

# **RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN MALARIA CONTROL IN ZANZIBAR**

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# Malaria Interventions in Zanzibar

- Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACTs)
- Use of Insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs)
- Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy (IPTp)
- Indoor residual spraying (IRS)
- Behavioral Change Communication
- Surveillance, M&E including Epidemic preparedness and response



# Historical malaria epidemiology in Zanzibar

- Malaria used to be a major public health and socioeconomic problem in Znz
- Malaria transmission all year round
  - High figures on prevalence over 60% (2000)
  - OPD Morbidity 50% (2002)
  - Hospital mortality (36% of admission cases 2002/02)



# Current malaria epidemiology in Zanzibar

- Evidence through
  - Malaria prevalence 1927-2010
  - Long term trends Zanzibar hospitals
    - Laboratory
      - Malaria positivity rates
      - Blood transfusions
    - Admission
    - Deaths
  - MEEDS positivity rates 2008-2010



# Defeating Malaria is Possible

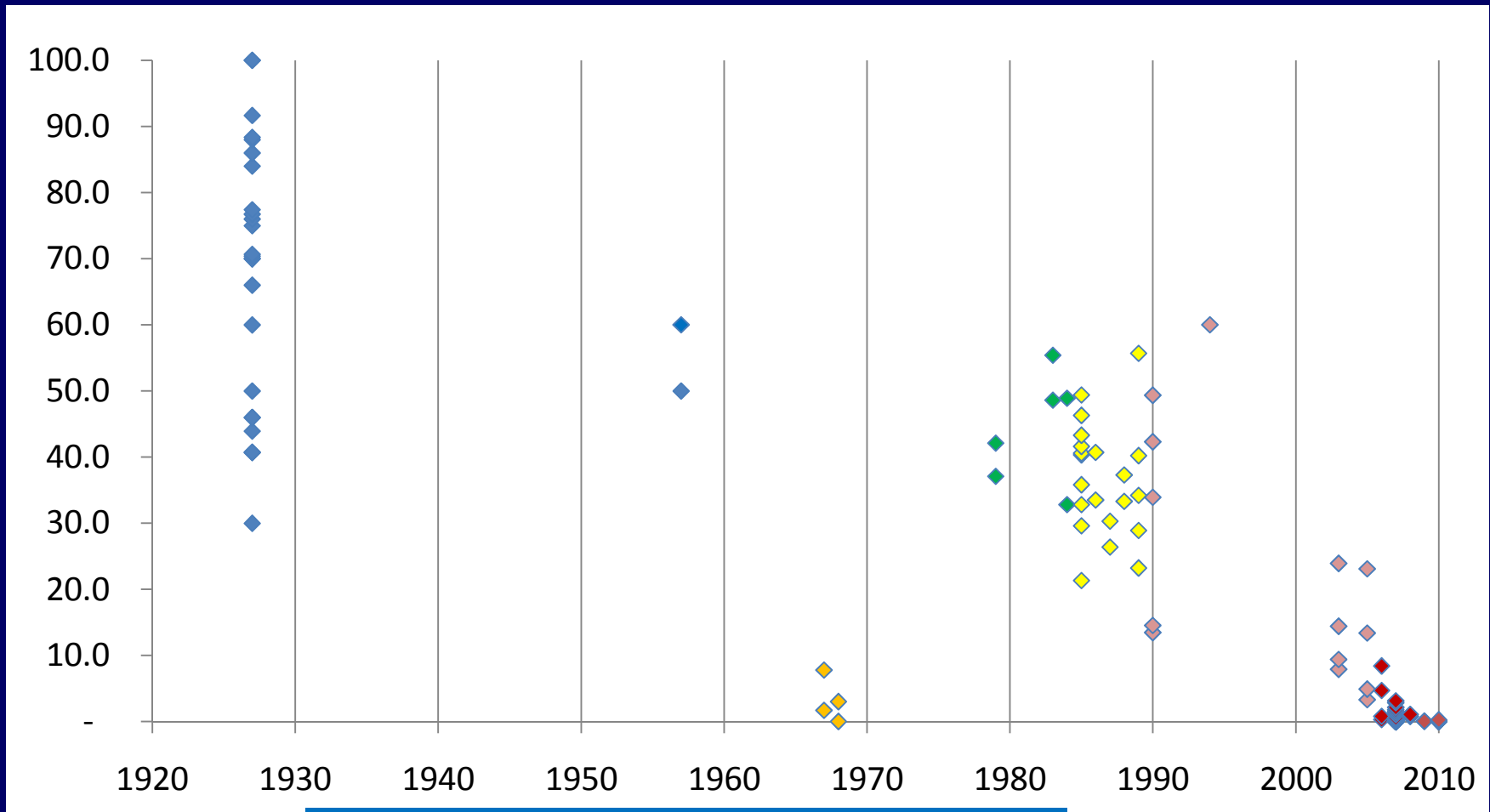
- Malaria prevalence rates have decreased by 73% (2007 -2010); fewer Zanzibaris have malaria parasites
- Deaths attributed to Malaria have been dramatically reduced, from 35% in 2007 to 5% in 2009
- For example: 5 years ago, our pediatric ward was overcrowded sick children every night; today, we have less than 10



