

# METF general report on weekly malaria posts activity and malaria incidence data.

**March 2017**

1- Malaria posts deployment

1.1 Number of MP reporting over time, by weeks

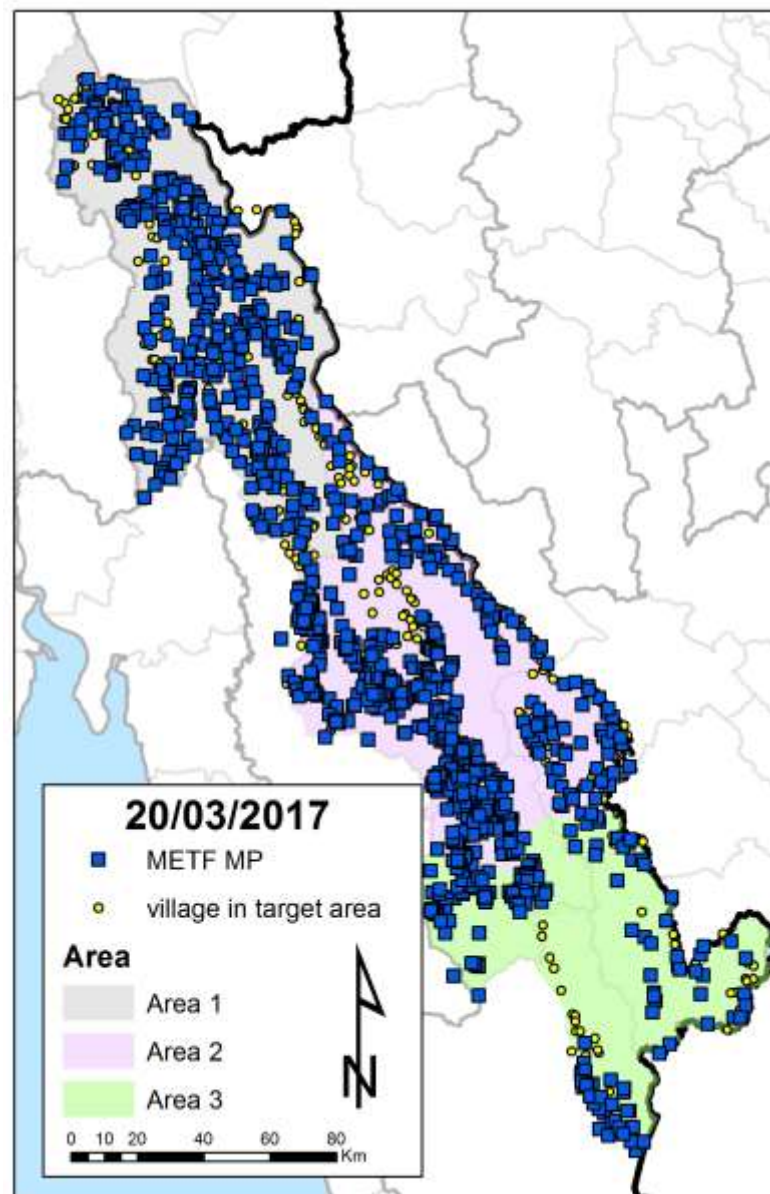
1.2 Data reporting system

1.3 Delay to data entry

1.4 Logistics feasibility

2- MP activities overview

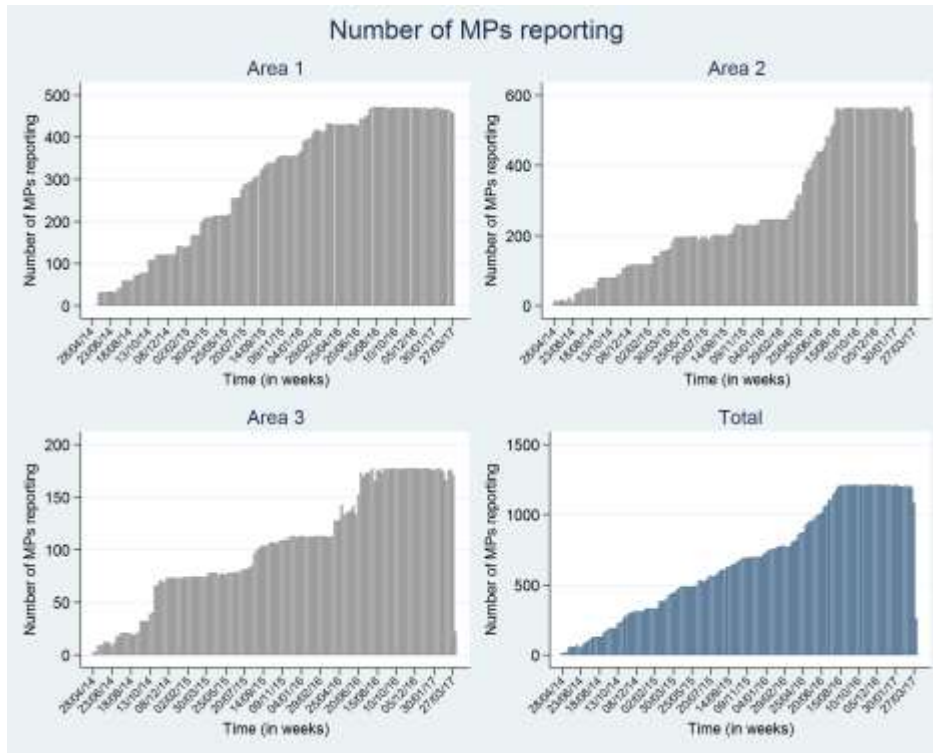
