The Recent Malaria Control in Yunnan Province

Yunnan Institute of Parasitic Diseases

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Malaria Situation

• Border with Laos PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam
• Long Border line: 4,026km
• High risk people: mobile people
• Most of the reporting cases are import cases
• Case reporting decreasing year by year since 2008
Malaria Situation

• Supported by the China Global Fund Malaria Program Round 1\textsuperscript{st}、5\textsuperscript{th}、6\textsuperscript{th}、10\textsuperscript{th} and China Global Fund Malaria Program National Strategy Application Program.

• No locally contracted case in China except some border areas in Yunnan Province till 2015.

• Action plan to eliminate malaria

• Aim: to achieve the goal of malaria elimination by 2020
Malaria control

- Training and supervisor
- Malaria case monitoring, diagnosis, confirm, and treatment.
- Epidemic disposal
- Vector control: ITN, IRS
- Health education etc.
proportion of malaria

PV 80.82%

PF 18.87%
temporal distribution (monthly)

<table>
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<th>Month</th>
<th>09-11 Average</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<td>12月</td>
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P.f. Regional Distribution
Malaria vector

• Anopheles Species: more than 60 species
• Malaria vector:
• 7 species: minimus, sinensis, maculatus, Dirus, jeyporensis, maculatus, Kunmingsis
• Compound vector
• Primary malaria vector:
• Anophele minimus
• Anophele sinensis
Outdoor Transmission

• Situation:
• With the rubber plantation and banana plantation, the breeding ground of An. dirus and minimus are decrease.
• Local case decrease are decrease.
• Mobile people: from Lao PDR, Myanmar and other countries.
Outdoor Transmission

• ACTION
• ITN
• IRS
• Repellent using
Constraints

- Resistance to insecticides
- Over used the insecticides by agriculture
- Mobile people management
- Resistance to anti-malaria drugs
- Less corporation with the MOMTN
Solution

- Enhance the insecticides resistance monitoring
- Strengthen mobile people management
- Enhance the anti-malaria drugs resistance monitoring
- More corporation with the MOMTN
THANK YOU
谢谢