# MALARIA PREVALENCE



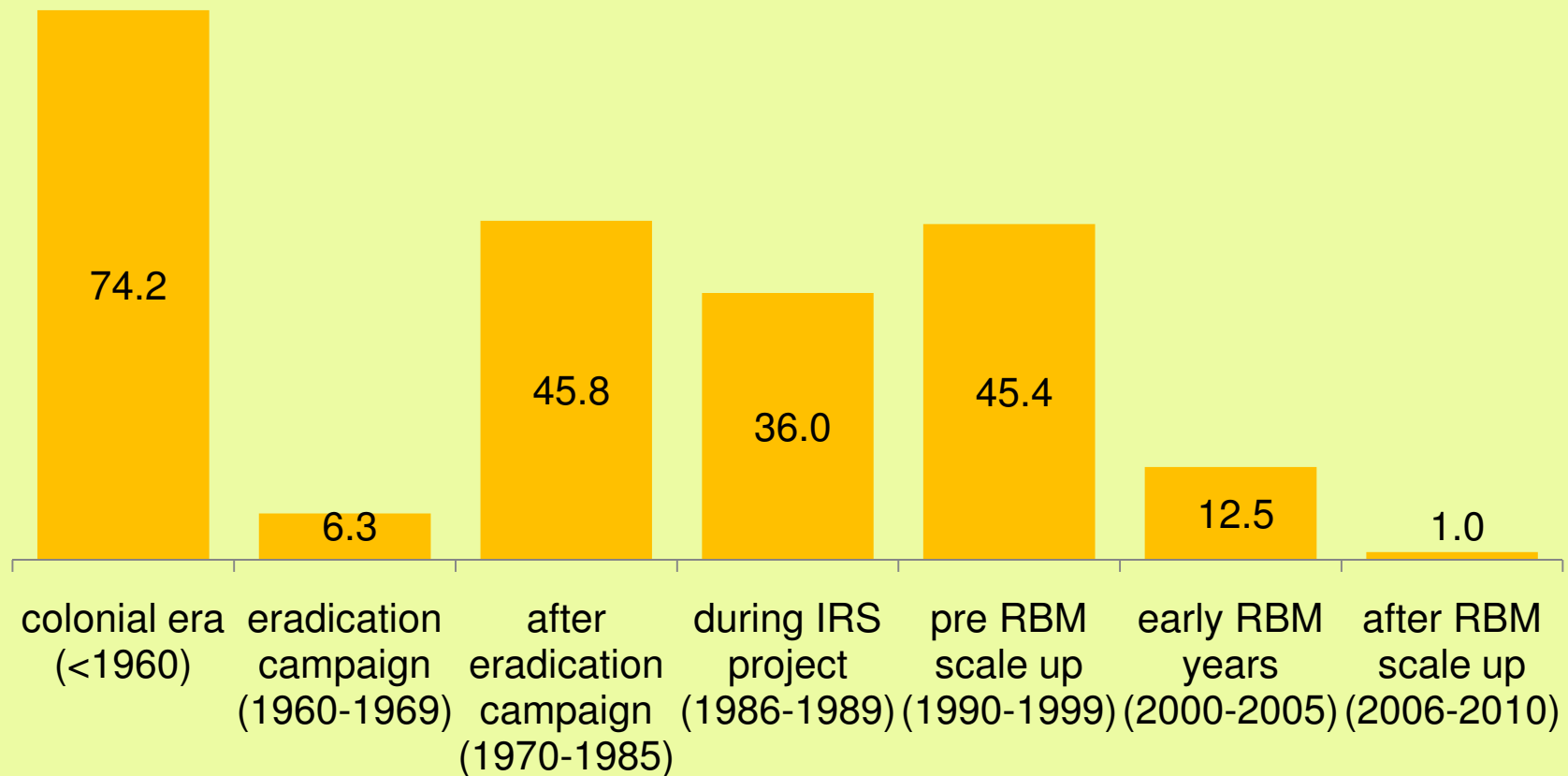
# Malaria prevalence 1927-2010



1	< 1958	before eradication campaign
2	1958-1968	eradication campaign WHO
3	1969-1983	after eradication
4	1984-1989	Malaria control project USAID
5	1990-2005	before RBM scale up
6	2006-2010	after scale up

