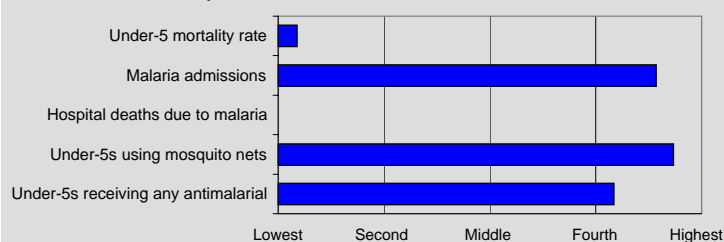


Sao Tome and Principe

| General indicators | Source | 2001 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Population (thousands) | UNPOP | 140 |
| Population growth rate (%) | UNPOP | 1.8 |
| Infant mortality rate (per 1000) | UNICEF | 57 |
| Under-5 mortality rate (per 1000) | UNICEF | 71 |
| Crude birth rate (per 1000) | UNPOP | |
| Pop. at endemic (epidemic) risk (%) | MARA ¹ | 0 (0) |

Proportional rank for select indicators



Malaria morbidity and mortality

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Hospital deaths due to malaria | 60% |
| Malaria admissions | 55% |
| Malaria outpatient attendance | 55% |
| Outpatient malaria cases (per 1000) | 330 |
| Inpatient malaria cases (per 1000) | 61 |

| Source | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|--------|------|------|------|------|
| MoH | 46 | 70 | | |
| MoH | 56 | | | |
| MoH | 55 | | | |
| MoH | 330 | | 314 | |
| MoH | 61 | | | |

Mosquito nets and ITNs

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Households with mosquito nets | 40% |
| Under-5s using mosquito nets | 43% |
| Households with ITNs | 20% |
| Under-5s using ITNs | 23% |

| Source | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|--------|------|------|------|------|
| MICS | | | 43 | |
| MICS | | | 23 | |

Antimalarial treatment

| | |
|---|-----|
| Under-5s receiving any antimalarial | 61% |
| Under-5s receiving chloroquine | 61% |
| Under-5s receiving any antimalarial <24 h | |

| Source | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|--------|------|------|------|------|
| MICS | | | 61 | |
| MICS | | | 61 | |

Attending health facility

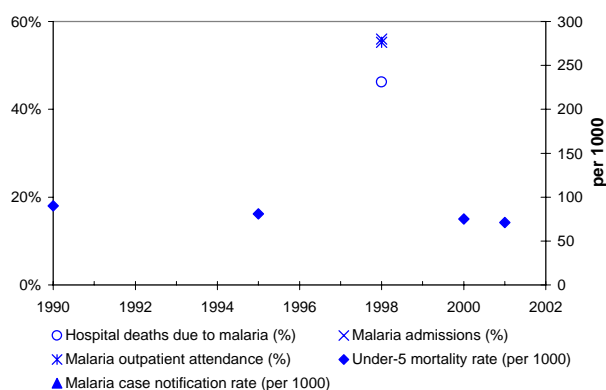
| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Under-5s receiving any antimalarial | 58% |
| Under-5s receiving chloroquine | 46% |

| Source | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|--------|------|------|------|------|
| MICS | | | 58 | |
| MICS | | | 46 | |

Malaria in pregnancy

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| PW receiving ANC at least once | 91% |
| PW attending ANC at least twice | |
| PW receiving IPT at least once | |
| PW receiving IPT at least twice | |
| PW using mosquito nets | |
| PW using ITNs | |

| Source | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|--------|------|------|------|------|
| MICS | | | 91 | |



Antimalarial treatment policy

| | | |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Date adopted: | ---- | |
| Uncomplicated | Probable | CQ 25 mg/kg |
| | Confirmed | CQ 25 mg/kg |
| Treatment failure | | SP |
| Severe malaria | | Quinine 3 times a day, 7 days |
| Pregnancy | Prevention | CQ weekly |

Taxes and tariffs on insecticide-treated nets

| Import tariff - nets | Date |
|----------------------|------|
| VAT - nets | |

Notes

For an explanation of indicators, ranks, and other information, see the Country Profile Overview.

Sources listed reflect most recent value.

Case notification rate is based on number of reported outpatient cases.

Nationally representative surveys (MICS and DHS) are used for reporting intervention coverage estimates for 1) mosquito net and ITN possession and use and 2) antimalarial treatment.

¹ Population at risk is determined from modelling retrospective climate data and population projections. Percentage of population at risk does not vary by year.