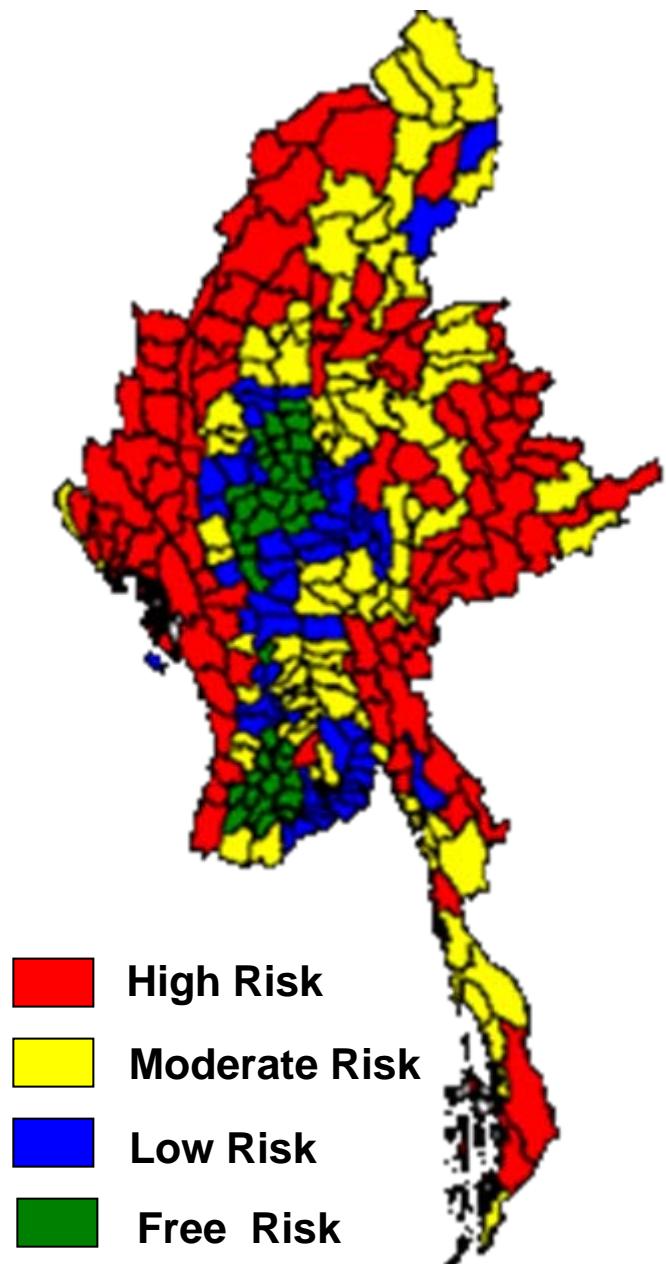




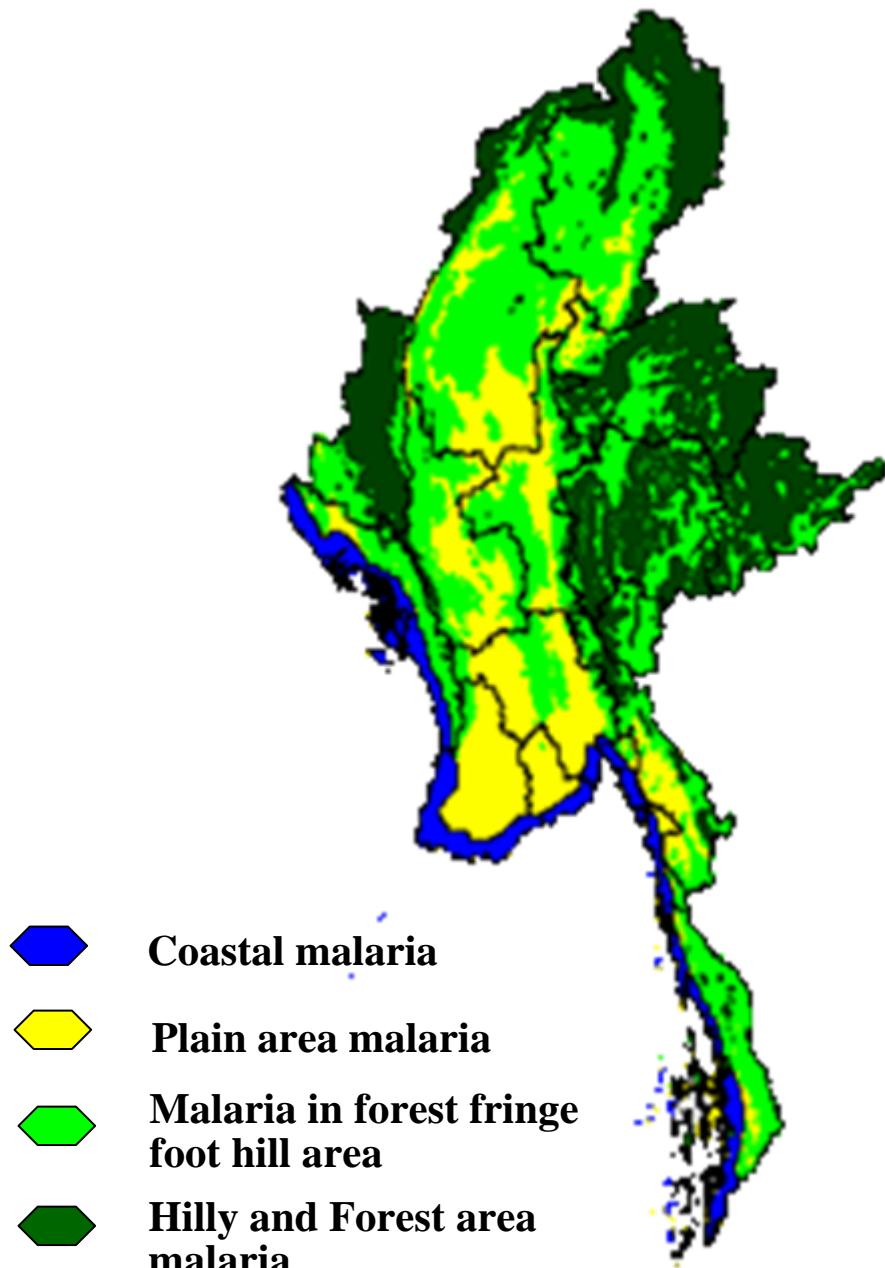
Malaria Situation in Myanmar [2006]

**Dr. Than Win
Program Manager
National Malaria Control Program
8 May 2007**

Malaria Risk Areas in Myanmar



Malarious area according to ecology

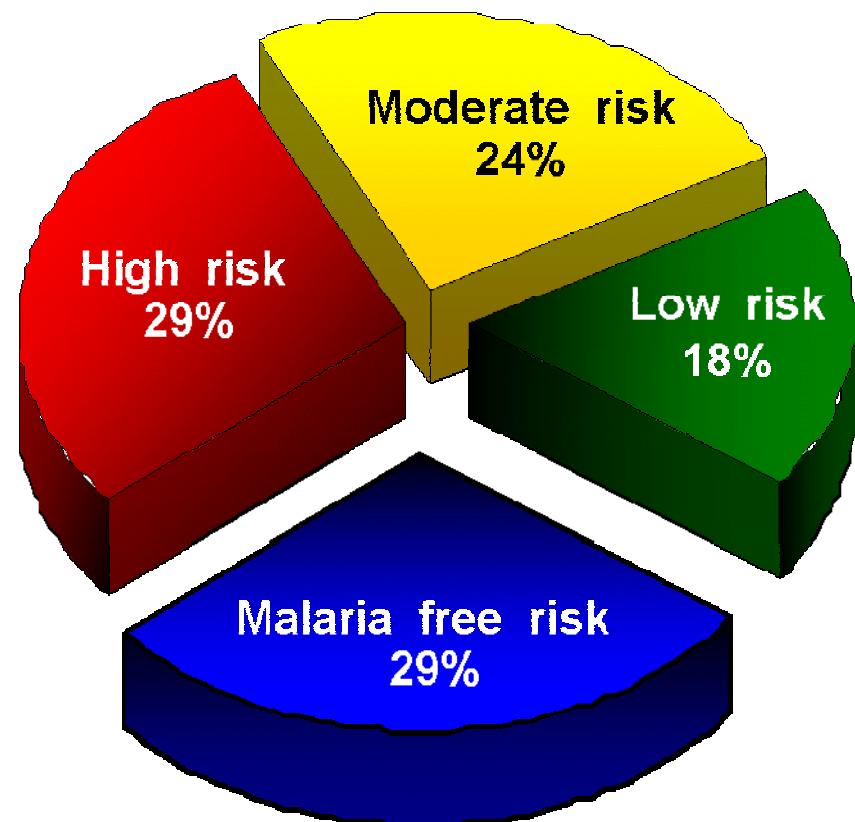


Population living under malarious and malaria free areas in Myanmar



| Year | 1988 | 2006 |
|---------------|-------|--------|
| High risk | 38.9% | 29.14% |
| Moderate risk | 41.7% | 23.75% |
| Low risk | 13.8% | 18.17% |
| No risk | 8.6% | 28.94% |

Total Population in 2006
About 56 million



High risk groups include:



Pregnant Women &
<5 yr Children



Children



Seasonal Migrant
Workers/ Farmers



Miners



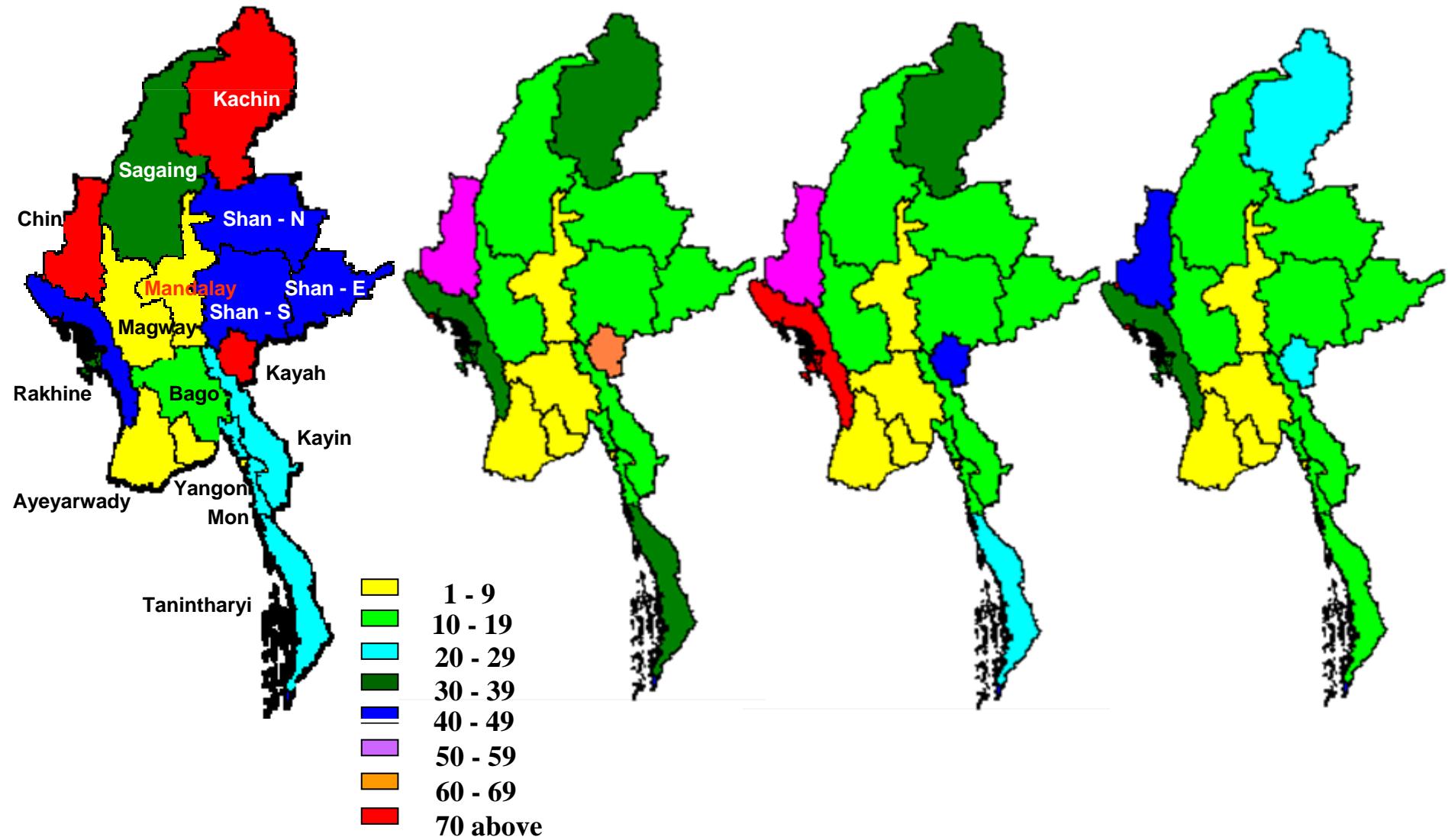
Malaria Morbidity Rate /₁₀₀₀ Population in Myanmar