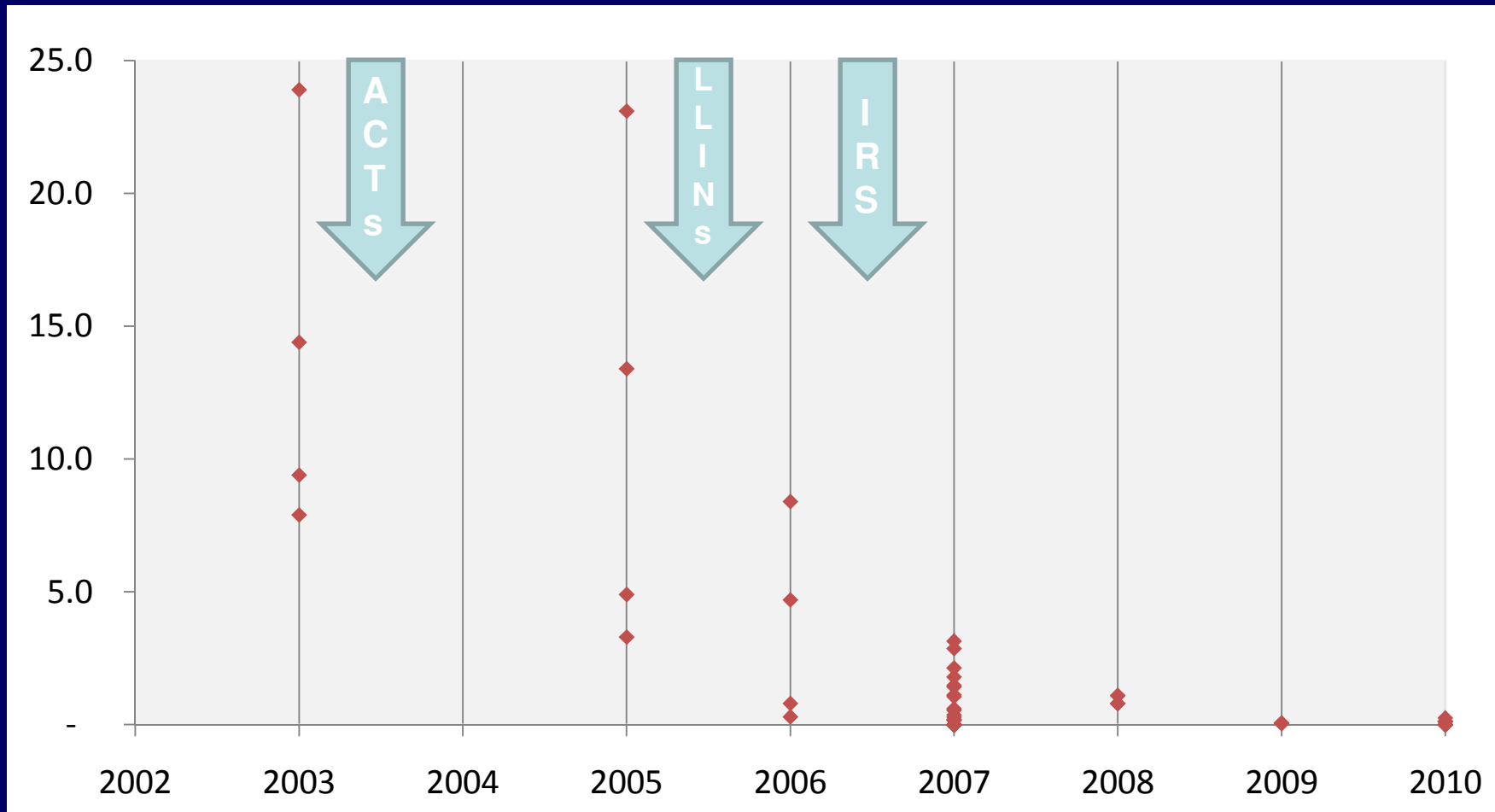


# Malaria trends 1960-2010





# Malaria prevalence 2002-2010



2002-2005

