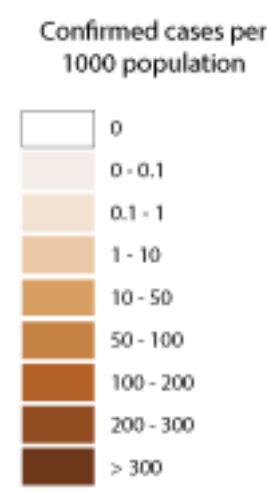
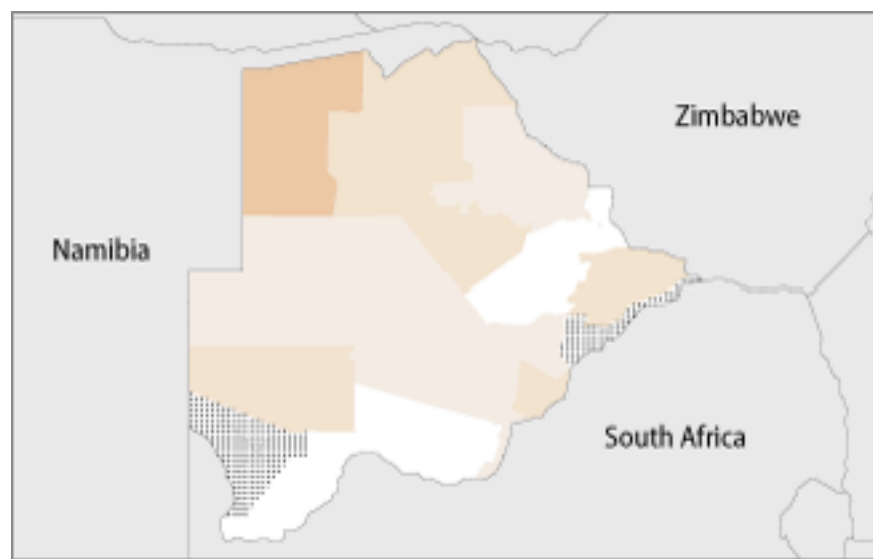
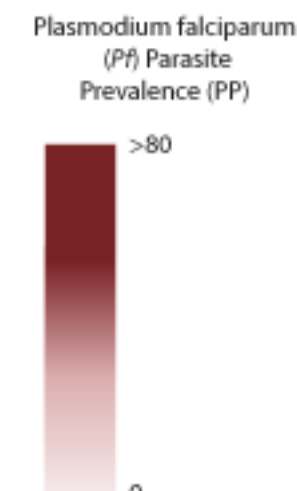


# Botswana



## African Region



### I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN)	2015	%	Parasites and vectors
High transmission (> 1 case per 1000 population)	95,200	4	Plasmodium species: <i>P. falciparum</i> (100%)0%
Low transmission (0-1 cases per 1000 population)	1,400,000	62	Major anopheles species: <i>An. arabiensis</i> , <i>An. gambiae</i>
Malaria-free (0 cases)	762,000	34	Reported confirmed cases (health facility): 326 Estimated cases: 710 [370 ; 1,500]
Total	2,260,000		Confirmed cases at community level: - Reported deaths: 5 Estimated deaths: <10 [-;-]

### II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/strategies	Yes/No	Adopted
ITN	ITNs/ LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2009
	ITNs/ LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2009
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	1950
	DDT is authorized for IRS	Yes	-
Larval control	Use of larval control recommended	Yes	2012
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	-	-
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2010
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	1974
Treatment	ACT is free of charge for all ages in public sector	Yes	2007
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	Never allowed	2007
	Single dose of primaquine is used as gametocidal medicine for <i>P. falciparum</i>	Yes	2015
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	Yes	2015
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	Yes	2015
	System for monitoring adverse reactions to antimalarials exists	Yes	2012
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	Yes	2012
	ACD of febrile cases at community level (pro-active)	Yes	2012
	Mass screening is undertaken	Yes	2012
	Uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Uncomplicated <i>P. vivax</i> cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Foci and case investigation undertaken	-	-
Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	2003	

Antimalarial treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	AL	2007
First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>	AL	2007
Treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	QN	2007
Treatment of severe malaria	QN	2007
Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	-	-
Dosage of Primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>		0.25 mg/Kg (14 days)
Type pf RDT used		P.f only

#### Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)