1988

1998

2003

2006



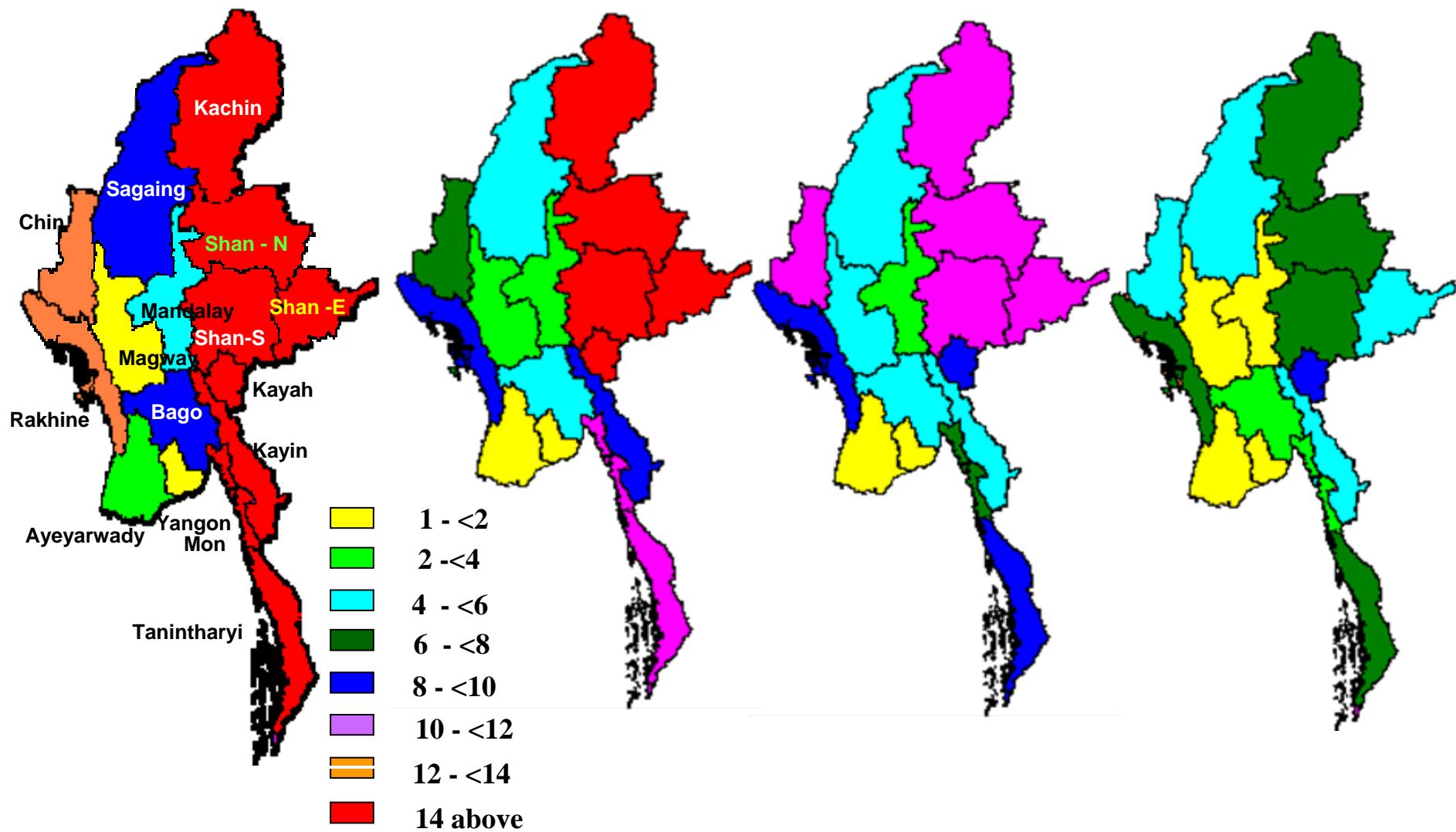
Malaria Mortality Rate 100000/Population in Myanmar

1988

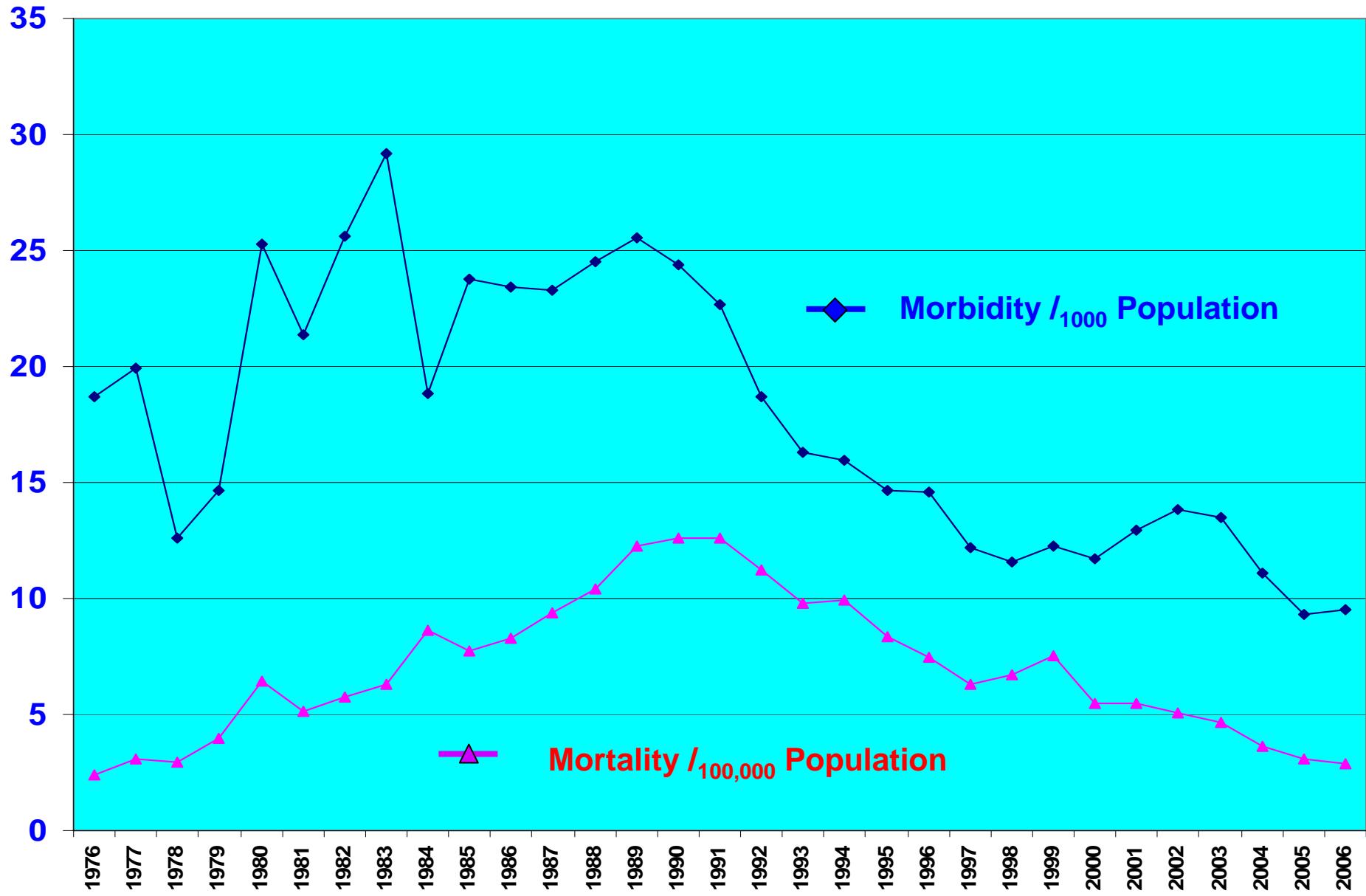
1998

2003

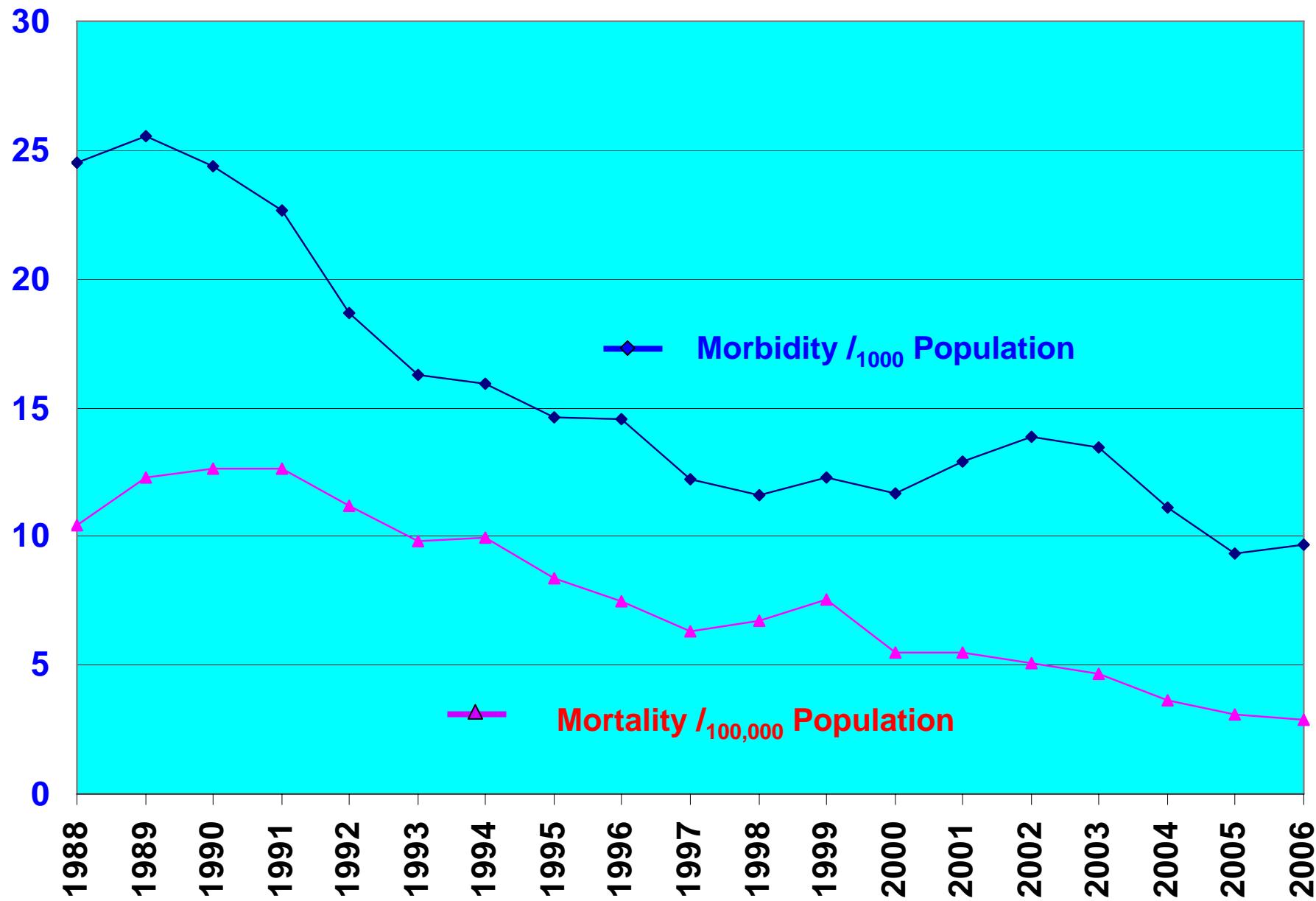
2006



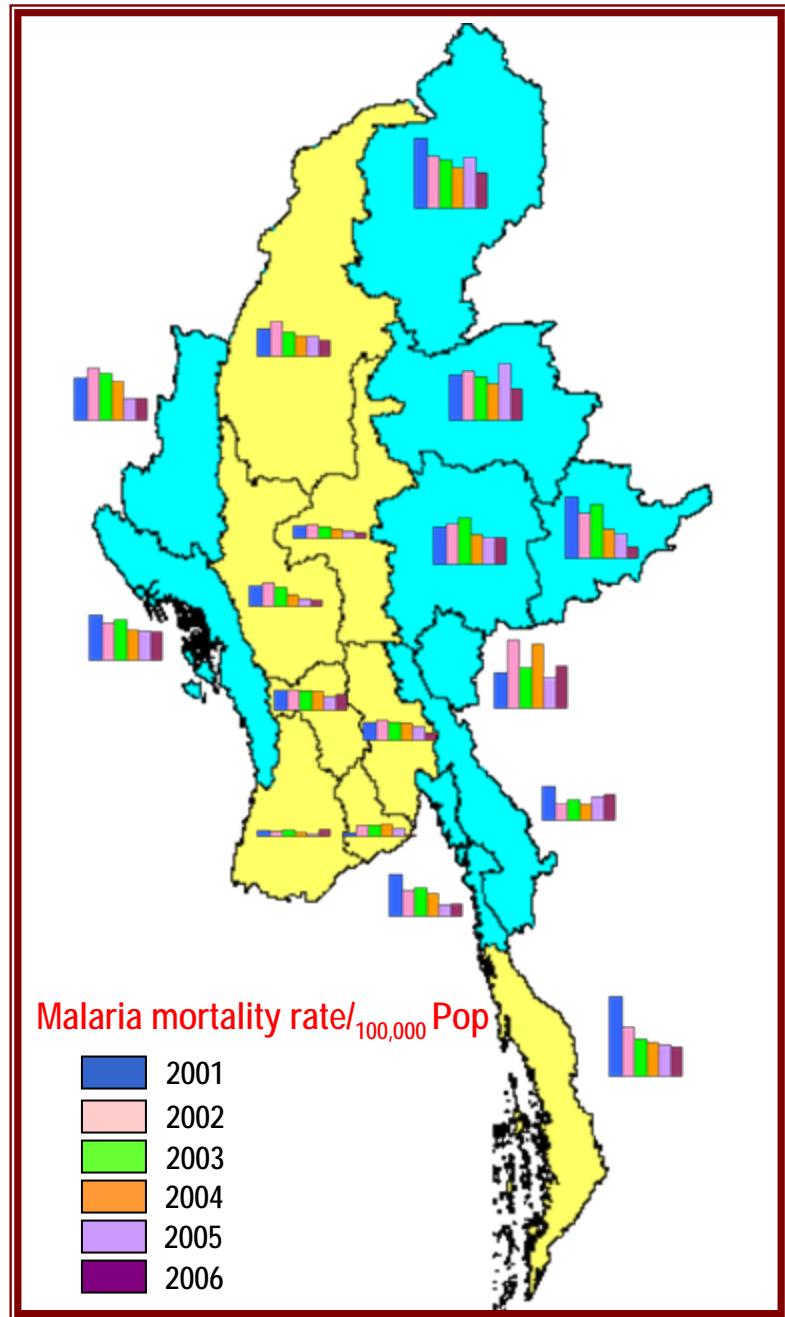
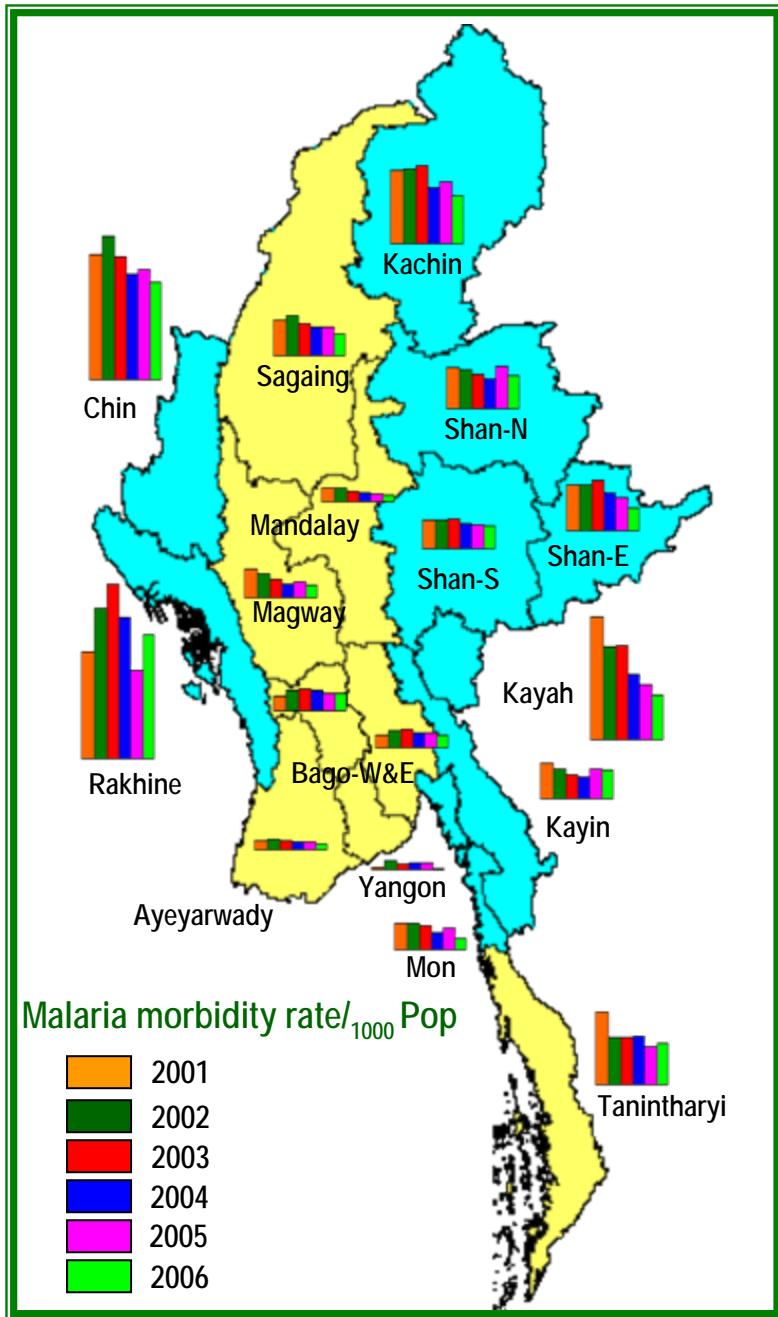
Malaria morbidity & mortality rate in Myanmar



