

## Argentina

Argentina has reduced the malaria incidence by almost 96% in the past decade compared to the year 2000, passing its MDG 6 goal for the year 2015. No deaths due to malaria have been reported in the country in the last decade and the last *Plasmodium falciparum* case reported in the country was in 2007. The country is presently in pre-elimination phase and in 2011 reported only 18 cases of malaria, all due to *P. vivax*.

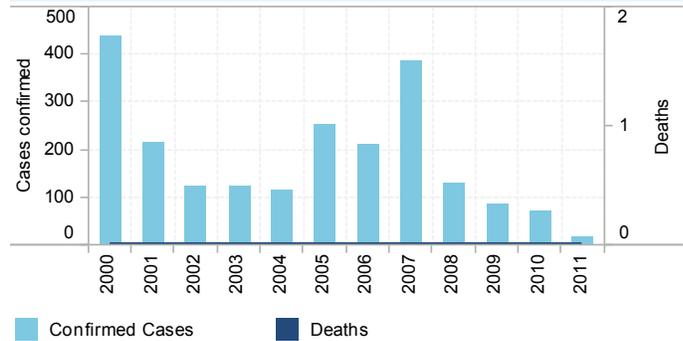
Malaria is localised to the northern areas of the country, in the province of Misiones bordering Paraguay and Salta bordering Bolivia. General Jose de San Martin in Salta province is the district reporting the highest number of cases in previous years. *Anopheles pseudopunctipennis* is the principal vector in Salta while *A. darlingi* predominates in Misiones. Indoor residual spraying is presently being used in the country for malaria control.

Children below the age of 15 years accounted for 33% of the cases, equivalent to the Regional average. The country uses chloroquine and primaquine as its first line of treatment for both *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* infections, following a regimen of 14 days for *P. vivax*.

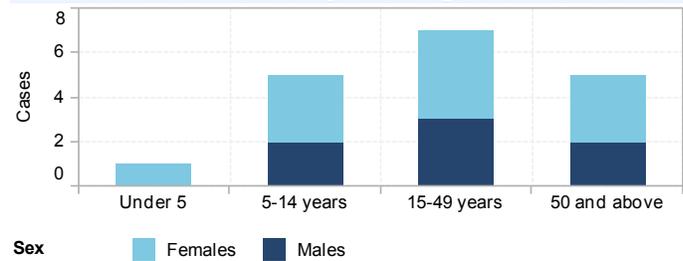
Malaria control in the country is exclusively financed by the Government. The amount available for malaria control has decreased from previous years but in last two years, 2010 and 2011, it has remained the same.



### Mortality and morbidity due to malaria, 2000 - 2011



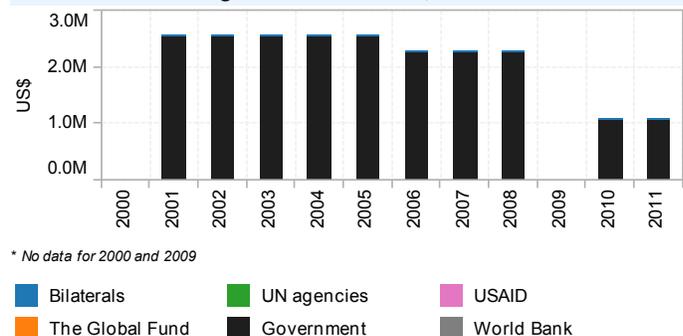
### Malaria cases by sex and age, 2011



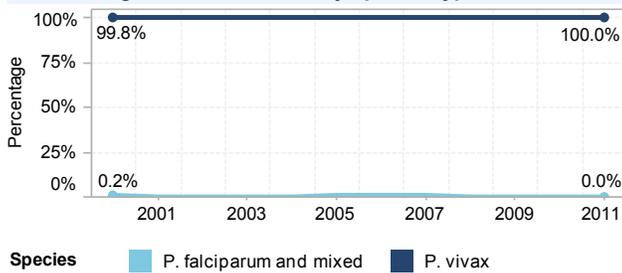
### Confirmed malaria cases and patients treated, 2000 - 2011



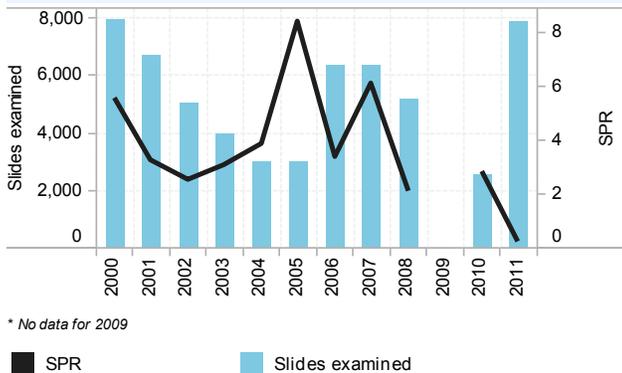
### Funding for malaria control, 2000 - 2011



### Percentage of malaria cases by species type, 2000 - 2011

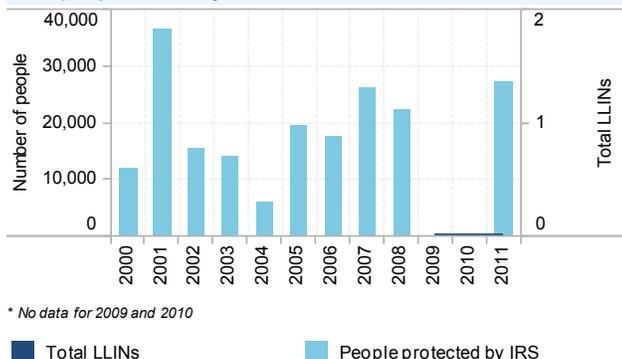


### Slides examined and SPR, 2000 - 2011



\* No data for 2009

### People protected by IRS and LLINs distributed, 2000 - 2011



\* No data for 2009 and 2010