## 1- Malaria posts deployment



*1,238 Malaria Posts opened to date of which 1,225 (99%) reported during the month of March.*

## 1.1 Number of MP reporting over time, by weeks

Note: Area 1: Hpapun, Area 2: Hpa An, Area 3: Myawaddy

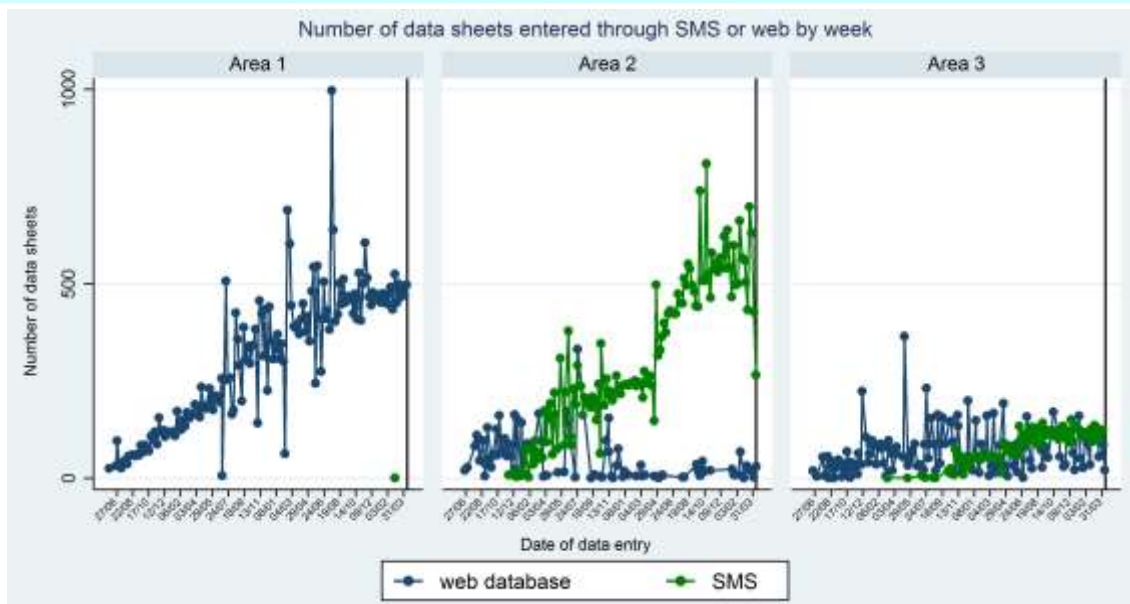


No openings of new MP since end-2016, as most of the planned MPs have been opened.