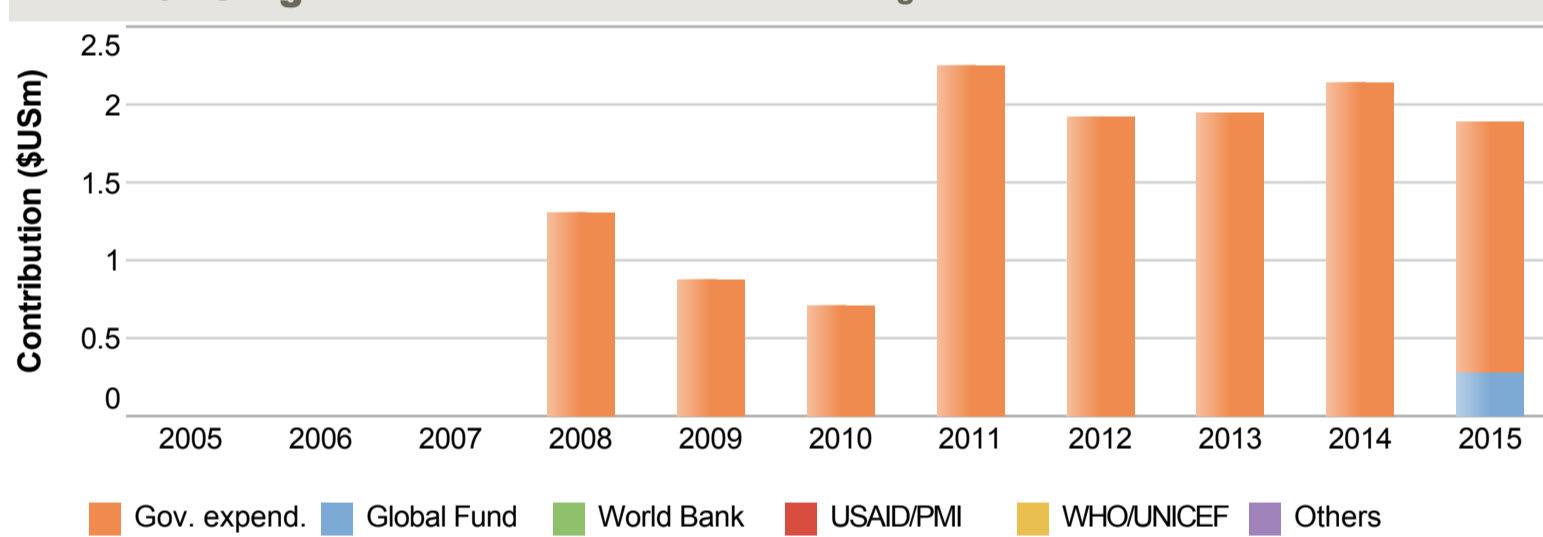
Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No of studies	Species

#### Insecticide susceptibility bioassays (reported resistance to at least one insecticide for any vector at any locality)

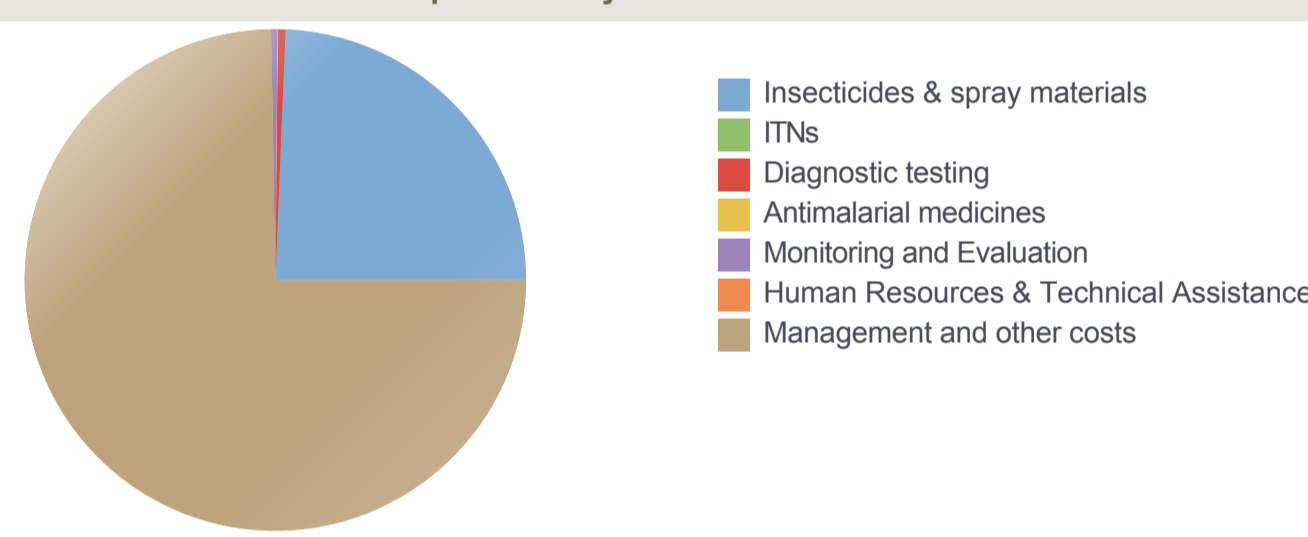
Year	Pyrethroid	DDT	Carbamate	Organophosphate	Species/complex tested
2010-2013	Yes	No	No		<i>An. gambiae</i> s.l.