before RBM scale up

2006-2010

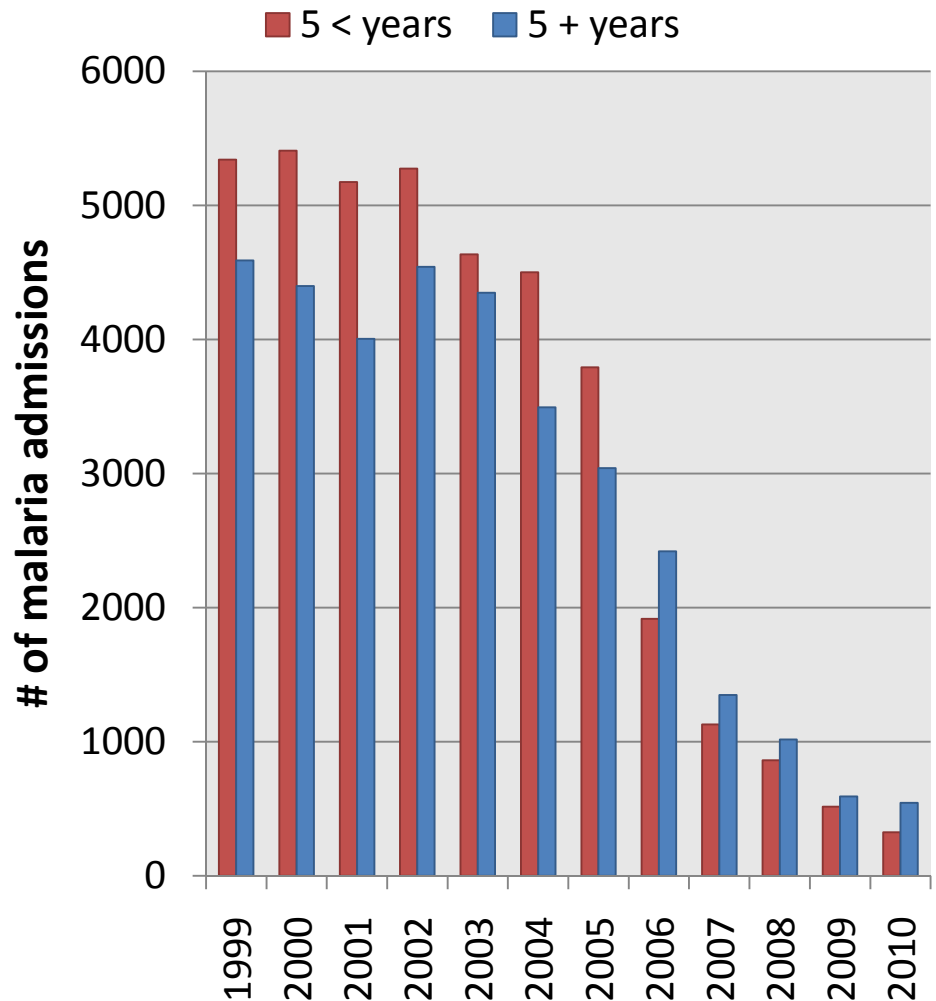
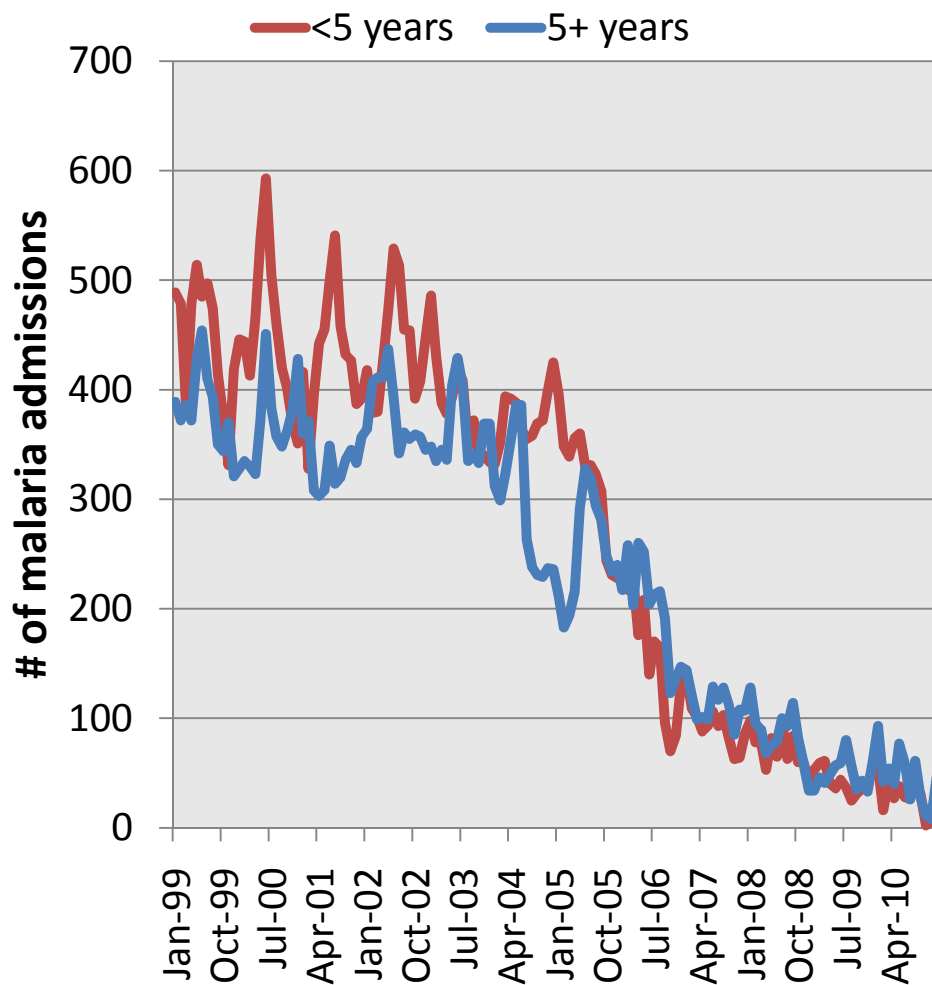
after scale up



