

Country Perspective of Malaria 2013

Vector Control Services



Guyana is bordered by Suriname to the east; by Brazil to the south and southwest; by Venezuela to the west; and by the Atlantic Ocean to the north

At 215,000 square kilometres (83,000 sq mi)

Guyana is divided into 10 regions

No	Region	Area km ²	Population	Population per km ²
1	Barima-Waini	20,339	24,275	1.2
2	Pomeroon-Supenaam	6,195	49,253	8.0
3	Essequibo Islands-West Demerara	2,232	103,061	46.2
4	Demerara-Mahaica	1,843	310,320	168.4
5	Mahaica-Berbice	3,755	52,428	14.0
6	East Berbice-Corentyne	36,234	123,695	3.4
7	Cuyuni-Mazaruni	47,213	17,597	0.3
8	Potaro-Siparuni	20,051	10,095	0.5
9	Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo	57,750	19,387	1.3
10	Upper Demerara-Berbice	19,387	41,112	2.1
	Guyana	214,999	751,223	3.49

Objectives

- Prompt , accurate malaria diagnosis and appropriate, effective treatment.
- To plan and implement selective and sustainable preventative measures
- To detect early, to control or prevent epidemics.
- To strengthen local capacity
- To prevent the re-introduction of malaria to areas where it was eradicated, including the coastland.

