



# Malaria Situation Update In Oman

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# Presentation Outline

- Global Malaria Situation.
- History of Malaria Eradication Program in Oman & it's current status.
- Malaria Surveillance System in Oman.
- National Malaria Policy.

# Global Malaria Situation

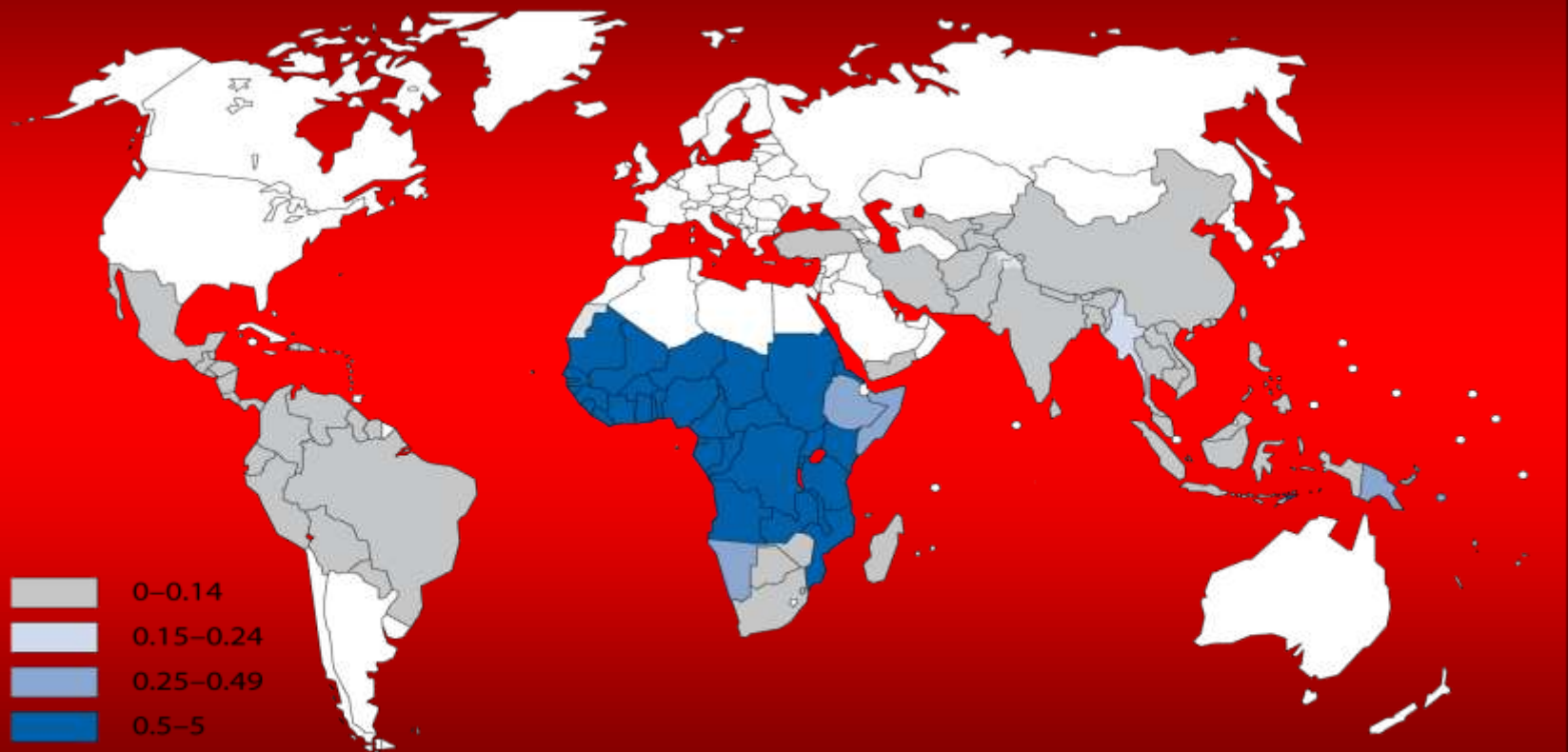
In 2008:

- 247 million cases of malaria
- 1 million deaths ,mostly among < 5 years.
- In Africa , a child dies every 45 seconds of malaria.
- 20% of all childhood deaths are due to malaria

