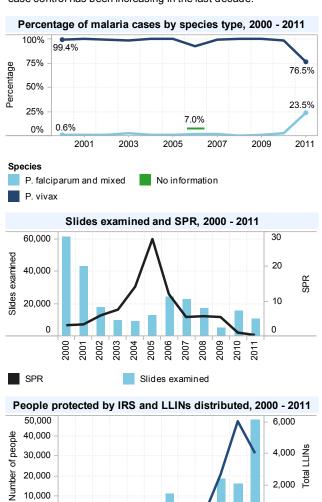
## Costa Rica

Costa Rica has reduced the malaria incidence by over 99% in the past decade compared to the year 2000. It is presently in the phase of pre-elimination, reporting only 17 cases in 2011 of which one was imported. No deaths were reported in the country due to malaria in 2010 and 2011. Four cases of Plasmodium falciparum were reported in 2011, all from the Puntarenas province.

Malaria is largely localised to areas along the Atlantic ocean, Limon being the province with almost all cases of malaria. Within this province the district of Matina accounts for 91% of cases for the province, but in 2011 the cases have reduced by 88% in the district. Only 3 districts reported autochthonous case of malaria in 2011. Anopheles albimanus and A. pseudopunctipenis are the principal vectors.

On an average 70% of the cases reported are in the 15-49 year age group and 65% of cases occur in males. The country uses chloroguine and primaguine as its first line of treatment for both P. falciparum and P. vivax infections, following a regimen of 14 days for P. vivax. Other parasite species are not in circulation in the sub-region.

A significant increase in coverage by indoor residual spraying (IRS) and long lasting insecticide treated bednet (LLIN) distribution has been seen in the last three years. Malaria control in the country is exclusively supported by the Ministry of Health and the government financing for malaria and other vector borne disease control has been increasing in the last decade.



2,000

The Global Fund

Government

2011

20,000

10,000

Total LLINs

2003

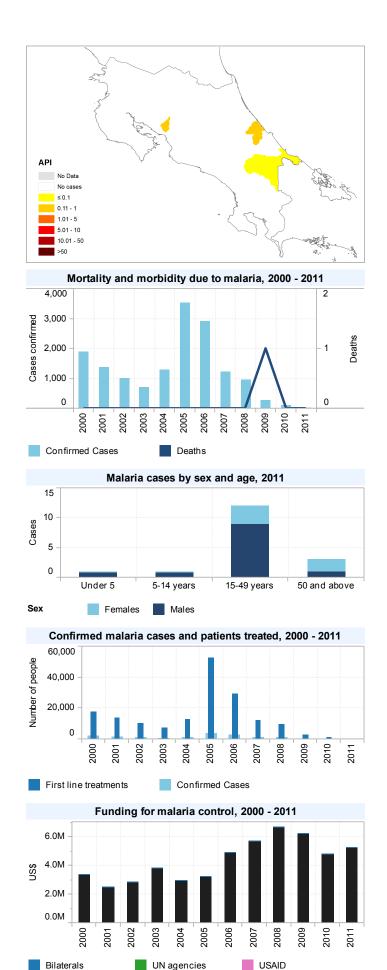
2005 2006

2004

2008 2009 2010

People protected by IRS

2007



World Bank