### III. Financing

#### Sources of financing

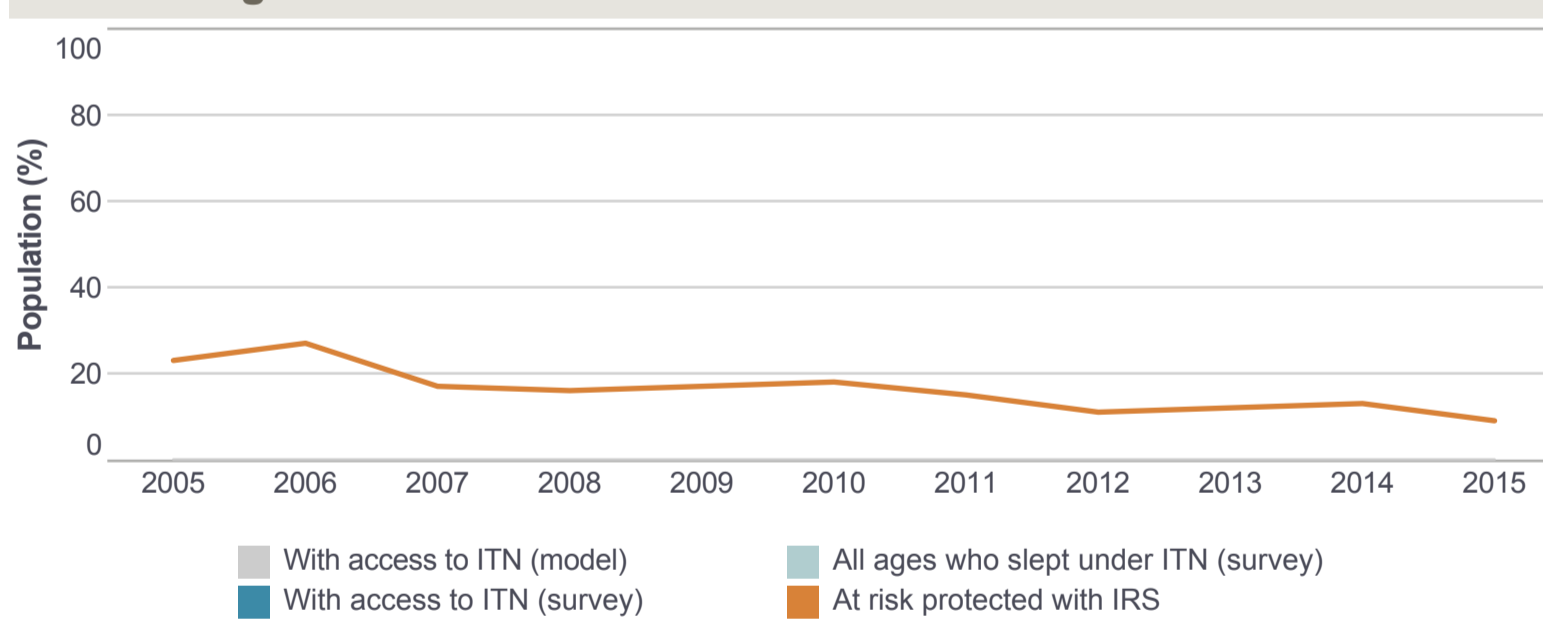


#### Government expenditure by intervention in 2015