(WHO 2010)

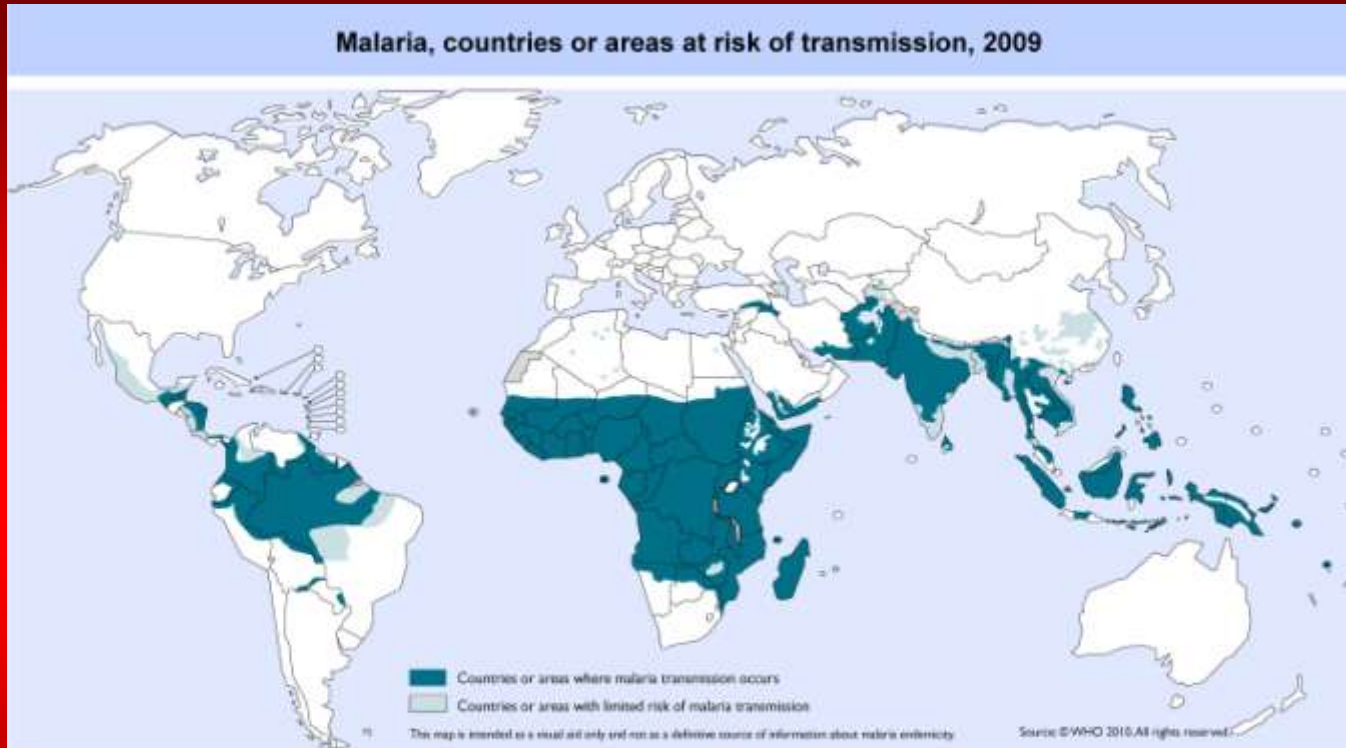
# Global Malaria Situation

## Estimated deaths due to malaria per 1000 population, 2006



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. © WHO 2009. All rights reserved.