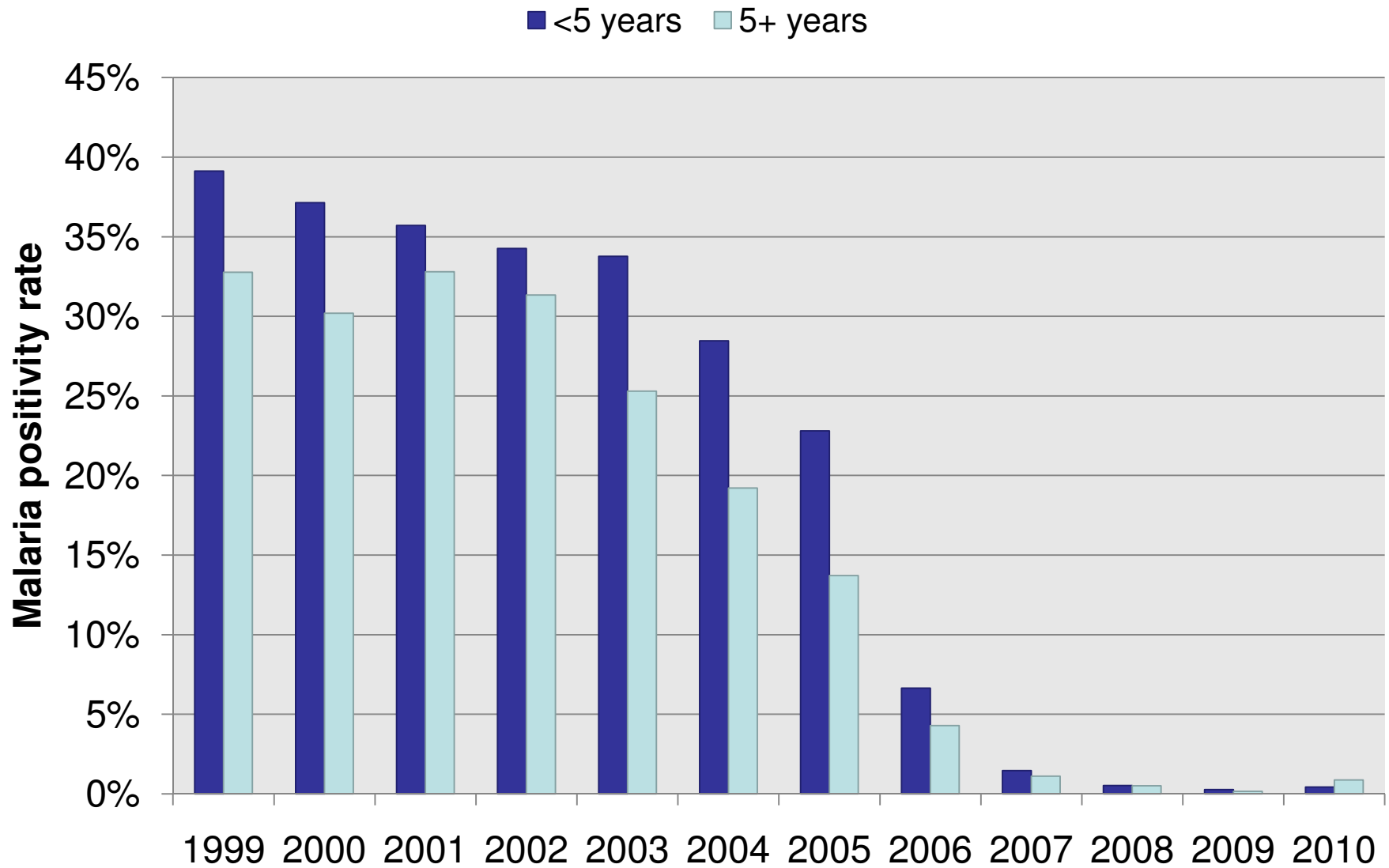
# Malaria admissions

Monthly

Annual

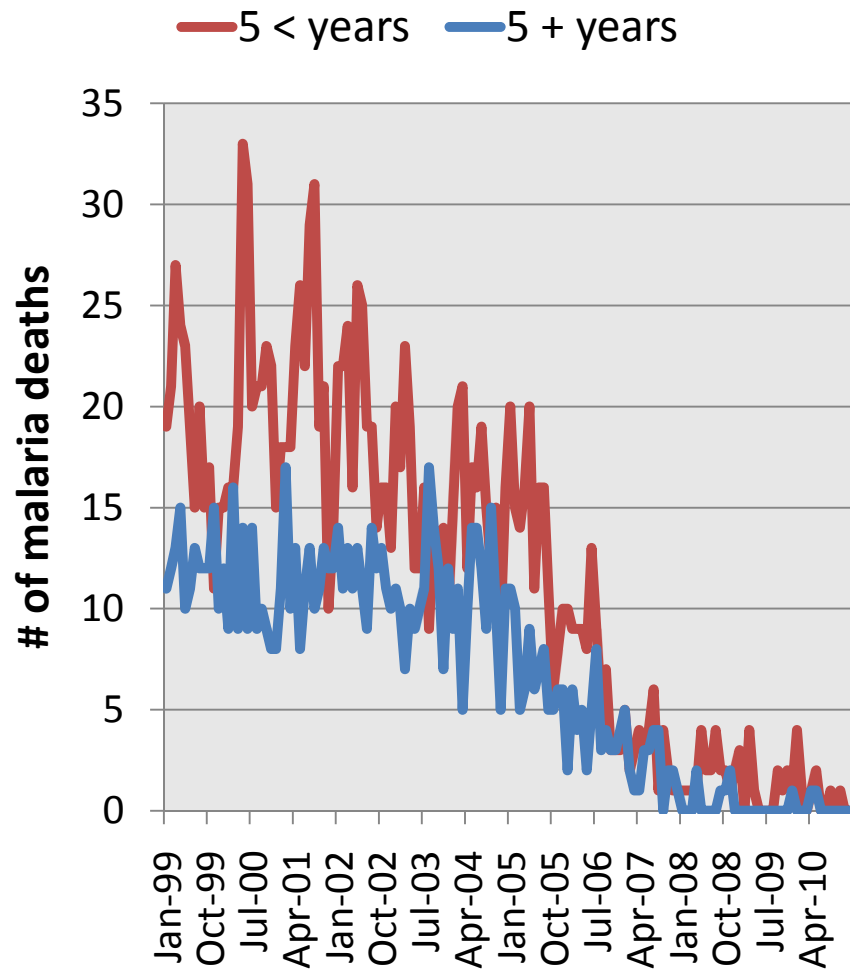


# Annual Malaria Positivity Rate