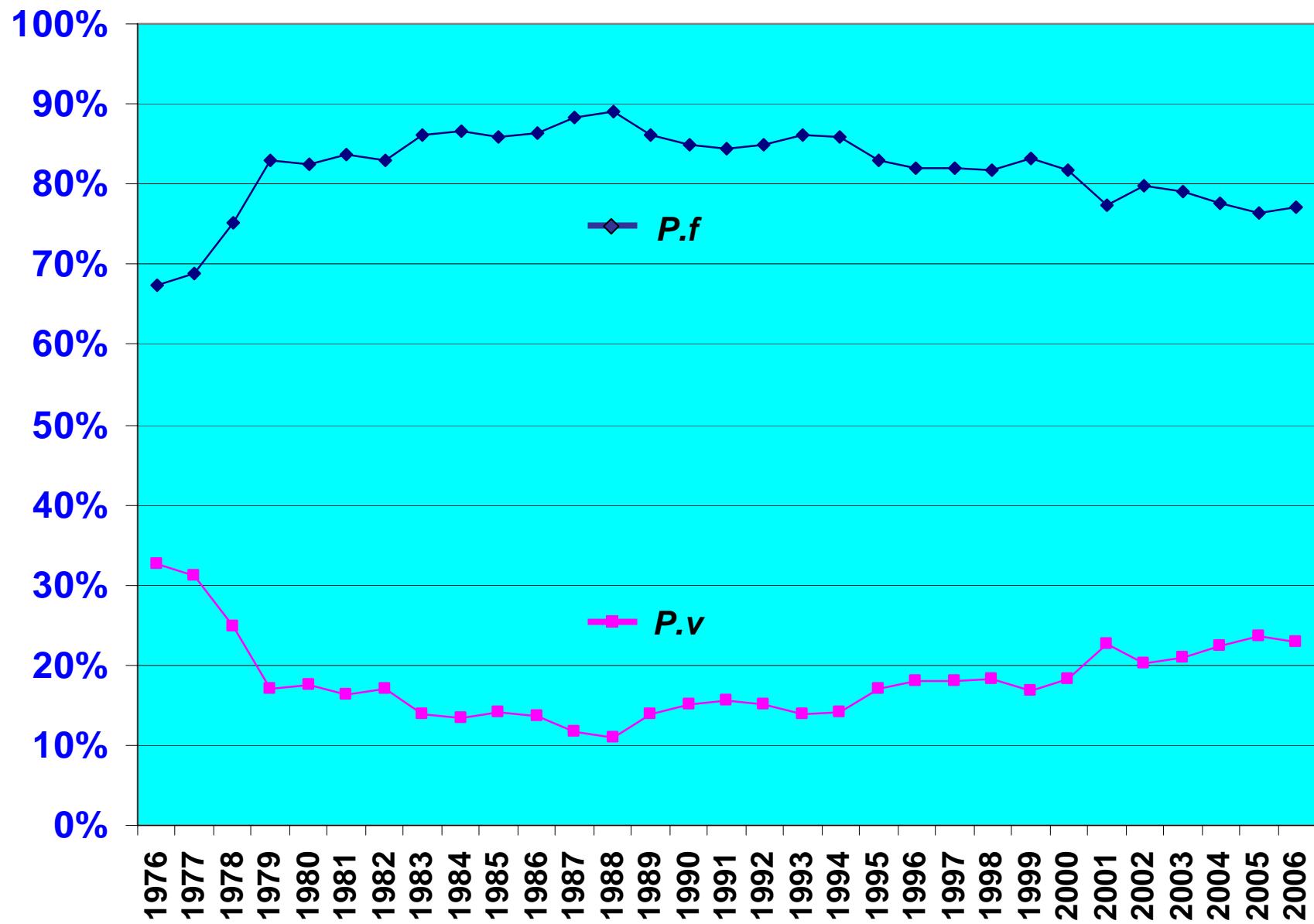
Malaria morbidity & mortality rate in Myanmar



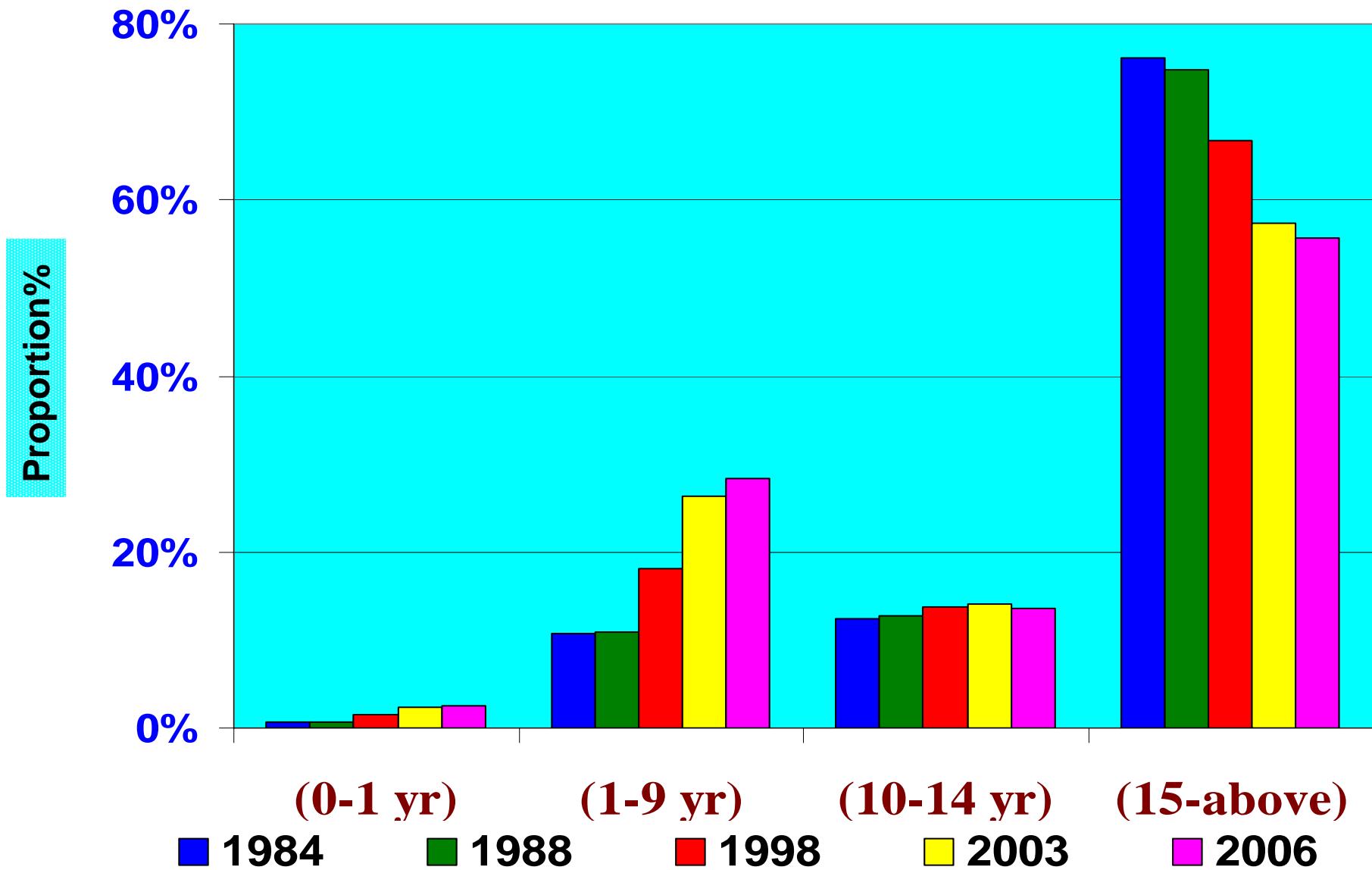
Malaria morbidity & mortality rate in Myanmar



P.falciparum & *P.vivax* ratio in Myanmar

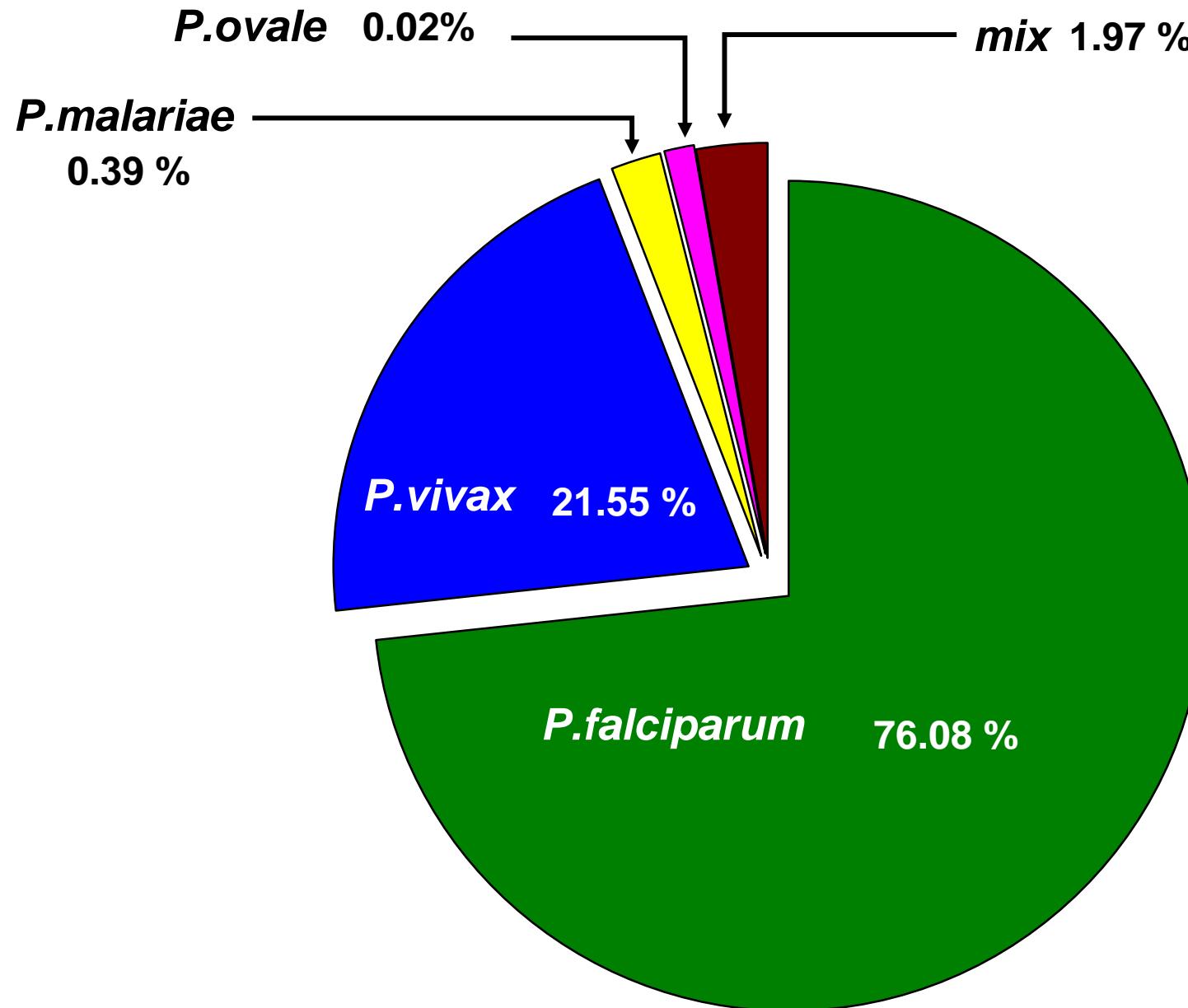


Yearly age group wise malaria positive trend



Malaria Confirmed Cases in Myanmar

(5 Years Average 2002-2006)