# Global Malaria Situation

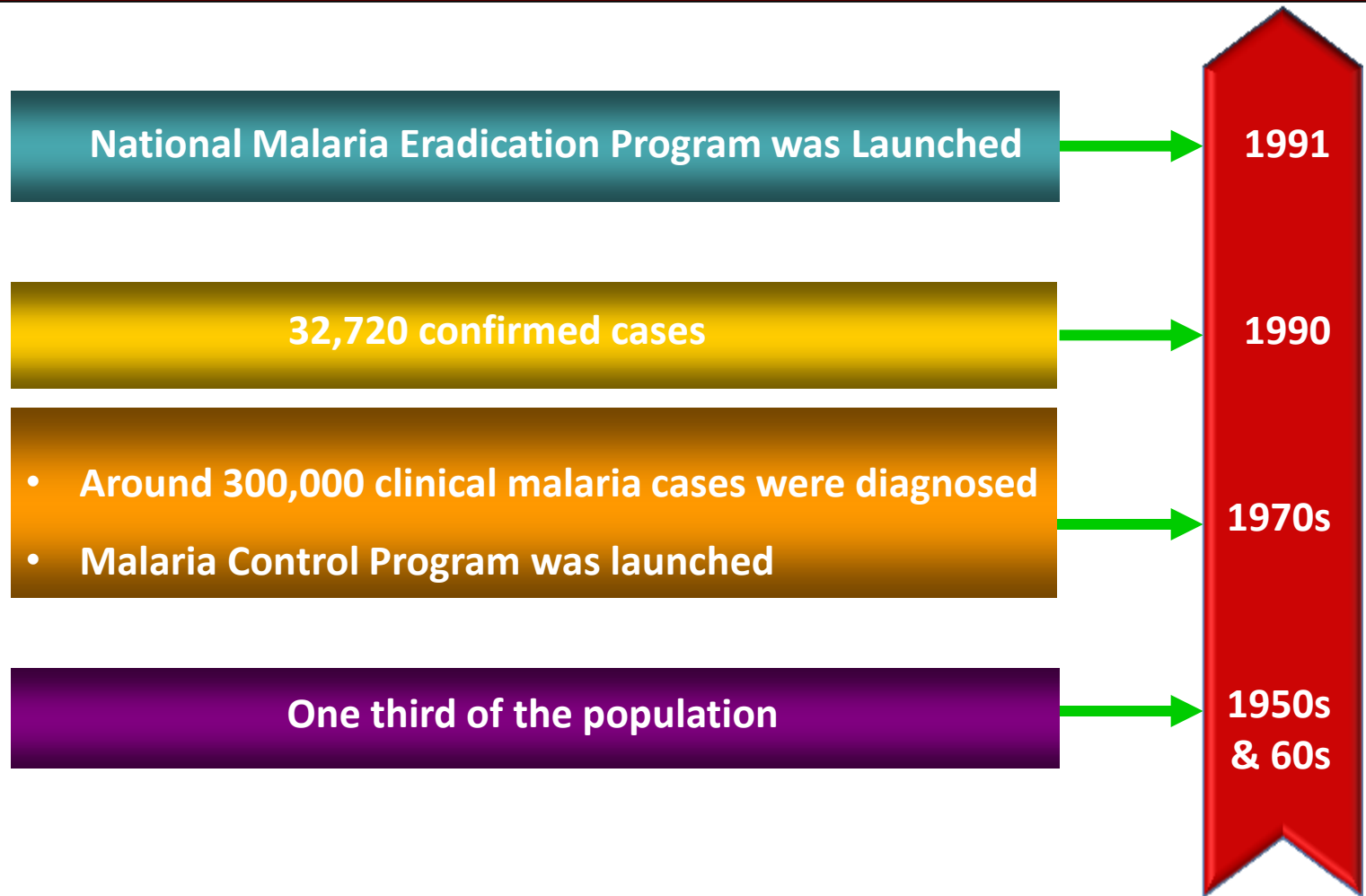


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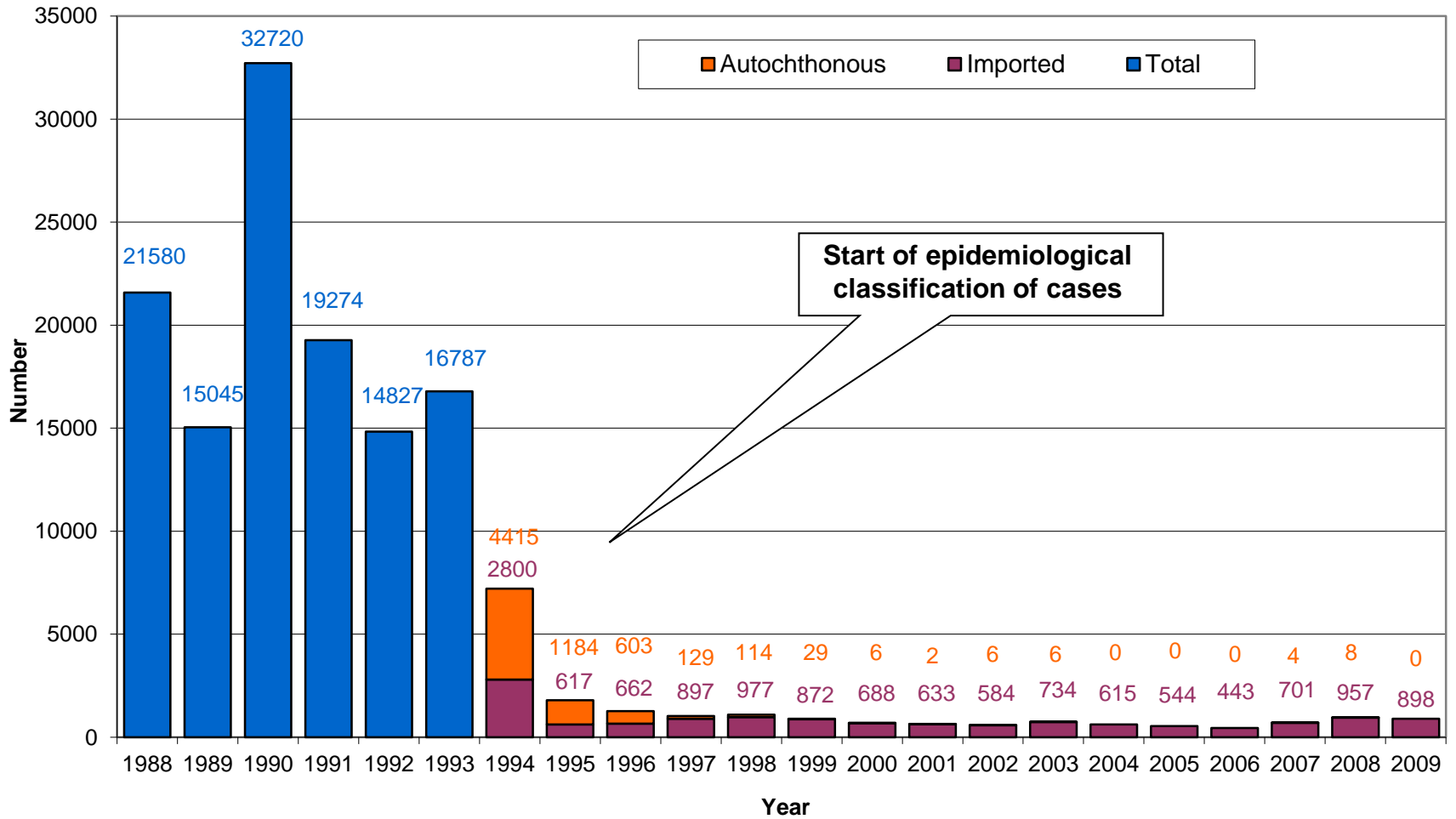
Data Source: World Health Organization  
Map Production: Public Health Information  
and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)  
World Health Organization