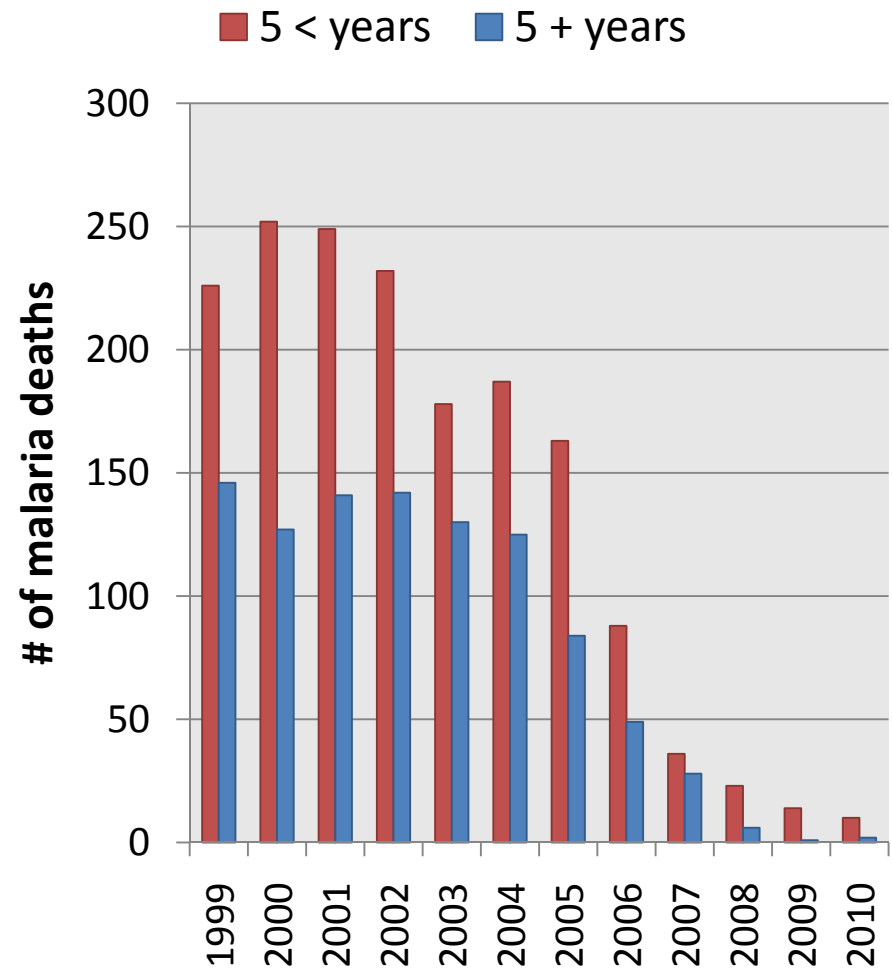


# Malaria deaths

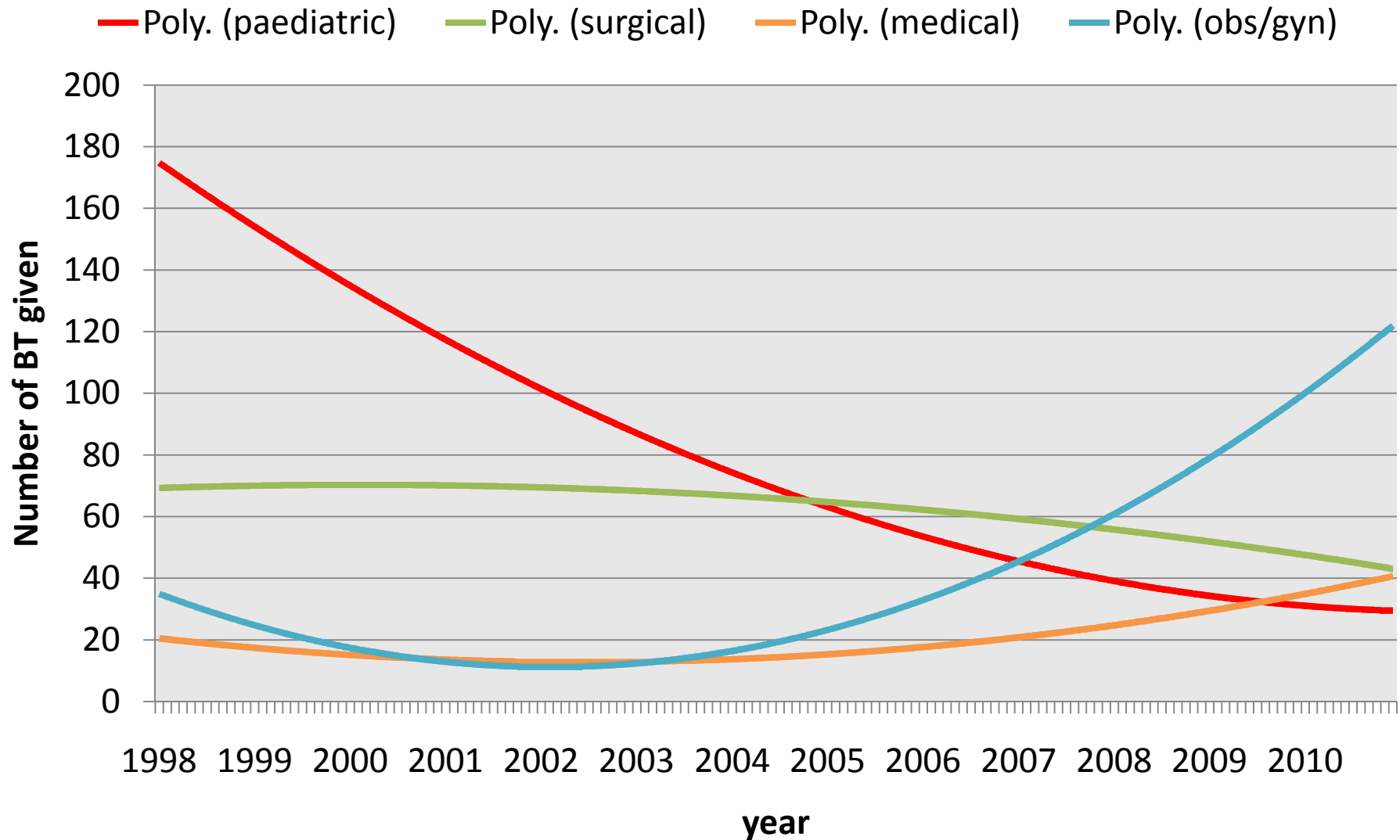
## Monthly



## Annual



# BT trend lines, Mnazi Mmoja 1998-2010



# Malaria Surveillance

## Epidemiological

- **MEEDS**
  - Rapid response
  - Re-active Case Detection
  - Pro-active case detection (hotspots)