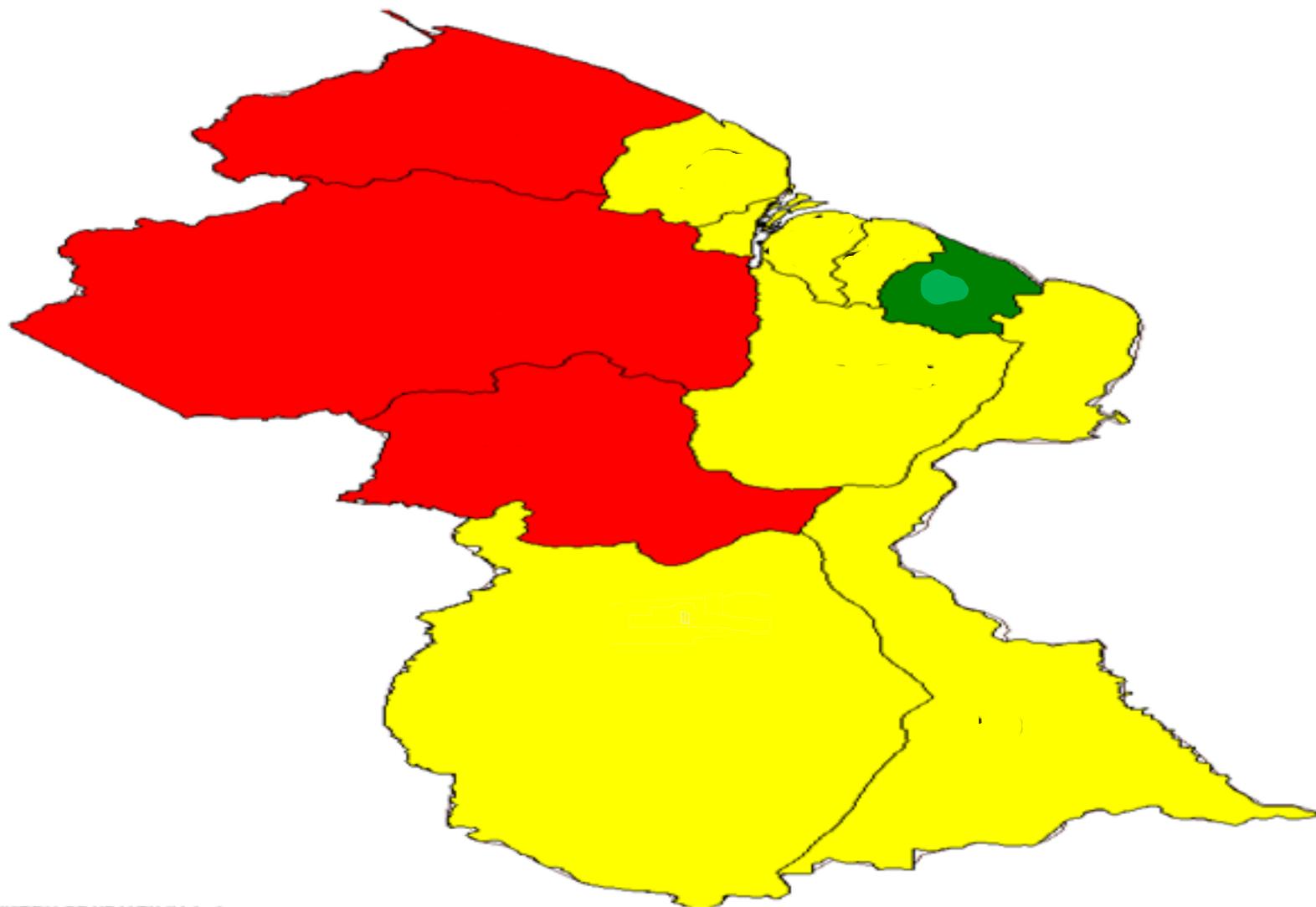
Activities

- Routine Mass Blood Surveys, Active Case Detection, in all possible malaria transmitted localities.
- lectures at schools, villages, communities, mining localities, on malaria , the prevention and control, diagnosis and treatment
- Distribution of IEC materials
- Distribution of LLIN's to miners, loggers, villagers and communities.
- IRS of mining camps.

Activities

- Formation of school committees and village councils .
- Quality Control on Malaria Diagnosis.
- Training and retraining of CHWs/health workers and malaria staff
- Training in malaria surveillance
- Mini-lab Testing of Anti-malarial medicines to ensure the quality of active ingredients is to the correct standard.
- Carry out In-vivo testing to monitor anti-malarial drug efficacy.

Malaria Risk area



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH (Value)

Green	Less than 2
Yellow	2 - 3,910
Red	3,911 and More

Comparison of new cases 2011-2013

Year	2011	2012	2013
NEW CASE	29,471	31,602	30,542

Comparison of Male to female cases

Male	Female	total
23,235	7,307	30,542

Ethnic Groups affected with malaria

Ethnic Group	
Afro Guyanese	7,343
Amerindian	10,029
Chinese	63
East Indian	3,676
European	1
Mixed	9,415
Other	15
Grand Total	30,542