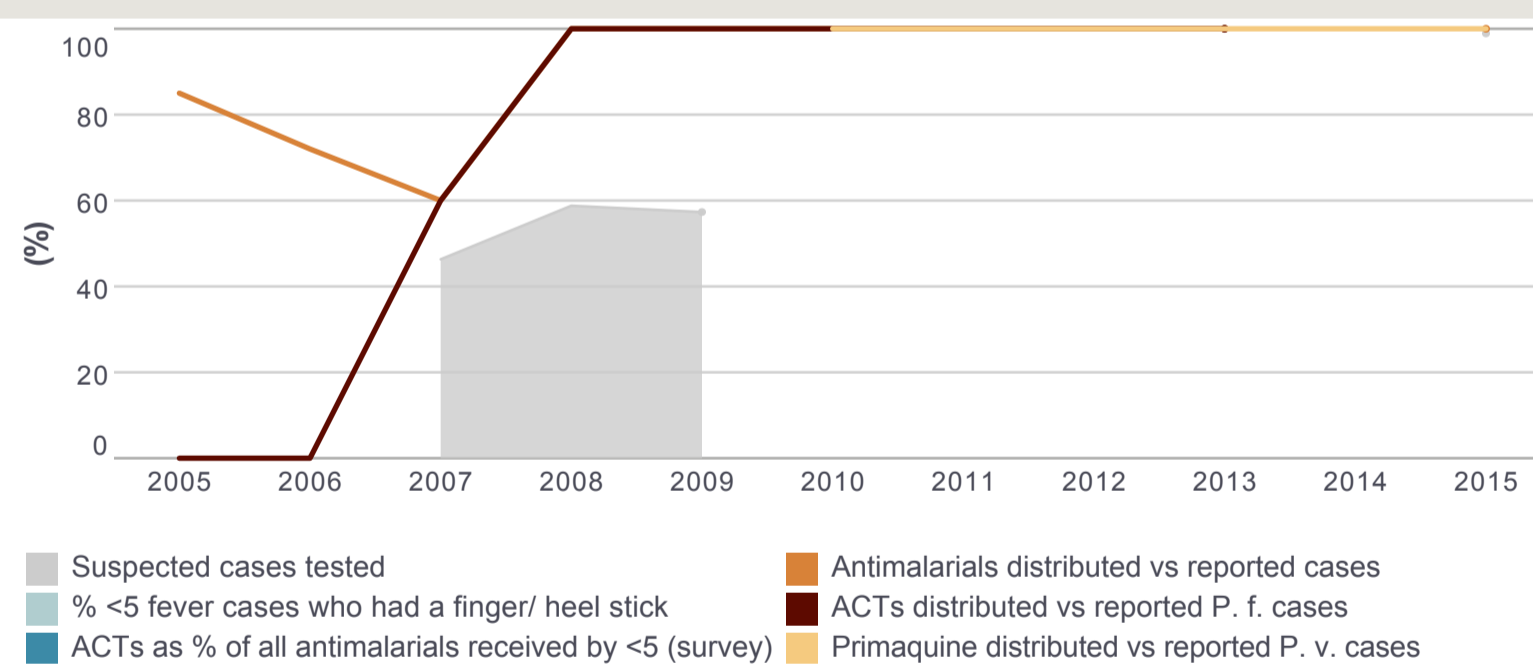


### IV. Coverage

#### Coverage of ITN and IRS

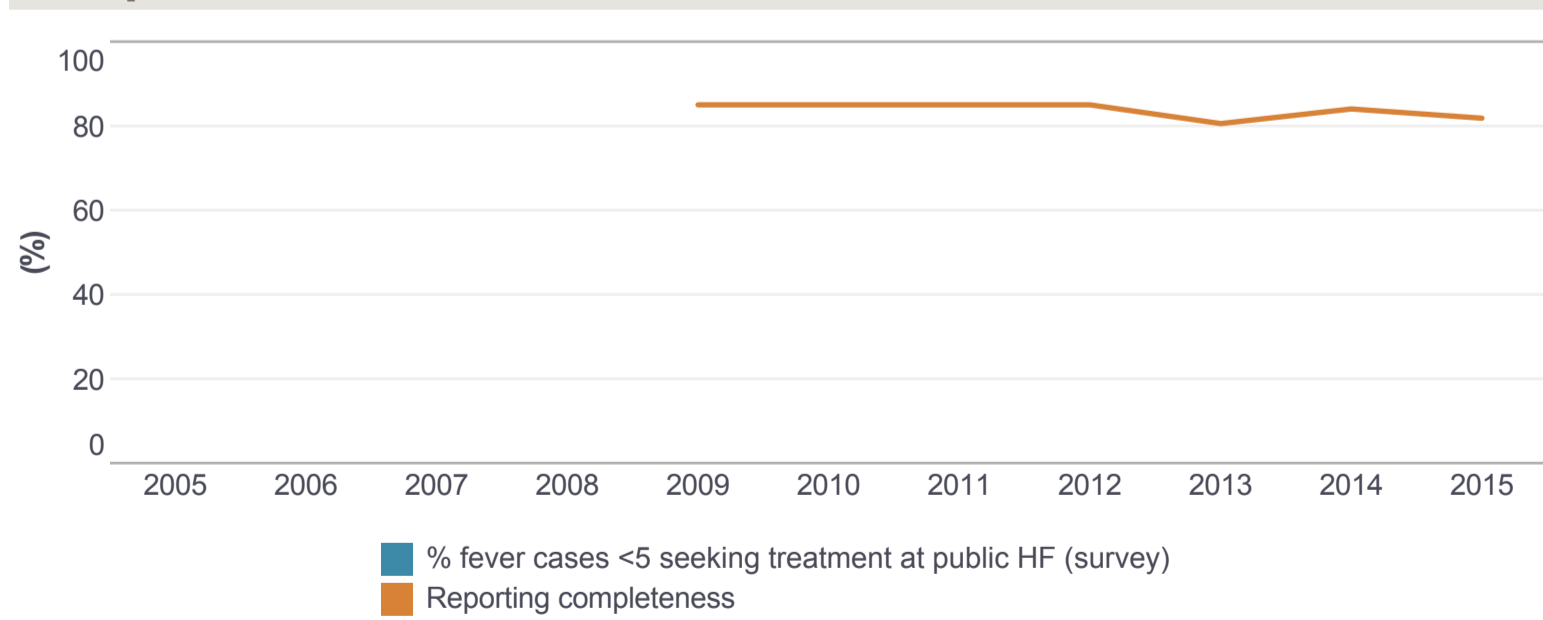