Note: The two last weeks of the graph represent incomplete weeks for which data retrieval is ongoing

## 1.2 Data reporting system

Note: Area 1: Hpapun, Area 2: Hpa An, Area 3: Myawaddy

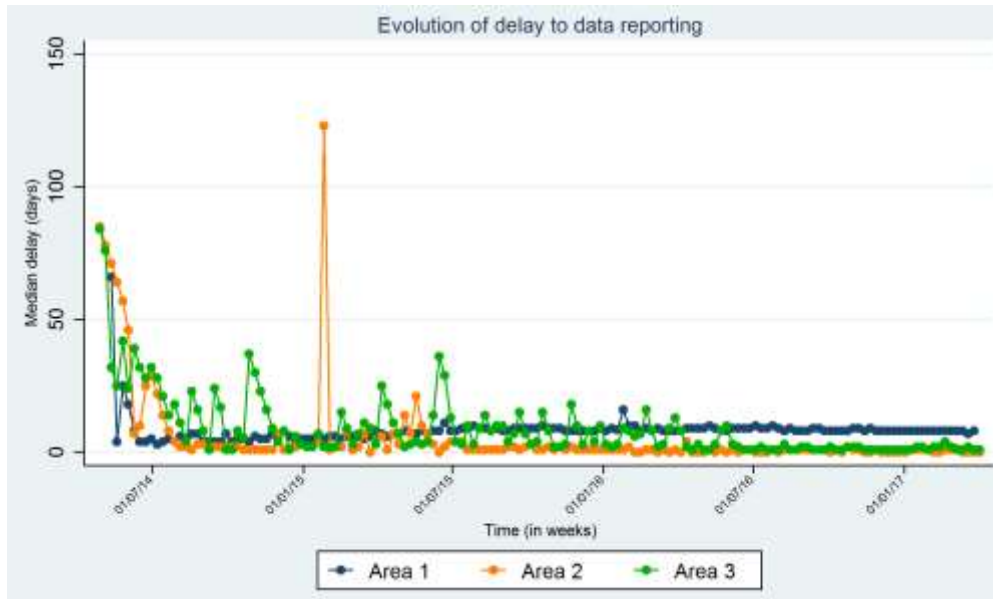


Area 2 (Hpa An / Myawaddy) is now exclusively transmitting weekly data through smartphones. Use of smartphones in zones depending on Hpa An (Area 3) is now well established and continued to expand. Due to the lack of available GSM network, Area 1 (Hpapun) relies on alternative transmission means (mainly human couriers) to Mae Sariang, where data are entered on line.



### 1.3 Delay to data entry

Note: Area 1: Hpapun, Area 2: Hpa An, Area 3: Myawaddy



Most of the data transmitted by SMS is available within 3 days after the end of the reporting week (Area 2 and 3). Although less stable, due to the use of couriers, Area 1 performs also well, with an average delay not exceeding 10 days.

MP data	Number of MP	%	Cumulative.
Complete (no gap)	888	72.5	72.5
With 1 week gap	252	20.6	93.1
With $\geq 2$ weeks gaps	85	6.9	100
<b>Total number of MP</b>	<b>1225</b>	<b>100</b>	

93% of the malaria posts report regularly, with only occasional 1 week 'holes'. This is a stable trend since several months.

### 1.4 Logistics feasibility

These figures should be considered carefully, because the way the variables are documented is not standardized across the different zones;