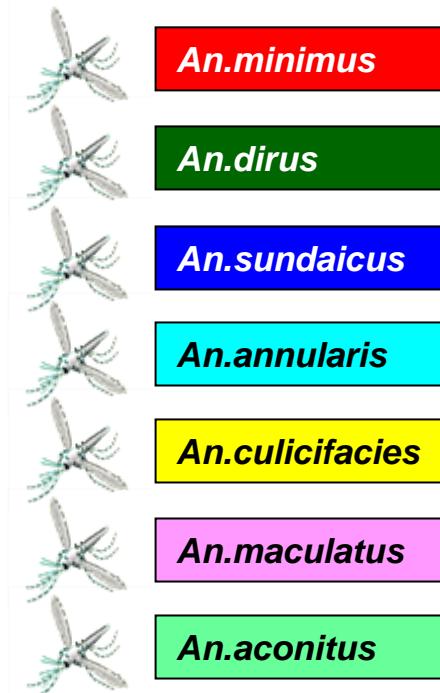
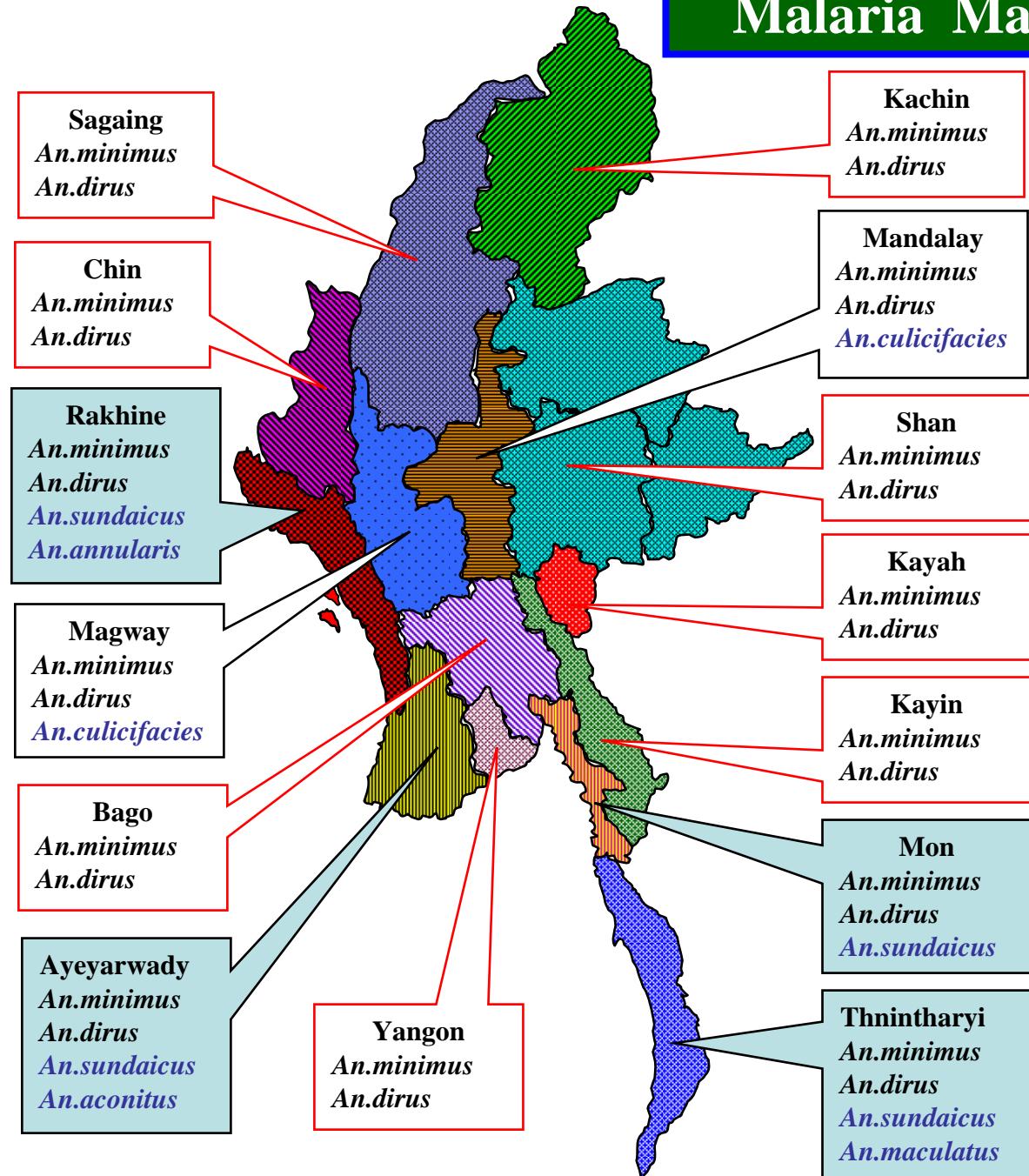


VECTOR HABITATS IN MYANMAR

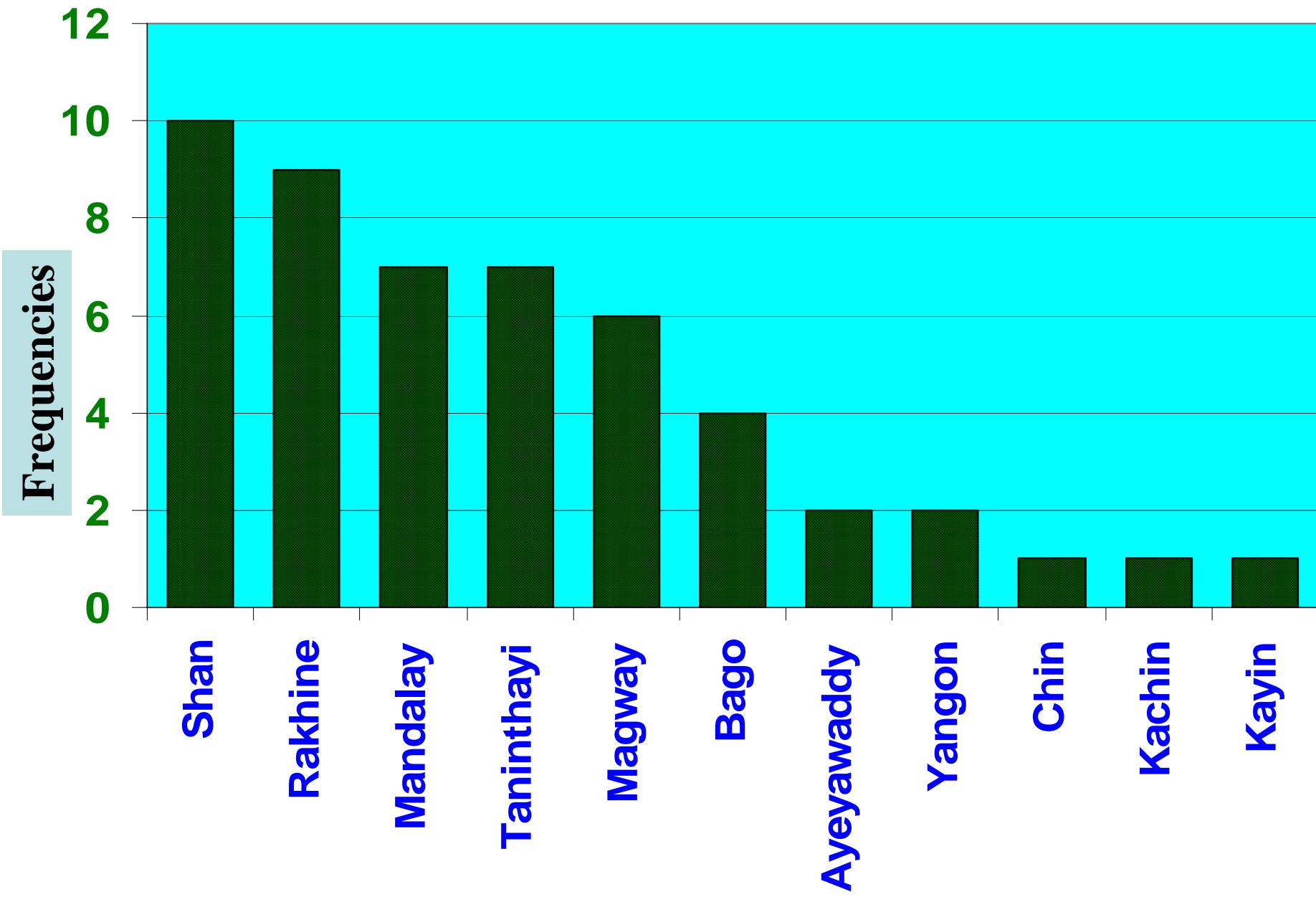


| COASTAL | PLAIN | FOREST FRINGE | FOREST |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>An.sundaicus</i> | | | |
| | <i>An.minimus</i> | | <i>An.dirus</i> |
| | | | <i>An.maculatus</i> |
| | | <i>An.annularis</i> | |
| | | <i>An.culicifacies</i> | |
| | | <i>An.philippinensis</i> | |
| | | <i>An.sinensis</i> | |

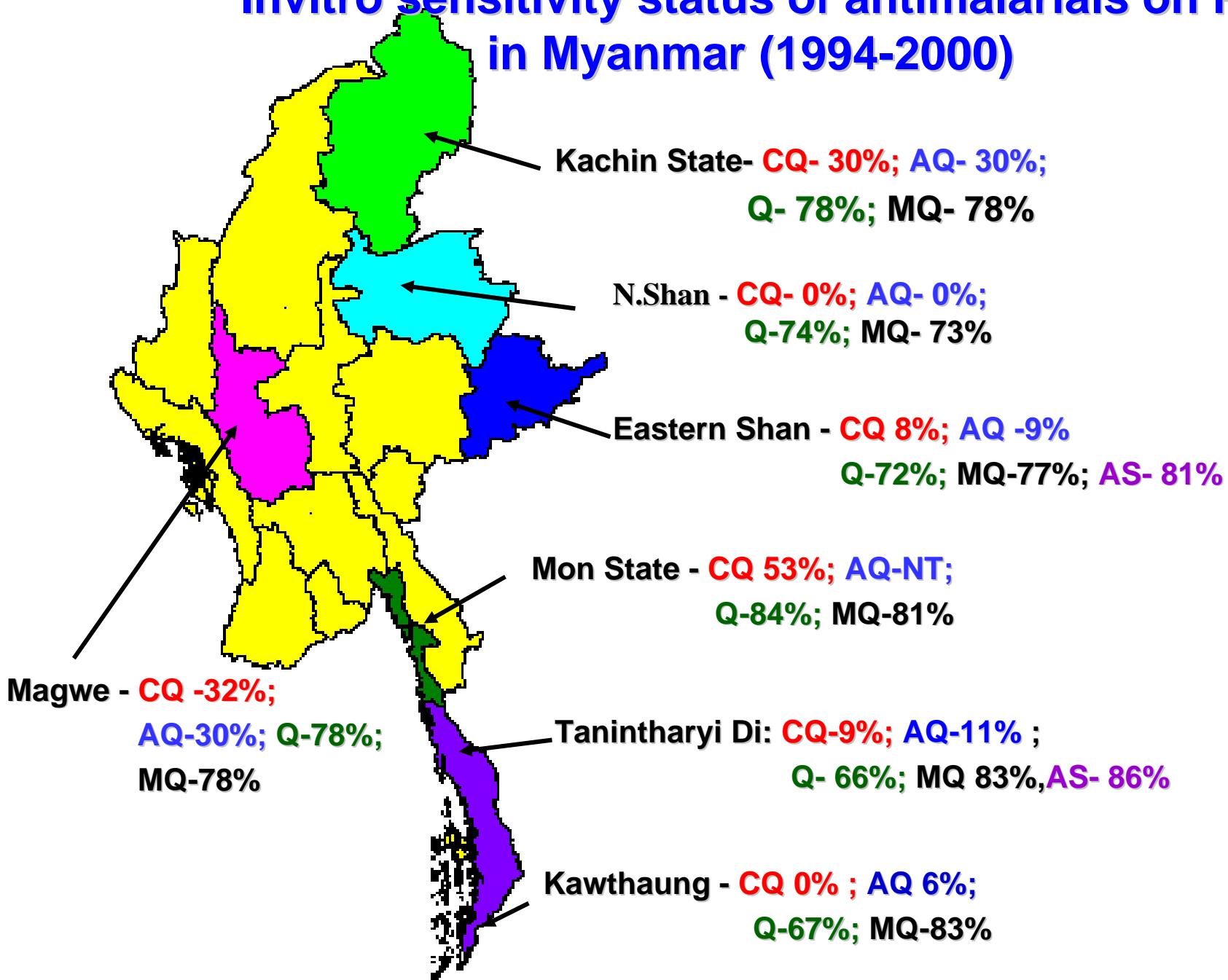
Malaria Main Vectors in Myanmar



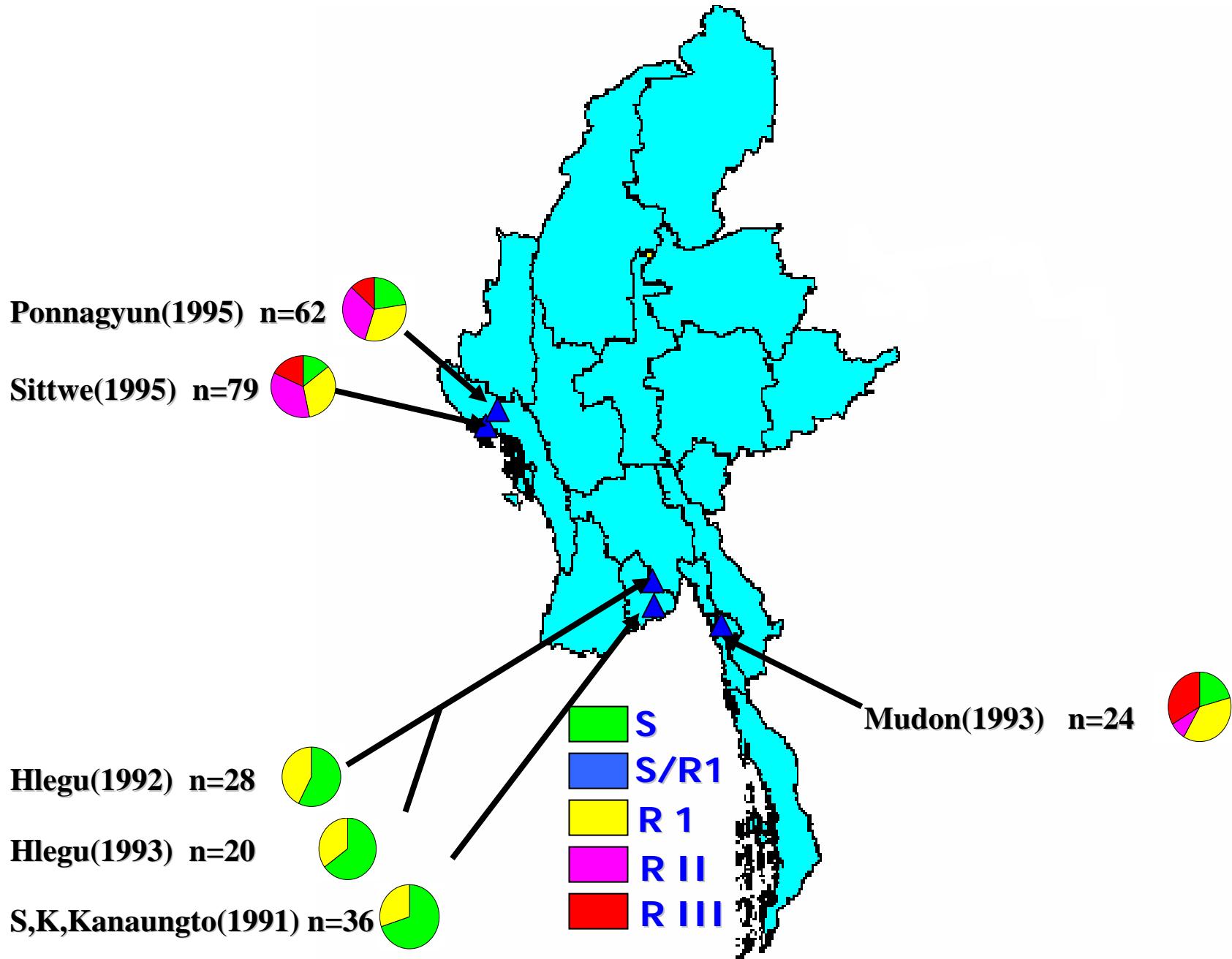
Frequencies of occurrence of epidemics during 1991-2006