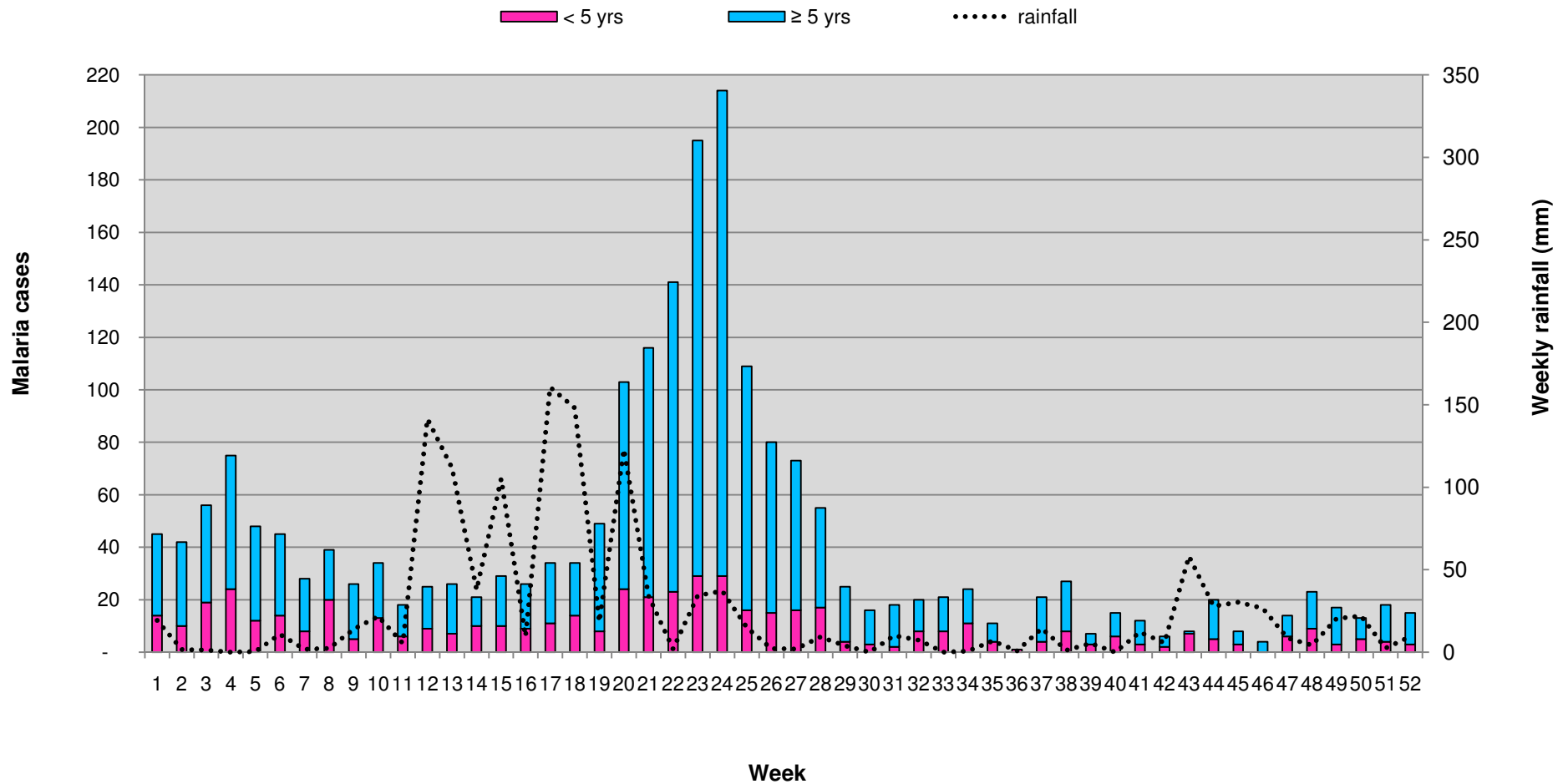
## Entomological

- **Routine** entomological monitoring
  - Vector behavior
  - Insecticide efficacy
  - Insecticide resistance



# Confirmed malaria cases 90 MEEDS sites, 2010

2010



# Challenges

## Vector control: insecticide monitoring 2010 reported

- High level of Pyrethroid resistances (permethrin and lambda-cyhalothrine) on Pemba Island; 60%.
- The role of IPT for malaria in pregnancy in Zanzibar
- Change of professional and community attitude on current malaria situation
  - Negative slide/RDT treated as malaria case
  - Accepting laboratory results (-ve) when malaria syndromes presented





# Risk of Malaria Resurgence

- Zanzibar's history: in the last 40 yrs, 2 major malaria episodes took place that resulted in deaths and illness
- This demonstrates how vulnerable my island is to this preventable and treatable disease
- Not having this happen again, calls for leadership and collective efforts (resources, capacity and tools) from partners and stakeholders



**Thank you for your  
attention**