#### Cases tested and treated in public sector

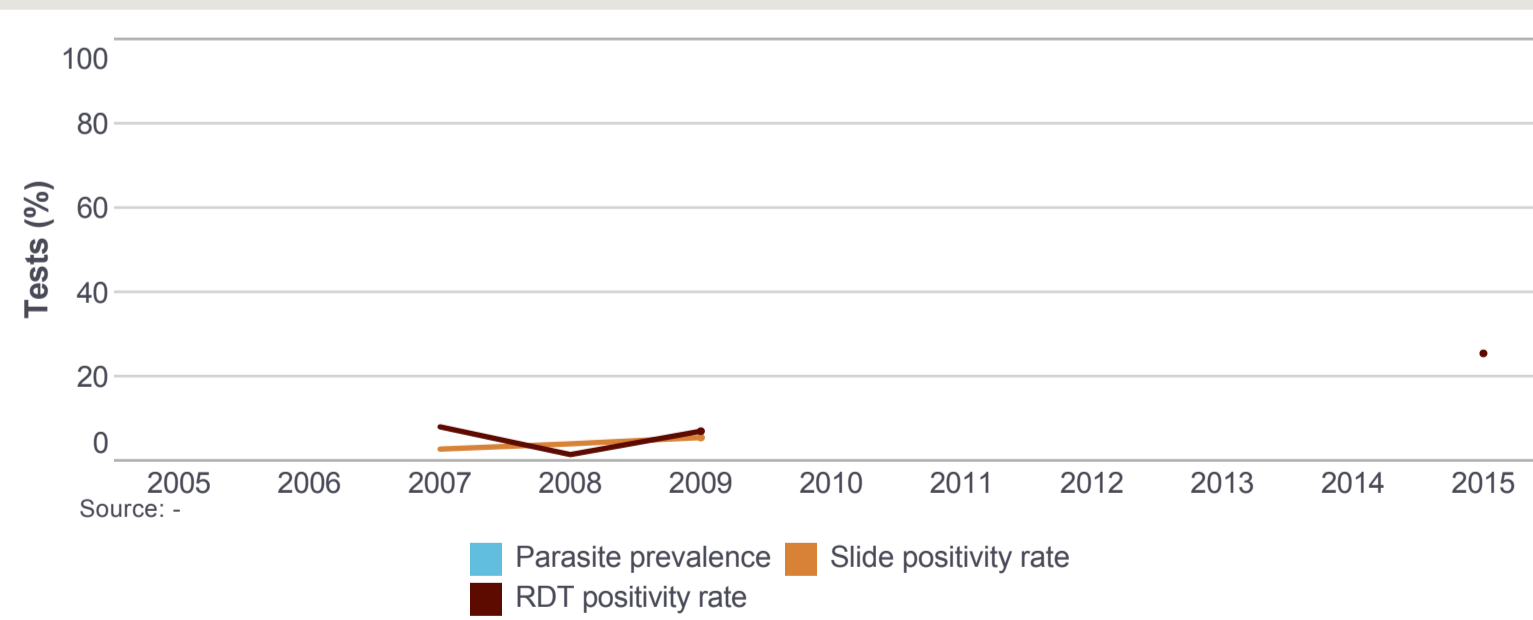


### V. Impact

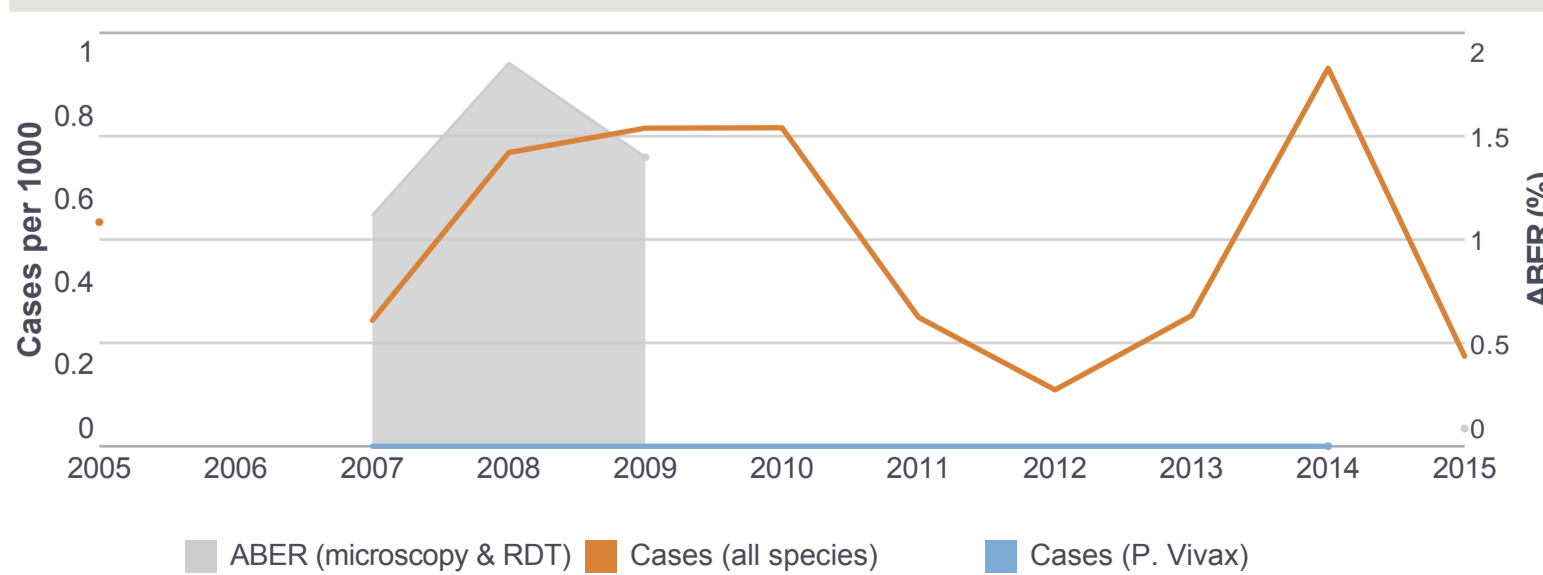
#### Cases treated



#### Test positivity



#### Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



#### Malaria admissions and deaths