Invitro sensitivity status of antimalarials on P.f in Myanmar (1994-2000)



Invivo studies in Myanmar (Chloroquine) -28 day test



Invivo studies in Myanmar (Chloroquine) 7 day-test

Tamu(1995) n=40



Budalin(1992) n=18



MyaukOo(1996) n=25



Pyin Oo Lwin(1995) n=30



Yatsawk (1994) n=14



Ywangan (1994) n=43



Pinlaung(1994) n=30



Kyaukphyu(1997) n=30



Thaton(1993) n=40



Yegyi(1993) n=25



Thaton(1995) n=32



Pathein(1993) n=26



M'myaing(1995) n=10



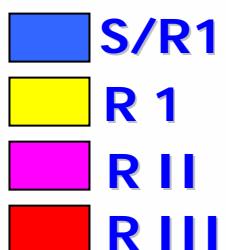
Laputta(1993) n=22



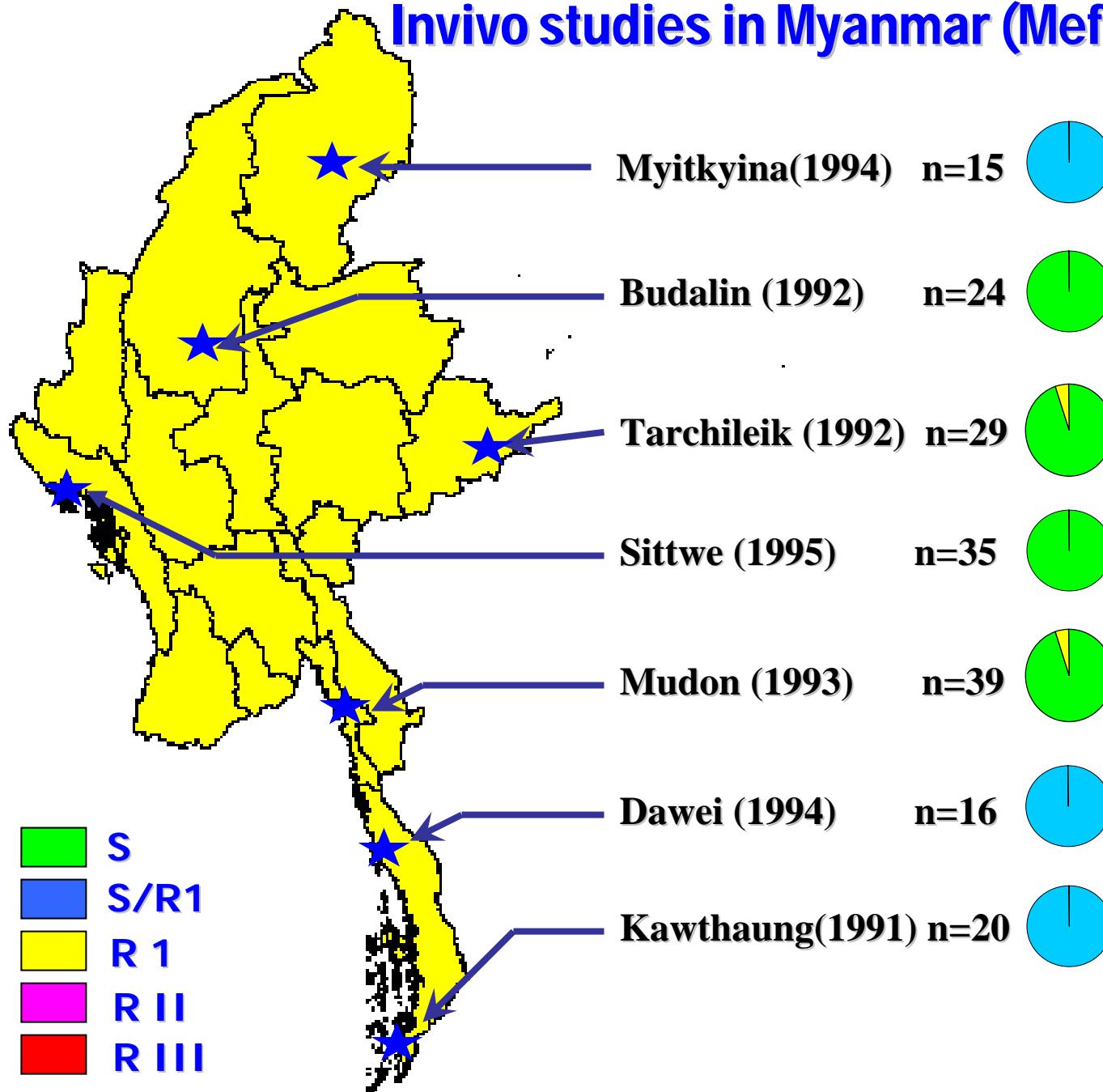
Mudon(1995) n=105

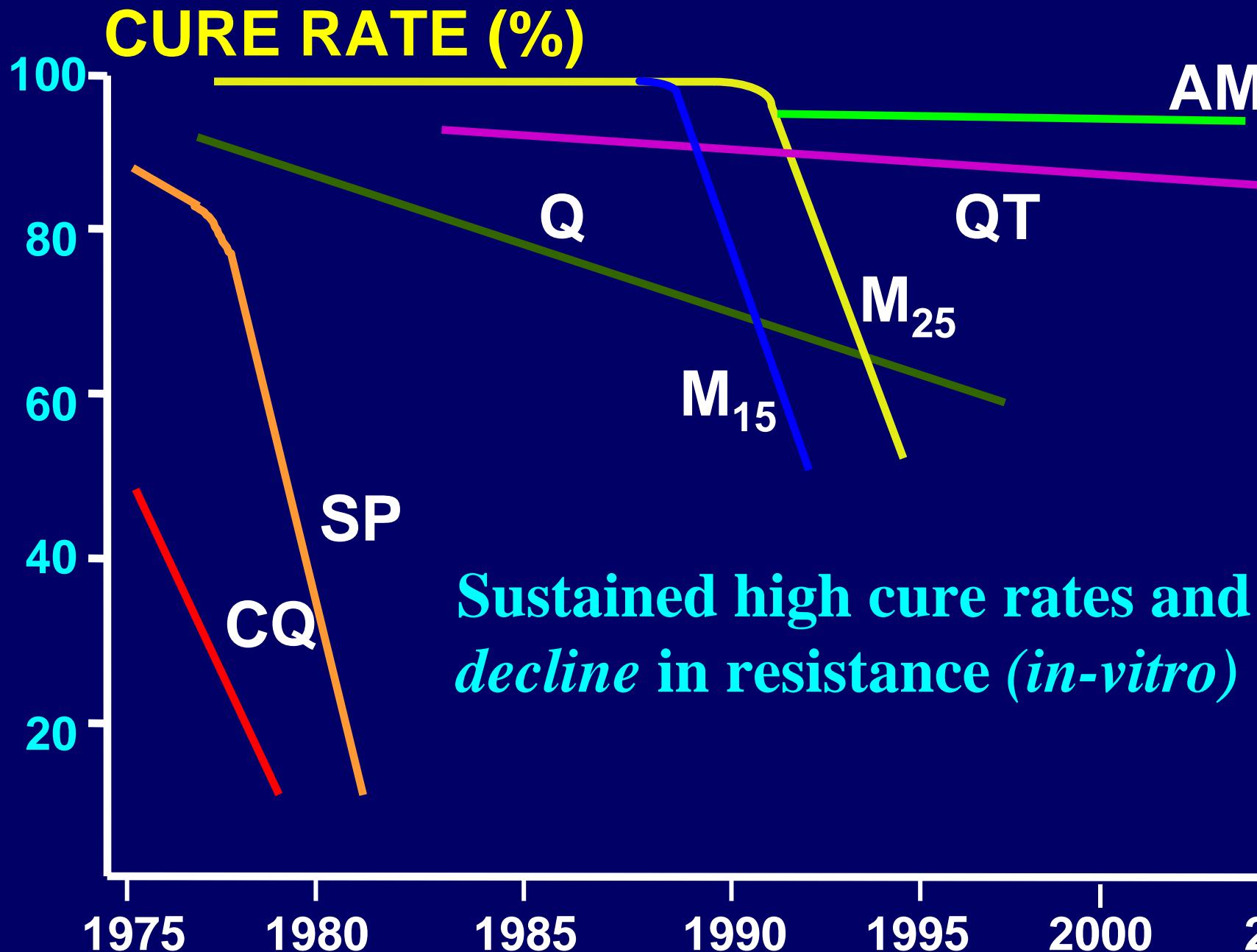


Dawei(1994) n=21



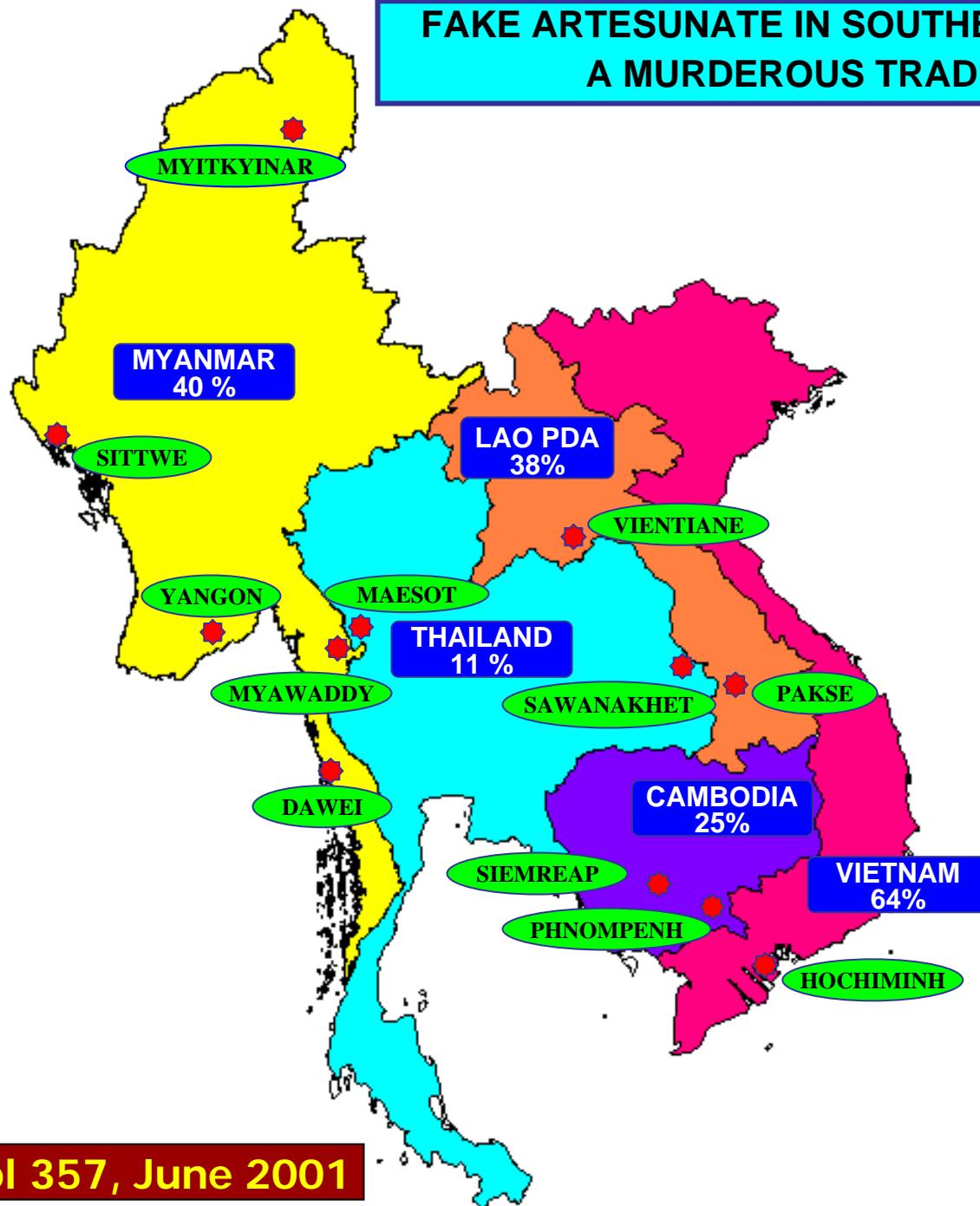
Invivo studies in Myanmar (Mefloquine)