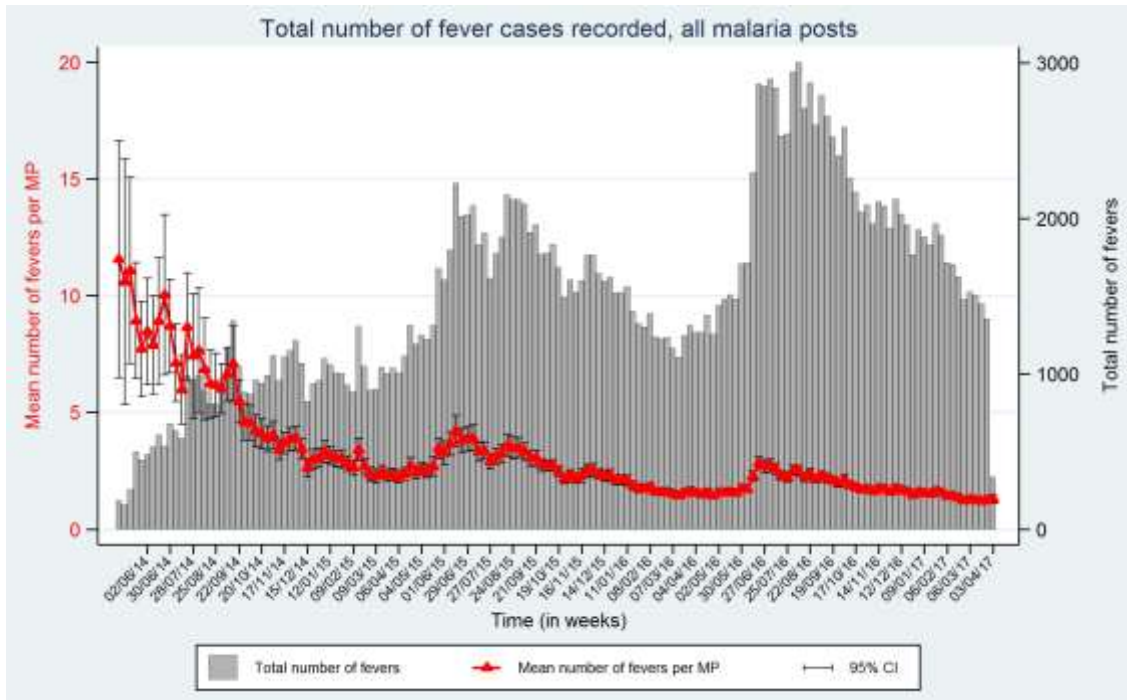
RDT shortage	Number of MP	%	Cumulative.
None	1086	88.7	88.7
1 week without	60	4.9	93.6
$\geq 2$ weeks without	76	6.2	99.8
Missing data	3	0.2	100
ACT shortage	Number of MP	%	Cumulative.
None	1129	92.2	92.2
1 week without	25	2	94.2
$\geq 2$ weeks without	67	5.5	99.7
Missing data	4	0.3	100
<b>Total number of MP</b>	<b>1225</b>	<b>100</b>	

Almost 90% of the malaria posts have not suffered any RDT and 92% no ACT shortage.