Cases by type and species

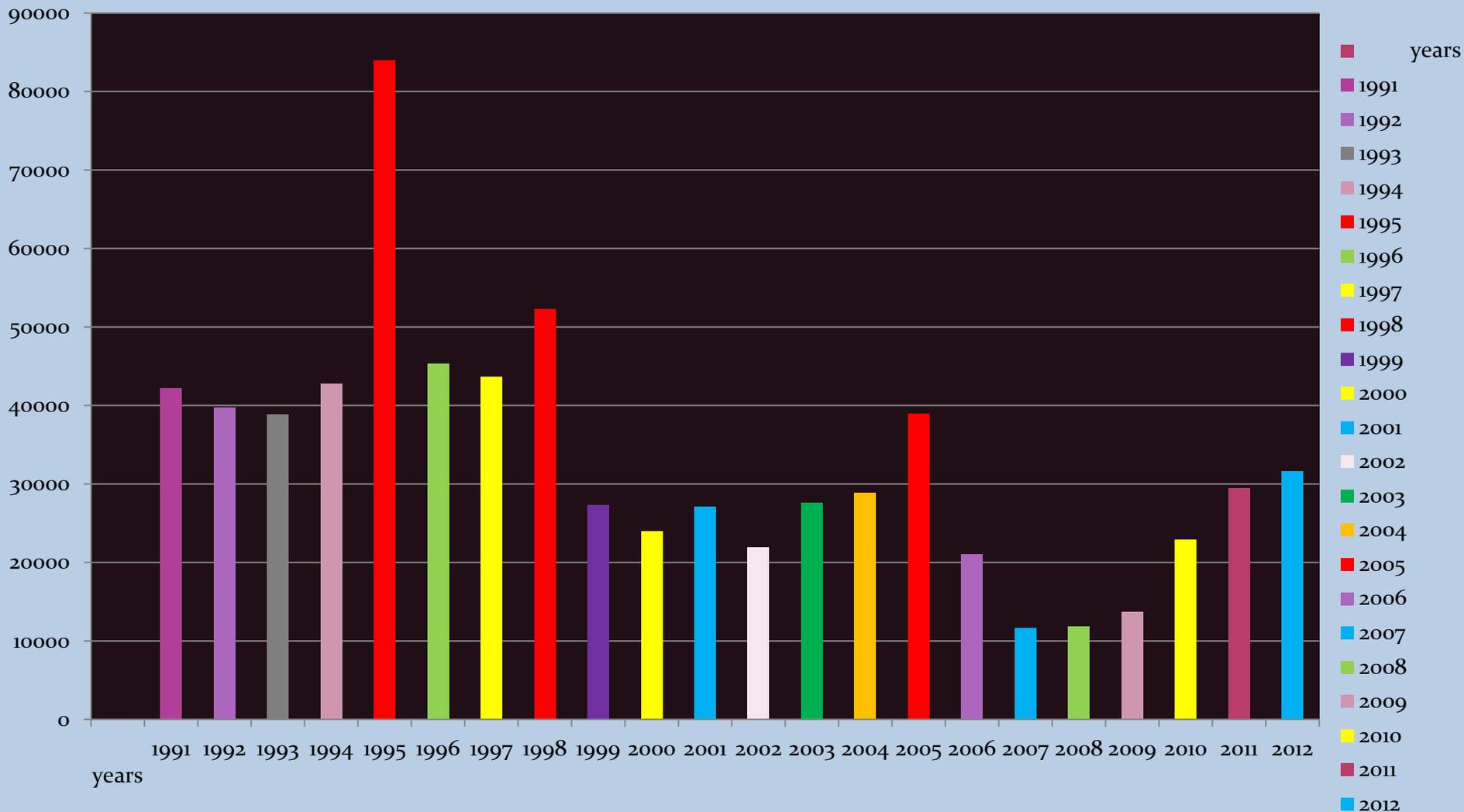
Types of Malaria	2012	2013
P. falciparum	16,695	13,396
P. vivax	11,225	13,351
Mixed Infection	3,598	3,695
P. malariae	83	100
Grand Total	31,601	30,542



Positive Imported Cases

Countries	P. f	P. v	Mix	Total
Venezuela	83	80	34	197
Brazil	4	29	1	34
St. Martin	2	2	0	4
Mexico (San Juan)	0	1	0	1
French Guiana	0	0	1	1
Suriname	1	2	0	3
Ghana	1	0	0	1
Total	91	114	36	241