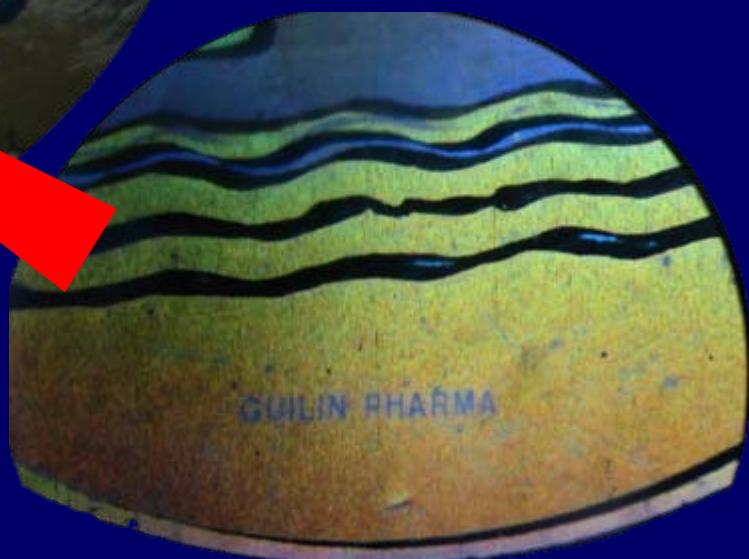
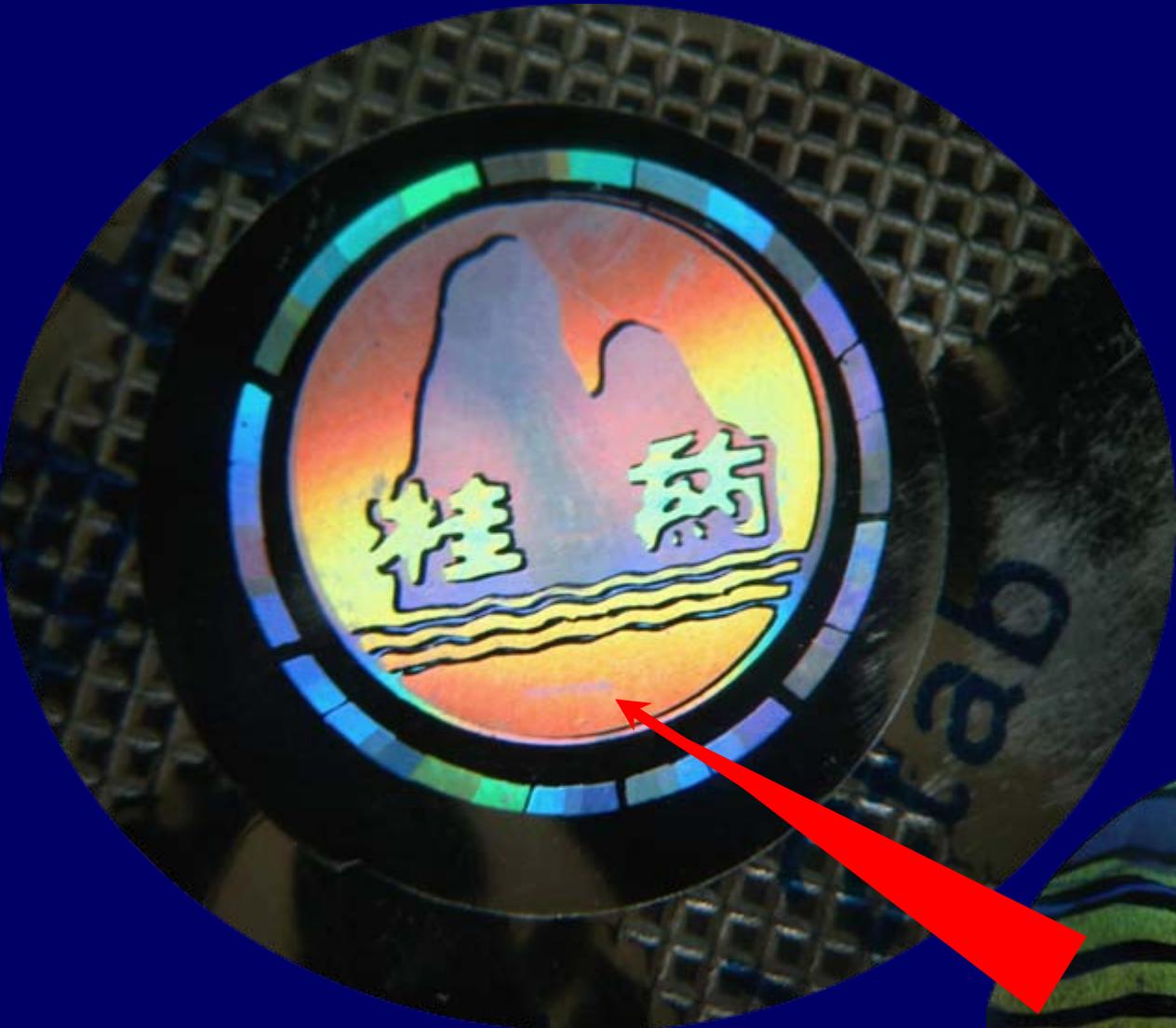




Sustained high cure rates and a
decline in resistance (*in-vitro*)

FAKE ARTESUNATE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA A MURDEROUS TRADE





DRUG RESISTANT STATUS OF *Plasmodium falciparum*

- ❖ Therapeutic efficacy of chloroquine- 62.5 -76%
- ❖ Treatment failure with S-P 25 -35%
- ❖ Resistance to Mefloquine & Quinine __ low level.

DRUG RESISTANT STATUS OF *P.vivax*.

- CQ resistance in P.v has been documented but is not yet considered serious threat.

Status of Therapeutic Efficacy of Combination Therapy

| SN | Sites | Regimes | ACR | Treatment Failure |
|----|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Kalay (Oct 2002) | AS & MQ (50) | 48(96%) | 2(4%) |
| 2 | Tabeik Kyin (Oct 2002) | AS & MQ (60) | 57(93.8%) | 3(6.2%) |
| 3 | Kawthaung (Jan2003) | AS & MQ(32) AS & SP(18) | 32(100%) 18(100%) | - - |
| 4 | Tamu (May 2003) | AS & MQ(25) AS & SP(18) | 25 (100%) 18(100%) | - - |

Status of Therapeutic Efficacy of Combination Therapy (2)

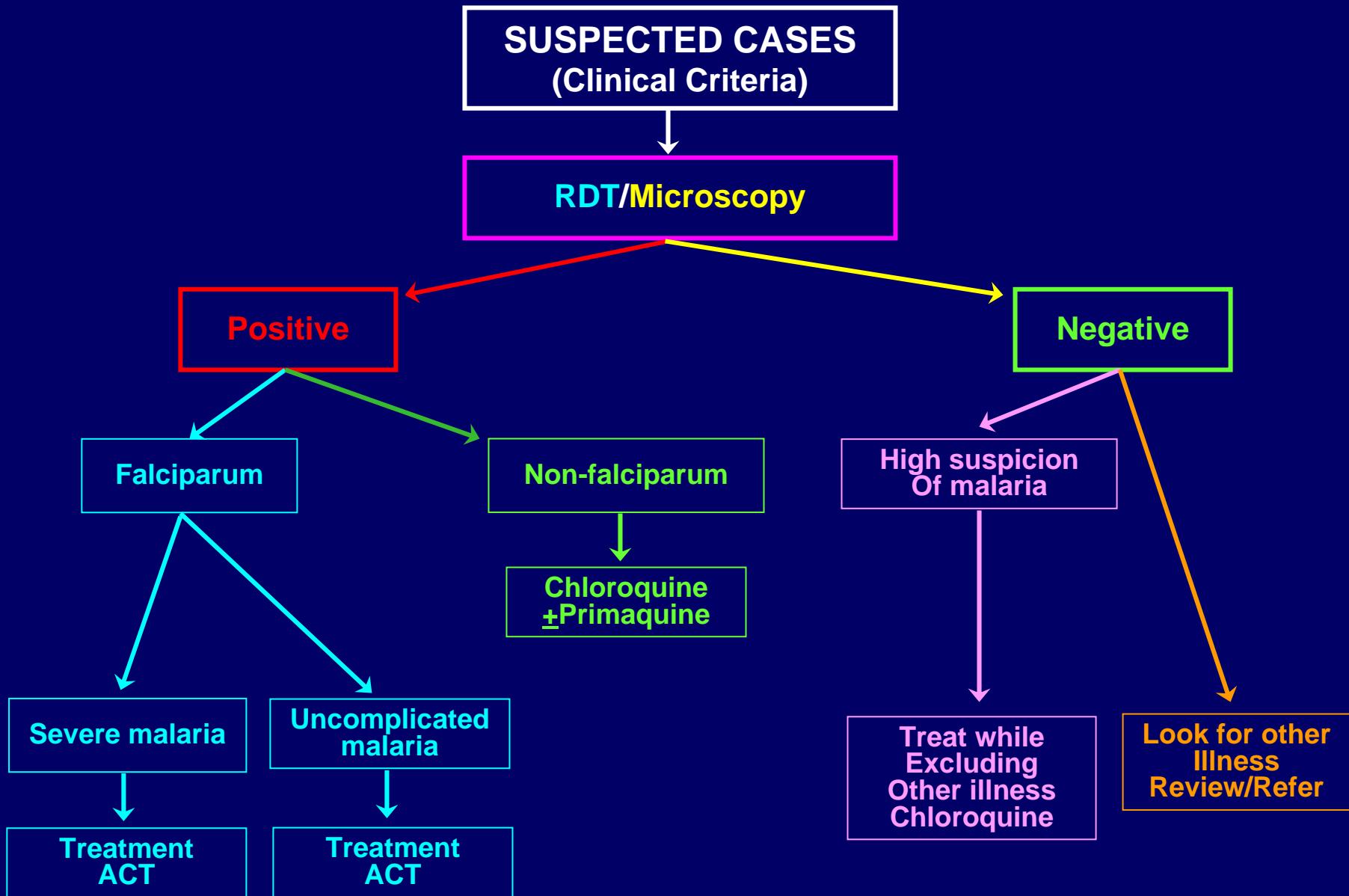
| SN | Sites | Regimes | ACR | Treatment Failure |
|----|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. | Kawthaung (2005) | AS + MQ (180) At 3 sites | 97% -100% | 1.7% -3.4% |
| 2 | Buthidaung Rakhine (2005) | AS + MQ 167 at 3 sites | 91% - 96% | 3.7%- 8.9% |

- ❖ New treatment policy including use of Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT)
- ❖ Adopted in 2002
- ❖ P.f-Highly resistant to conventional monotherapies (CQ & SP)

- Implementation of new treatment policy using RDT (+) ACT only in a few townships due to limited resources
- Gradually expanded since 2002
- Planned to cover all townships with the support of Global Fund in 2006

- ACT (AS + MQ) for confirmed P.f cases in the New Antimalarial Treatment Policy (2002)
- Then change to Coartem in 2005
- Costs of ACT
- Therapeutic efficacy of ACT (AS+MQ) & of Coartem

New Antimalarial Treatment Policy , Myanmar



(P.f) ပိုးတွေ၊ သဘမန်ငံက်ဖျားရောဂါက္ခသခြင်း ဆေးအလွန်း

Artemether + Lumefantrine = (Coartem)

| အသက် အပိုင်းအခြား | ဝထေမန္တာ | | ဒုတိယန္တာ | | တတိယန္တာ | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | ဝထေမ အကြိမ် | ဒုတိယ အကြိမ် | တတိယ အကြိမ် | စတုတ္ထ အကြိမ် | ပဉာဏ် အကြိမ် | ဆင့်မ အကြိမ် |
| ၁-ငါးနှစ် | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| ၅-ပုံးနှစ် | ●● | ●● | ●● | ●● | ●● | ●● |
| ၁၀-ငါးနှစ် | ●●● | ●●● | ●●● | ●●● | ●●● | ●●● |
| ၁၅-နှစ်နှင့် အထက် | ●●●● | ●●●● | ●●●● | ●●●● | ●●●● | ●●●● |

ကိုယ်အနဲ့ဆောင်အဖွဲ့ကို ကိုးနှင့် (Quinine) နှင့်ထပ်မံခါနိုင်ငြု (Clindamycin) စားသေးကို ပေါင်းစပ်လေးရှိပေါ်မည်။

| အေးအမျိုးအစား | (၁)ရက် တိုက်ဖွေးပေါ်မည့် အေးဆောင် | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------|----|
| | နှစ် | နှုတ် | လူ |
| Quinine | | | |
| Clindamycin | | | |

Quinine ဆေးတစ်ပါးတွင် 300mg နဲ့ Clindamycin ဆေးတစ်တော် တွင် 300mg ပါဝင်ပါသည်။

**ဖြင့်: ထာနိုင်က်ယျာ:လူနာကို IM Inj-Artemether 3.2mg/kg နှင့်ဖြင့် တွက်ချက်၍
အဆောင်ရွက်ပါ။**

၆၁။ ယုံကြည်ပြီး ၆၂။ ရှိသွေ့ချုပ်ပါ။

(Artesunate) සහ (Mefloquine) තුළ සිද්ධාත්මක රුජයෙන් ||

| အသက် | ပထမဆင့် | | ဒုတိယဆင့် | | တတိယဆင့် | |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Artesunate | Mefloquine | Artesunate | Mefloquine | Artesunate | Mefloquine |
| ၁-နှစ်အေက် | | | | | | |
| ၁-ငါးစွဲ | | | | | | |
| ၅-ငါးစွဲ | | | | | | |
| ၁၀-ငါးစွဲ | | | | | | |
| ၁၅-ငါးစွဲနှင့် အထက် | | | | | | * |

(၁) အထက်ပါ (Mefloquine+Artesunate) ဘုံမဟုတ် (Coartem) စားအေးသောက်၍
 (၁) ထက်ဖြတ်၏ P.f အများ (Treatment Failure) ပို့ကြောင်းမှုပေးရို့မည်ဆောင်။

| အသက် အပိုင်းအခြား | ပထမဆင့် | | | ဒုတိယဆင့်မှသတ္တေမန်းအတိ | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Artesunate | | Doxycyclin | Artesunate | | Doxycyclin |
| | နံနက် | ညာ | တစ်နာရီ(၁)ကြိမ် | နံနက် | ညာ | တစ်နာရီ(၁)ကြိမ် |
| ရ-ဇွန် | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | |
| ၁၀-၁၄၃၅ | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | |
| ၁၅၃၆-၁၉၃၇ အထူ က် | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | |

Artesunate ဆေးတစ်ပုံးတွင် 50mg နှင့် Doxycycline ဆေးတစ်ပုံးတွင် 100mg ပါဝင်ပါသည်

ଭାର୍ତ୍ତା ପାତା

କ୍ଲିନ୍ଡାମିସିନ୍: (Clindamycin) ଏଇ ପରିମାଣେ

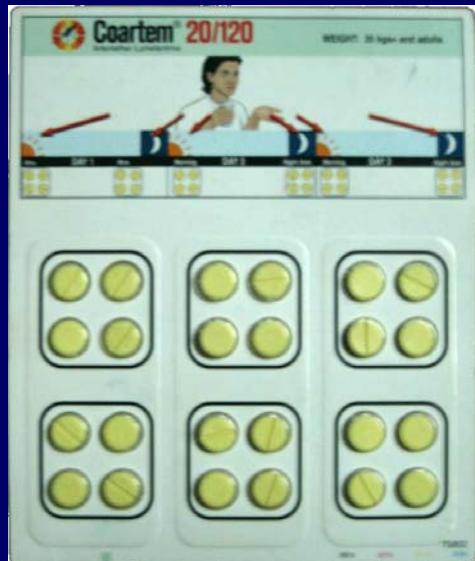




ငိုက်ဖျားပိုးရှိ / မရှိ
သွေးဖောက် ခစ်ဆေးမှု၊ ခံယဉ်ပါ။



ငိုက်ဖျားပိုးခတ္ထလျှင် ဆေးကို
ဆန့်ကြားဆည့်အတိုင်း သောက်ပါ။



Strategies

- 1. Information, Education & Communication regarding malaria up to grass root level**
- 2. Prevention - mainly emphasize on personal protection & environmental measures including selective spray**
- 3. Prevention, early detection and control of epidemics.**
- 4. Early diagnosis and appropriate treatment.**
- 5. Intersectoral collaboration.**
- 6. Community involvement**
- 7. Capability strengthening of Health staff**
- 8. Operational research**

Activities on Malaria Control Programme

IEC Posters



IEC Pamphlets

The slide contains the following text and visual elements:

- Causes of Overfishing:**
 - ရုရွှေအနေဖြင့် မြေပေါ်လေသာင်တော် စွဲများပေါ်သော်
 - စံချိန် မြေပေါ်သာ ပို့ဆောင်ရွက်မှု မှာ ပို့ဆောင်ရွက်သော်
- Consequences:**
 - မြေပေါ်ပို့ဆောင်ရွက်မှု ဘယ်က ရမလဲ ???
 - တွင်းစာစာများပြီးမှာ တွင်းစာစာများပြီးမှာ
- Illustrations:**
 - A green arrow pointing right labeled "ဒါဇိုင်းဆုံးအခို့ ထား"
 - A blue box containing text about overfishing causing fish stocks to decline.
 - A yellow box containing text about the consequences of overfishing.
 - A red downward-pointing arrow.
 - A photograph of a man sitting on the ground next to a horse-drawn cart.
 - A green box containing text about the effects of overfishing.
 - A circular logo for UNICEF.

Health Education Activities



Community Based Environmental Measures



ITN PROGRAM

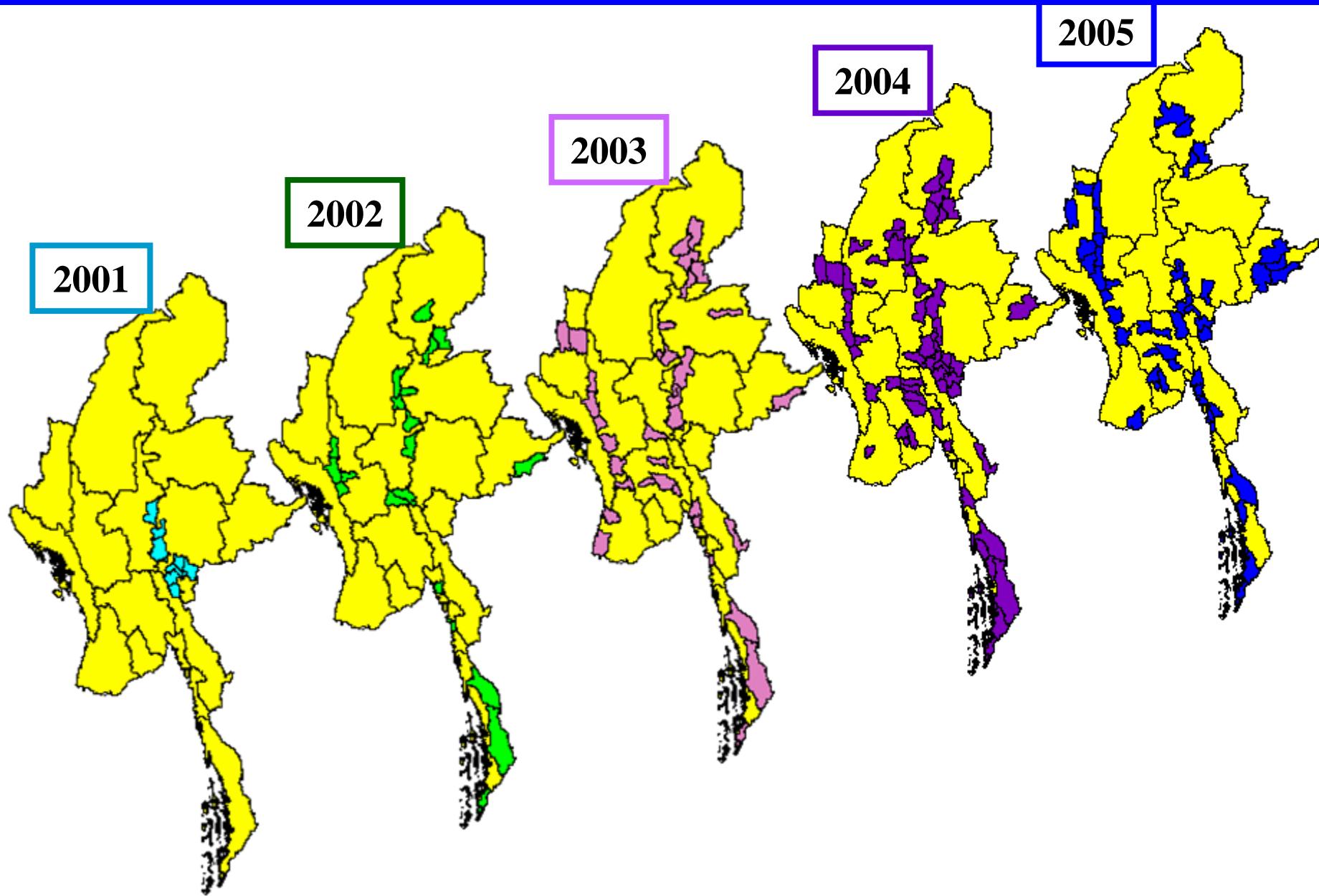
2 components

- ✓ (1) Treatment of existing nets
- ✓ (2) Distribution of LLIN

ITN Policy adopted in 2002



Yearly distribution of ITNs and impregnation activity Township wise (2001-2005)

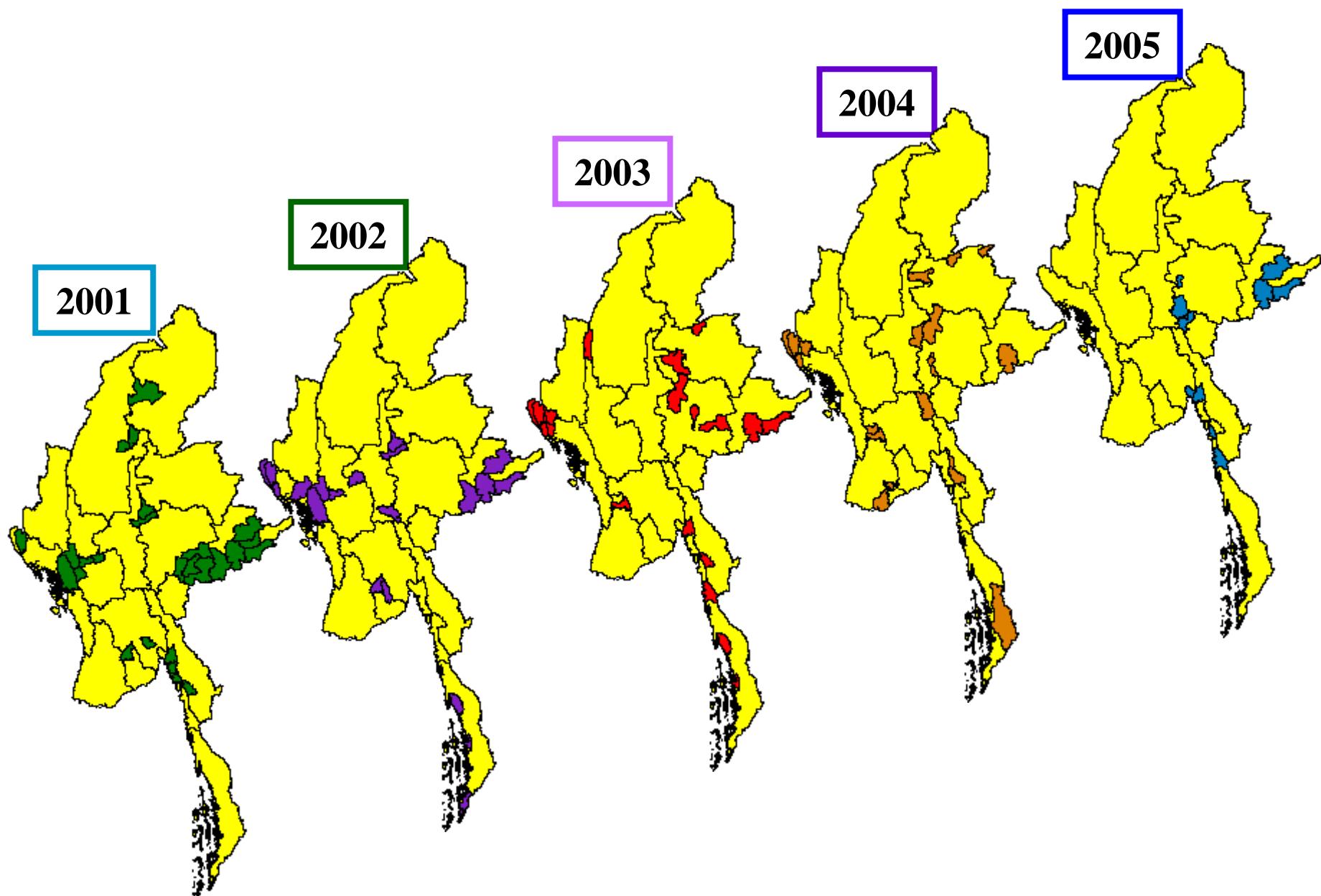


IRS Policy

- Stop regular IRS in 1993; only selective spray
- Indications – Epidemic/epidemic prone, development projects & new settlements in high endemic area.



Yearly IRS activity Township wise in Myanmar(2001-2005)



Health education on malaria by village volunteers with flip chart, Tarcheleik, 2005-2006



ကိုယ့်ဖွံ့ဖြိုး လို့တက်ပေါ်ဖွန်းလေး
ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရန် စုပေါင်းကာကွယ်လေး



Early Diagnosis & Appropriate Treatment



Doctor explaining about antimalarial drugs at mobile clinic of development project