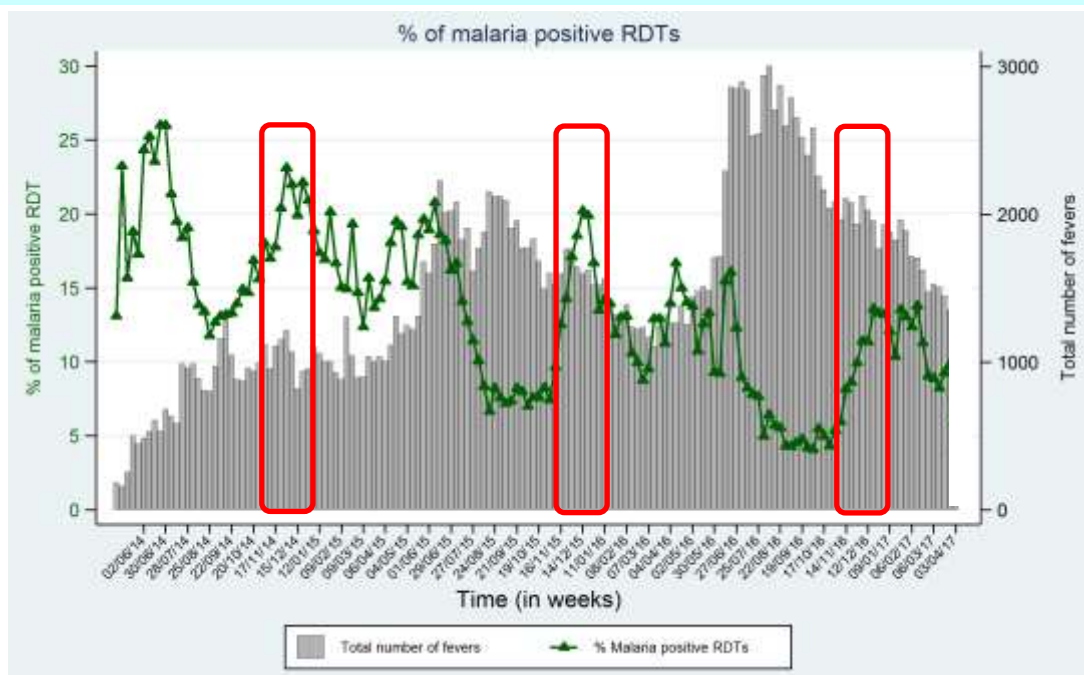
## 2 Malaria post activities overview

### 2.1 Total number of fever cases seen, and mean number per MP



The mean number of fever cases seen per Malaria post has slightly increased at the beginning of last rainy season (June 2016) and is slowly decreasing since August.