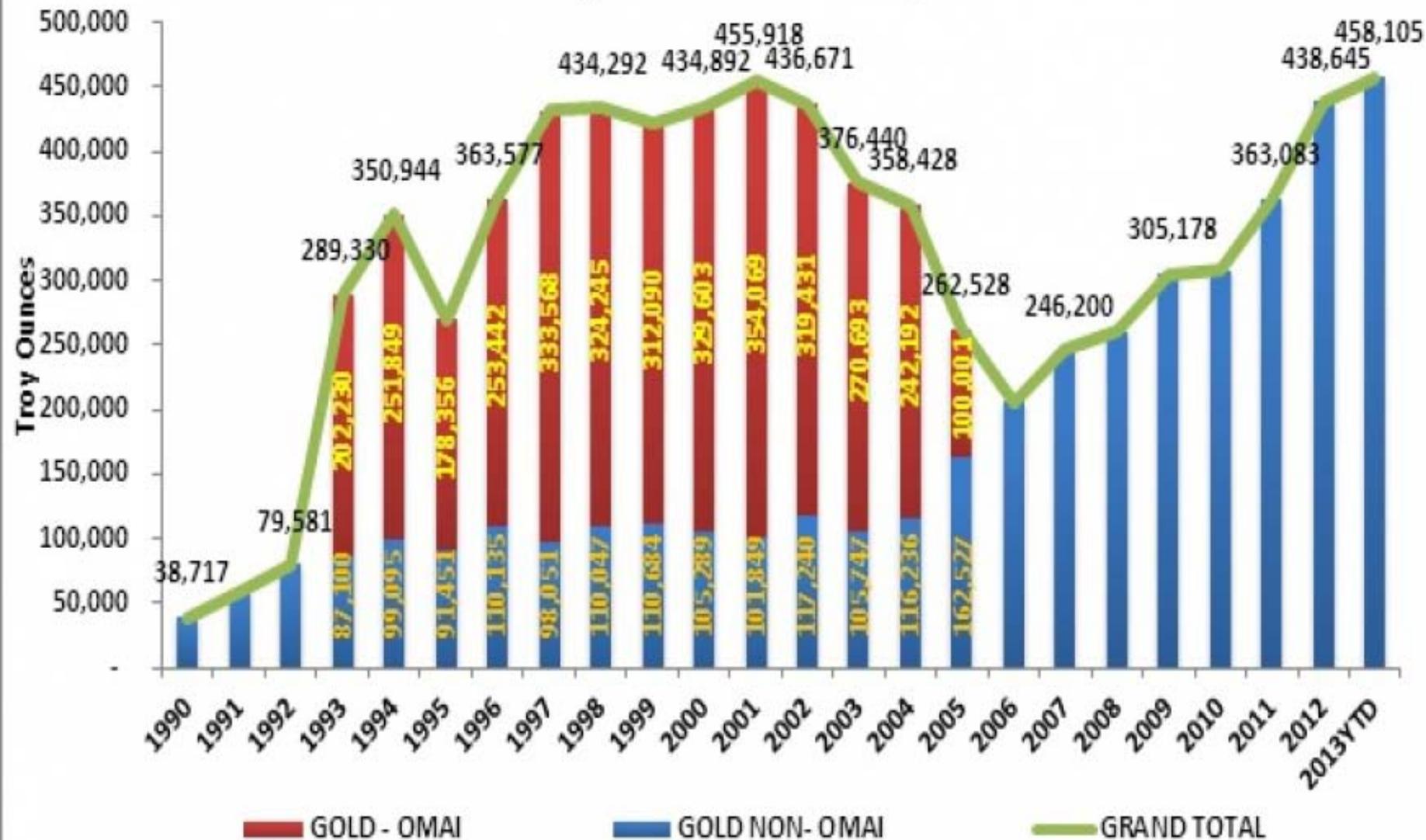
Malaria Cases over the years 1991-2012



Why Mine???

- Mining is high investment and high producing sector in Guyana
- Generates important foreign exchange earning for the Guyanese Economy

Guyana Gold Output



Prevention and Control Programs

- Active vector Borne disease work in endemic regions and non endemic regions
- Prompt diagnosis and early treatment
- Dissemination of IEC material
- Creation of school health clubs and Vector Borne committees



- Detect early and control, to prevent epidemics
- In Vivo studies done every three years to detect any drug resistance
- Refresher training courses for Malaria Microscopy
- Distribution of LLINs





























Challenges

- Inadequate human resource
- Dangerous nature of the job e.g. Riverain, mountainous, dense rainforest, dangerous criminals.
- Non-compliance of patients to use full drug dosage
- Self-medication