Patients taking antimalarial drugs at mobile clinic of development project

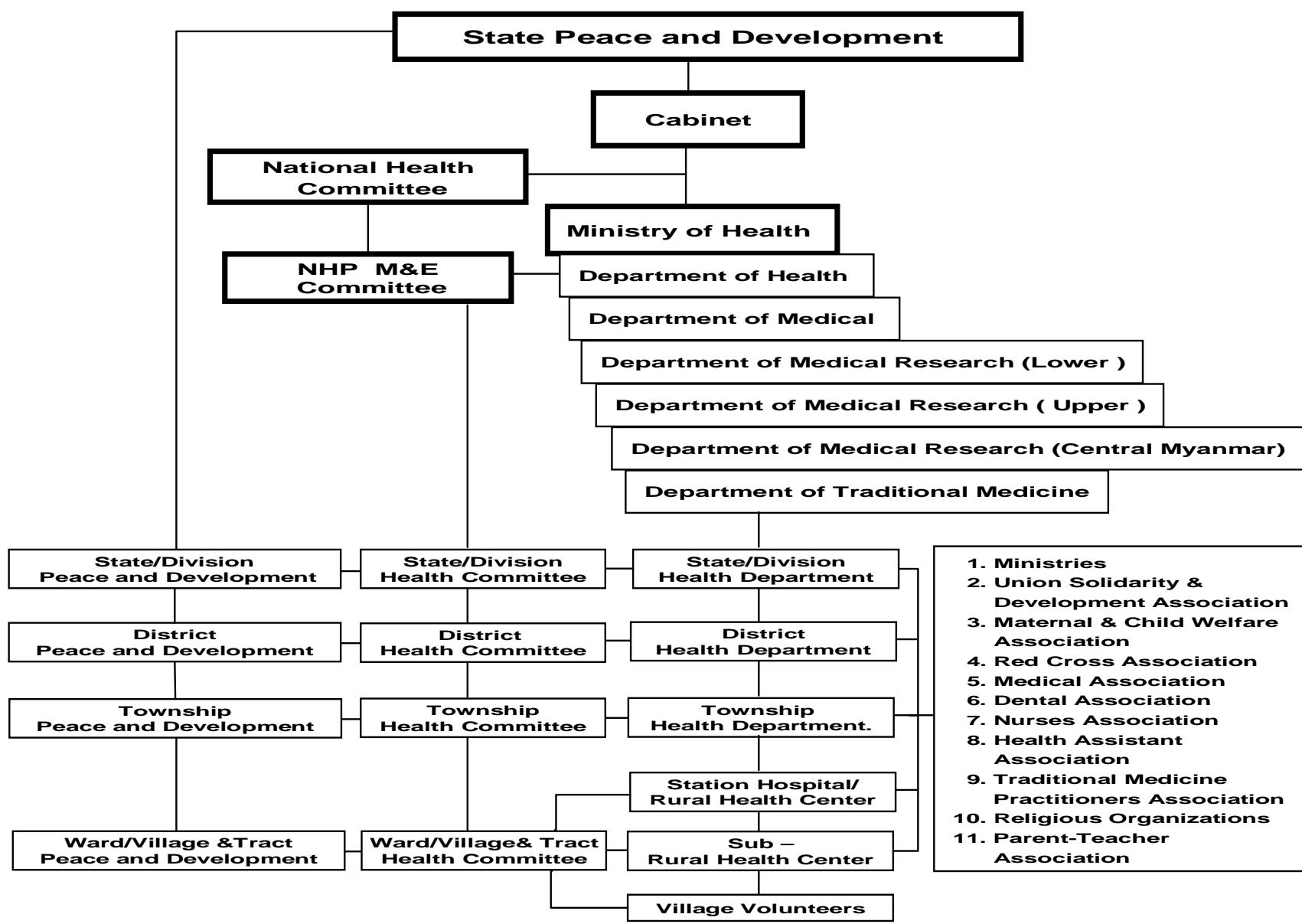




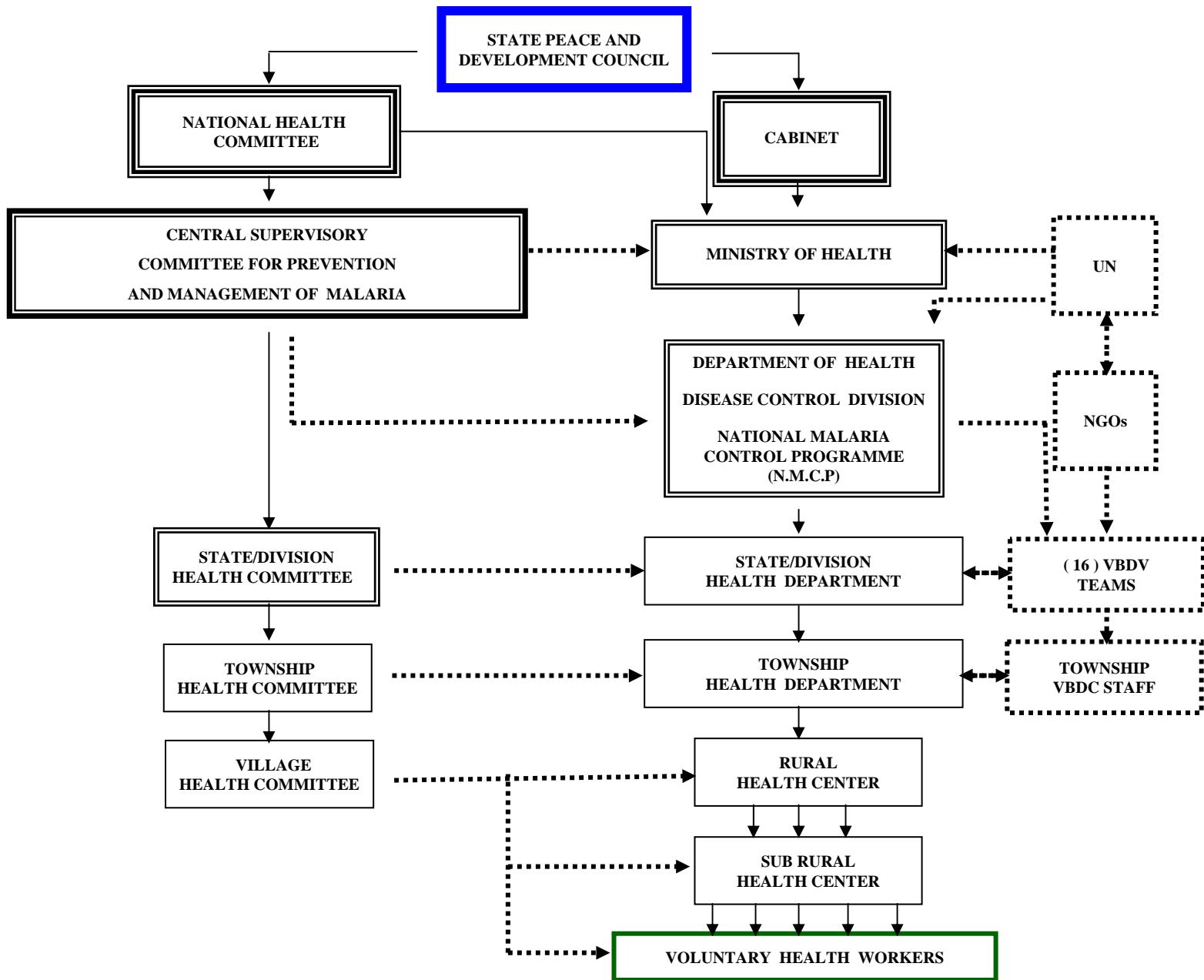
International training on Malaria field Operation and Behavioral Change Communication



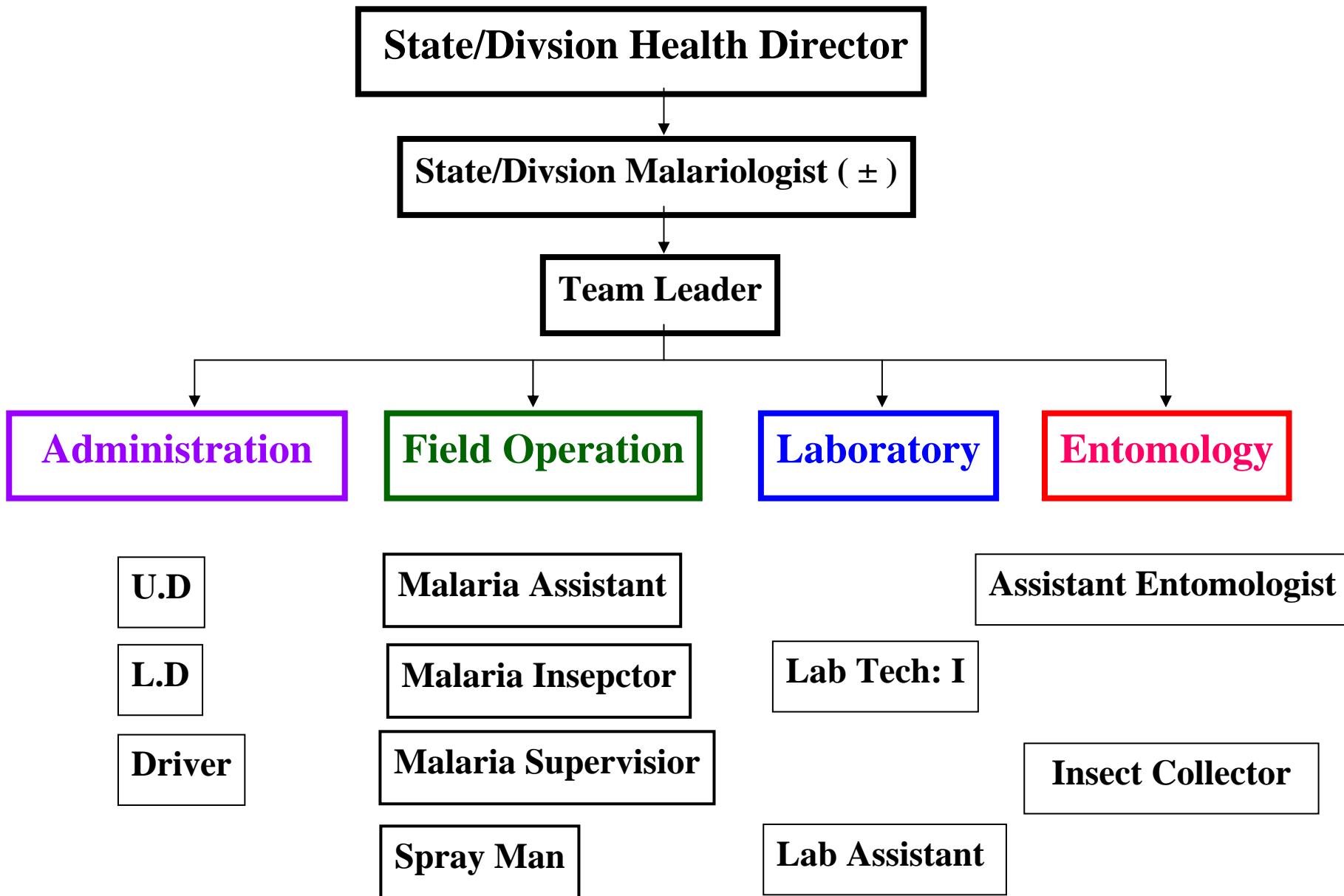
Over view of the structure of Public Health System in Myanmar



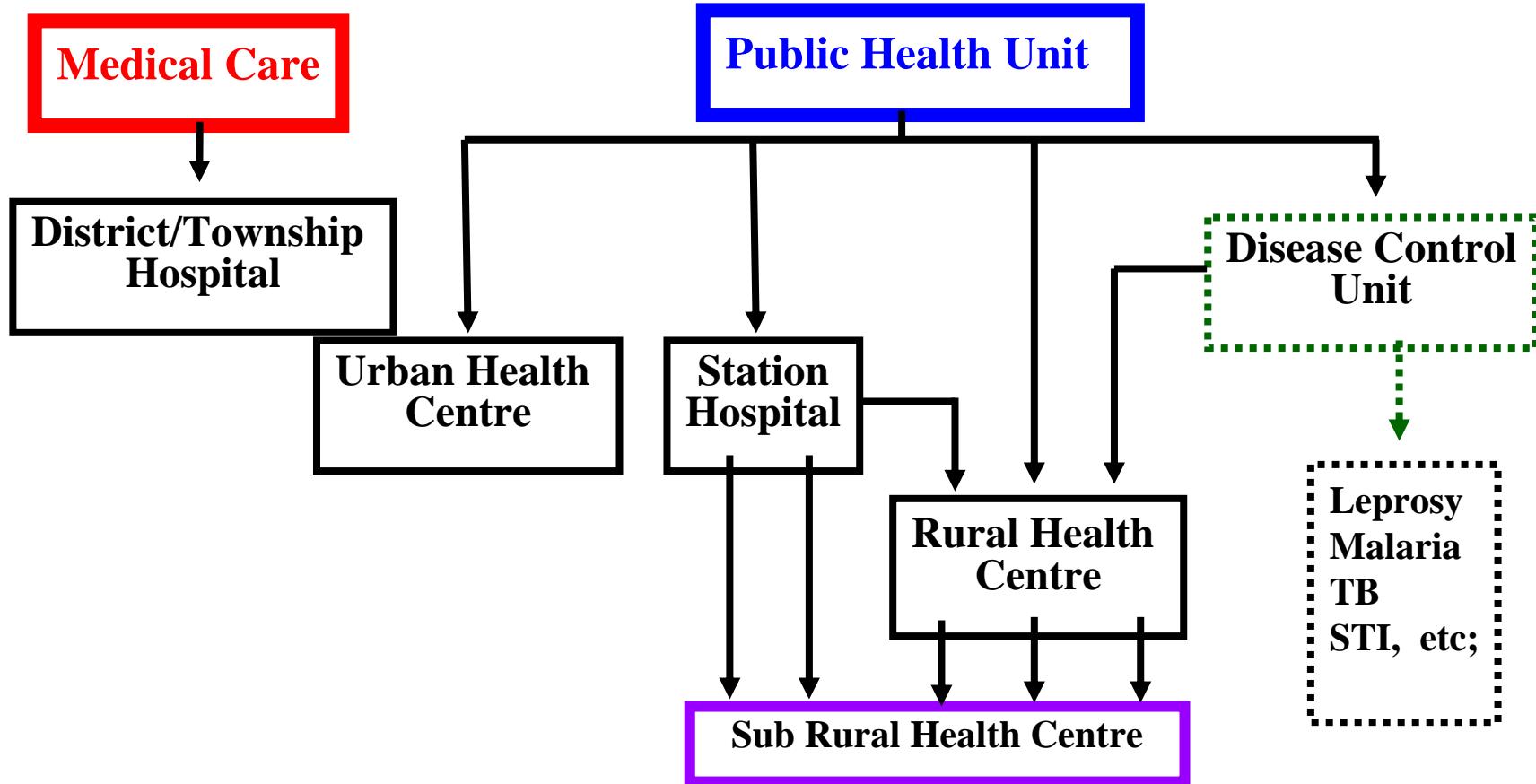
ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL MALARIA POLICY AND NATIONAL MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAMME



Organization Set Up of State & Division VBDC



District/Township Health Unit



Public Health Activities

- Primary Health Care
- MCH
- Nutrition
- Water & Sanitation
- School Health

Disease Control Activities

- Disease Surveillance
- Leprosy
- Malaria
- TB
- HIV/AIDS/STI
- Immunization

INGOs:
MSF (CH/F/H),
CESVI, PSI,
Malteser,
Merlin

National
Entities
MMCWA, MRCS

UNICEF

VBDC

JICA

Professional
Associations
MMA, MNA, MAMS

DMR, NHL,
DMS, CHEB

Non-Health
Govt. Depts.

PROBLEMS

- Multi-drug resistance →
- Incorrect drug usage
- Private sector
- Inaccurate diagnosis
- Fake drugs
- Inaccessibility



Volunteer Health workers

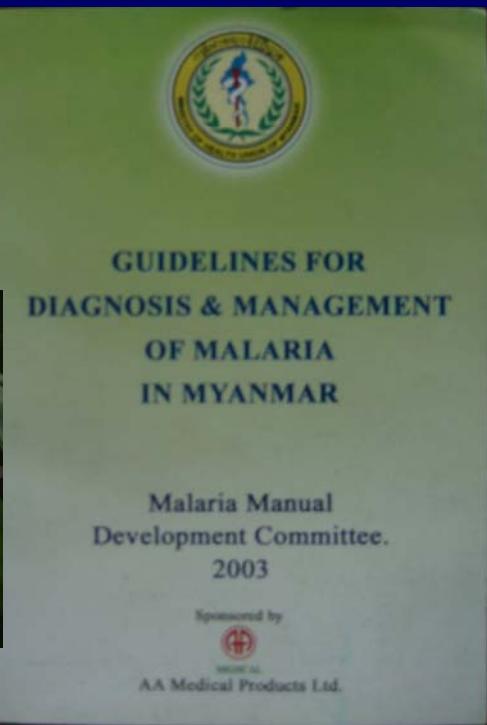
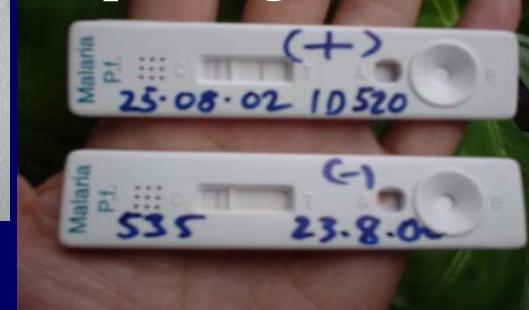
STRATEGIES



Blister packaged



Rapid diagnostic tests



Thank You

00:00
00:00