### 2.2 Proportion of malaria positive RDTs

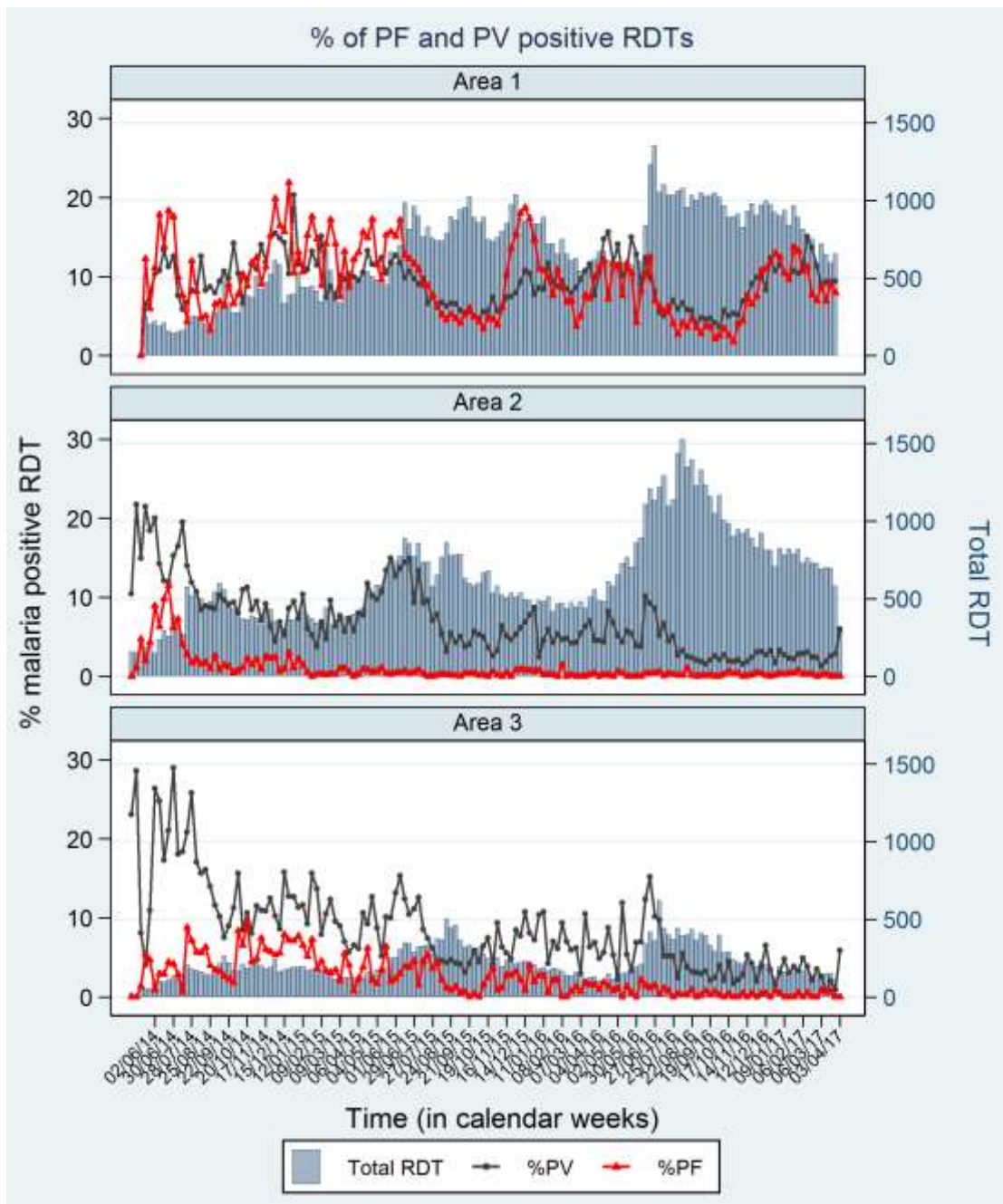


The proportion of positive RDTs (all malaria parasites) has increased to around 12% during the November / December (high transmission) period. It nevertheless remains below the level reached during the 2 last same periods (boxes).



## 2.3 Proportion of PF and PV positive RDTs per township

Note: Area 1: Hpapun, Area 2: Hpa An, Area 3: Myawaddy

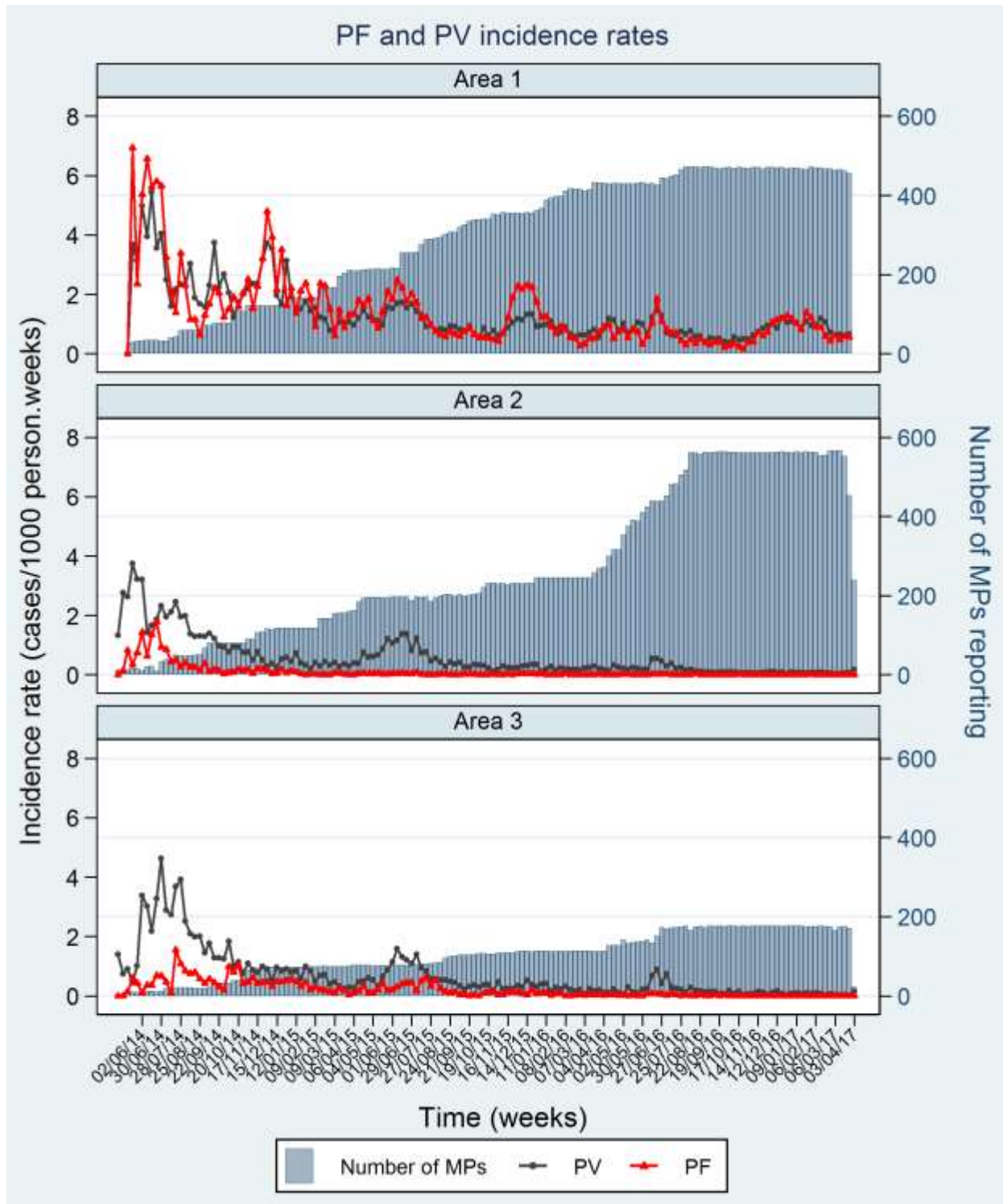


Despite the fact that November and December are traditionally high transmission period, the percentage of PF is very low, and close to 0 in Areas 2 and 3. It has increased in Area 1 during winter season, to a level much lower than previous same period in previous years, and is decreasing since February. The % of PV positive tests increased in all 3 areas in November-December, is now declining. (Note: not all data have been received for the last week shown, so last values have to be considered with caution.)



## 2.4 Malaria incidence

Note: Area 1: Hpapun, Area 2: Hpa An, Area 3: Myawaddy

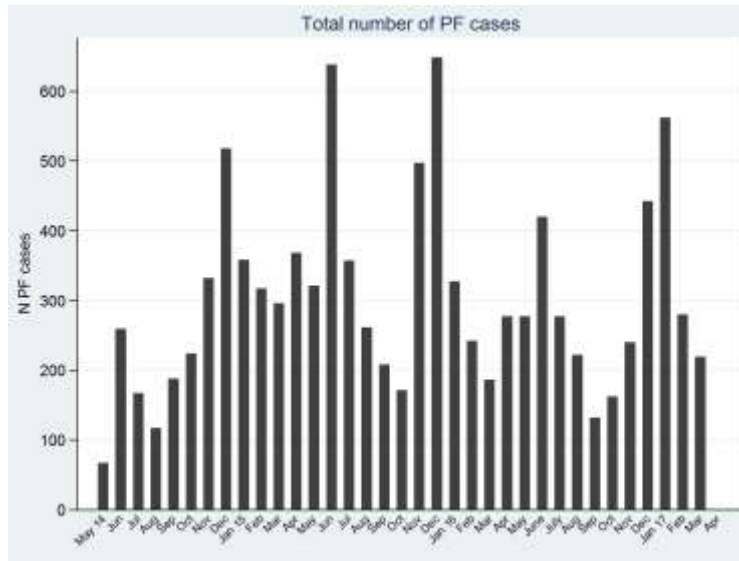


The weekly incidence of PF is very low, and close to 0 in Areas 2 and 3 where cases are rare, and is decreasing in Hpapun Township (Area 1), where most of the cases were detected.

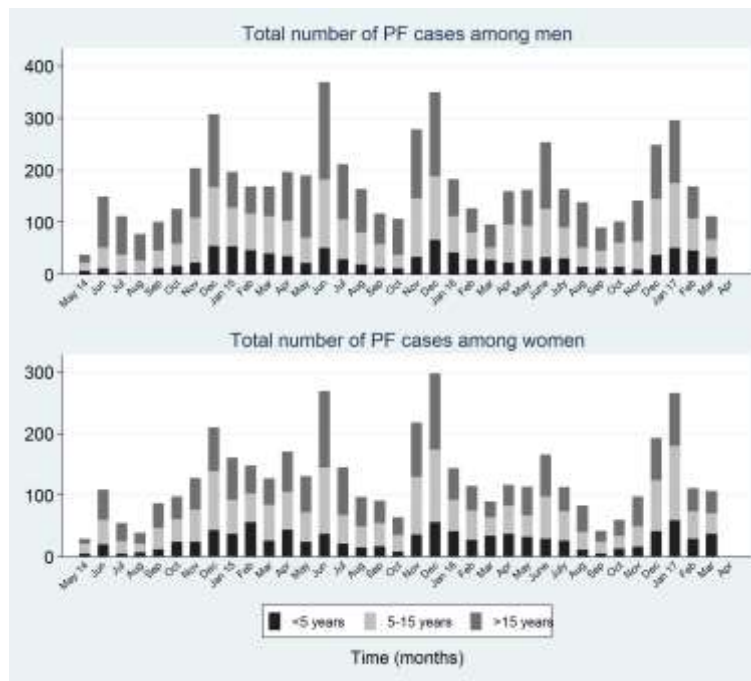


## 2.5 Summary: monthly numbers of malaria cases treated

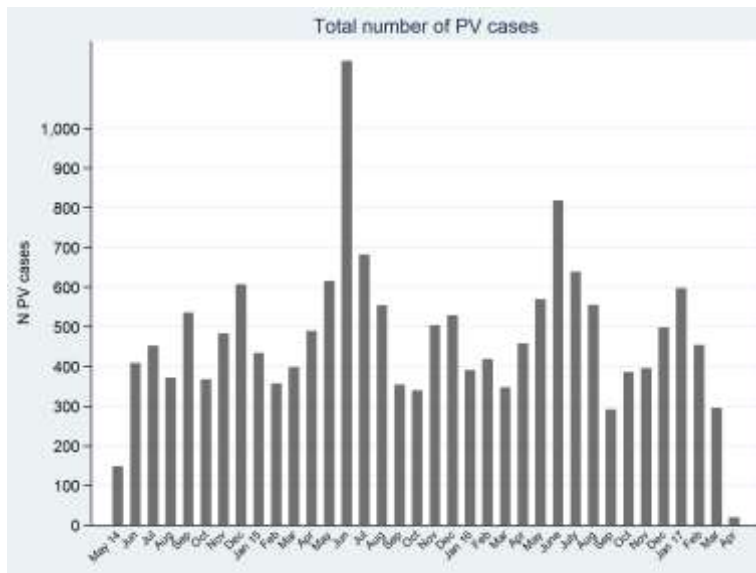
### 2.5.1 PF cases



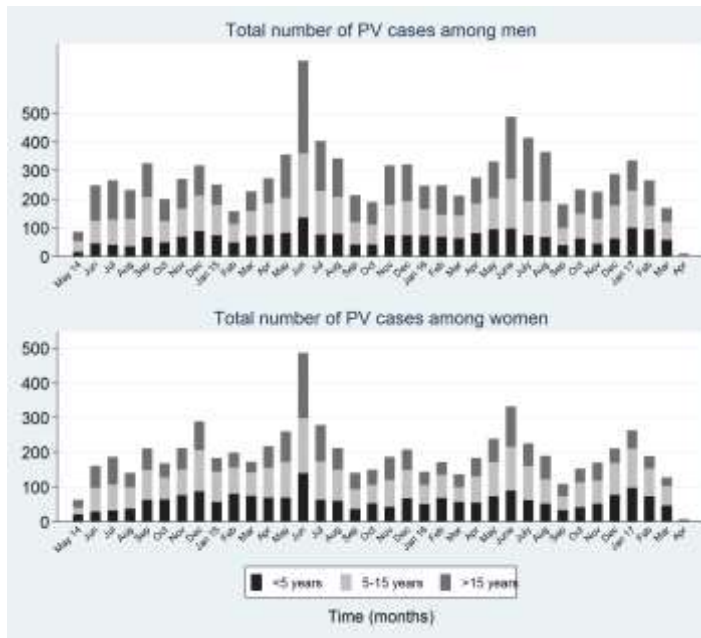
by age and sex



## 2.5.2 PV cases



### By age and sexe



*After an expected increase in winter (rainy season), the number of PF and PV has decreased in both sex since February, in all agegroups and genders.*



### 3- Towards elimination

Table showing yearly 2016 incidence by places (area / zone. Green: zones where yearly incidence < 1.

Area	Zone	2016 yearly incidence p. 1,000 inh.
Area 1	1	28.5
	2	8.6
	3	12.5
	4	87.2
	5	19.0
	6	23.0
	7	23.6
	8	62.6
	9	2.8
	10	4.8
	11	6.0
	12	22.4
Area 2	1	0.1
	2	0.2
	3	2.0
	4	0.3
	5	0.1
	6	0.2
	7	3.4
	8	0.0
	9	0.1
Area 3	1	0.1
	2	0.3
	3	0.1
	4	0.7
	5	2.8
	6	0.9
	7	1.1
	8	0.3