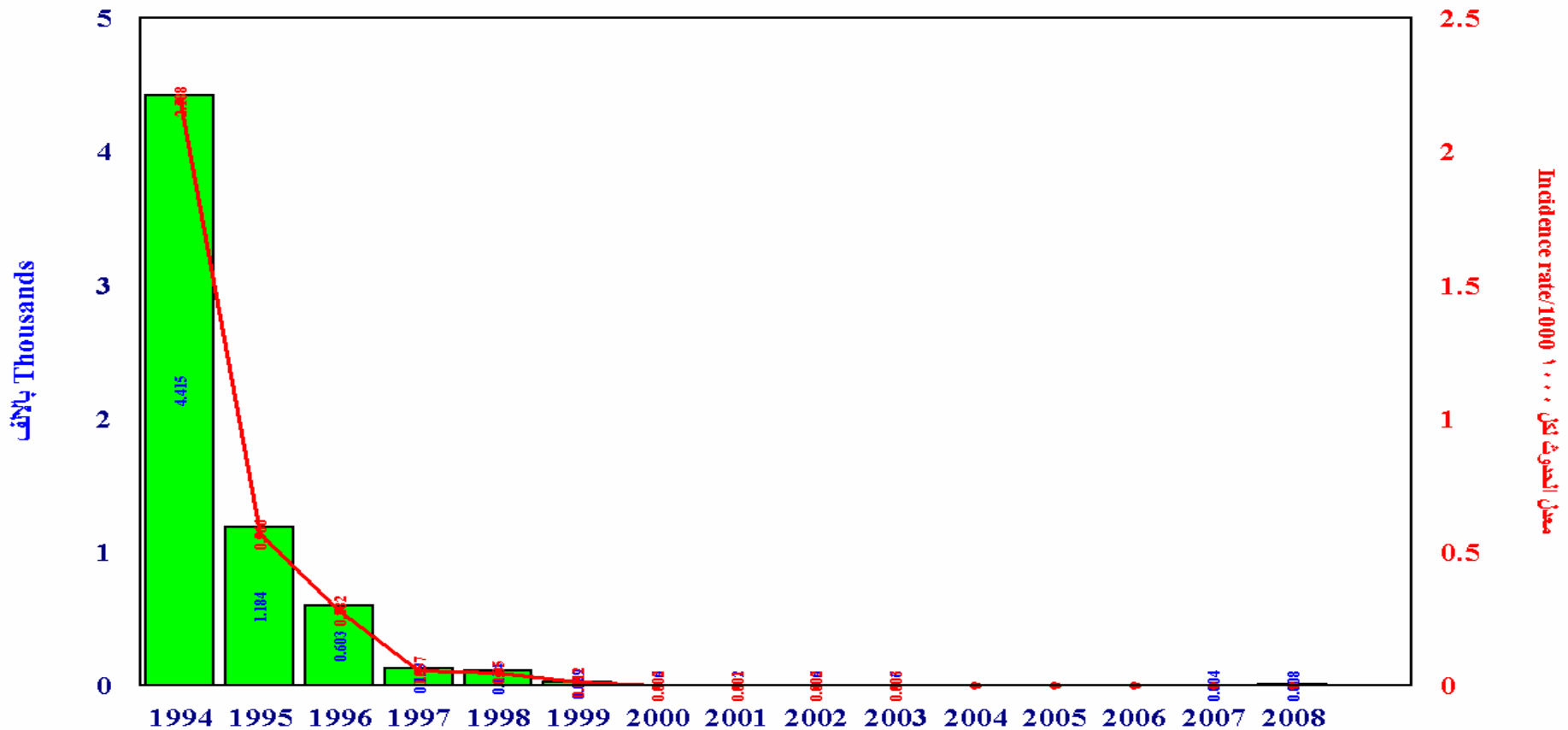
# History of Malaria Eradication Program in Oman



# Classification of malaria cases, Sultanate of Oman, 1988-2009.



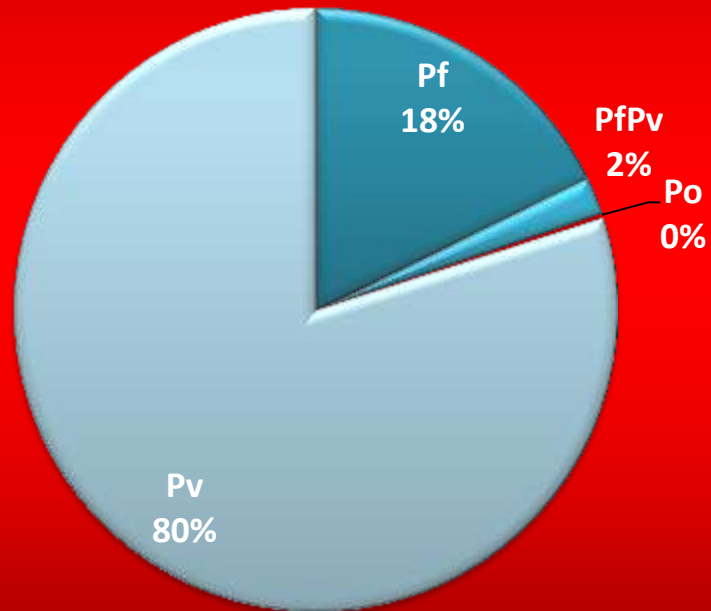
# Total Number of Autochthonous Malaria Cases & Annual Parasite Incidence in the Sultanate of Oman , 1994-2008



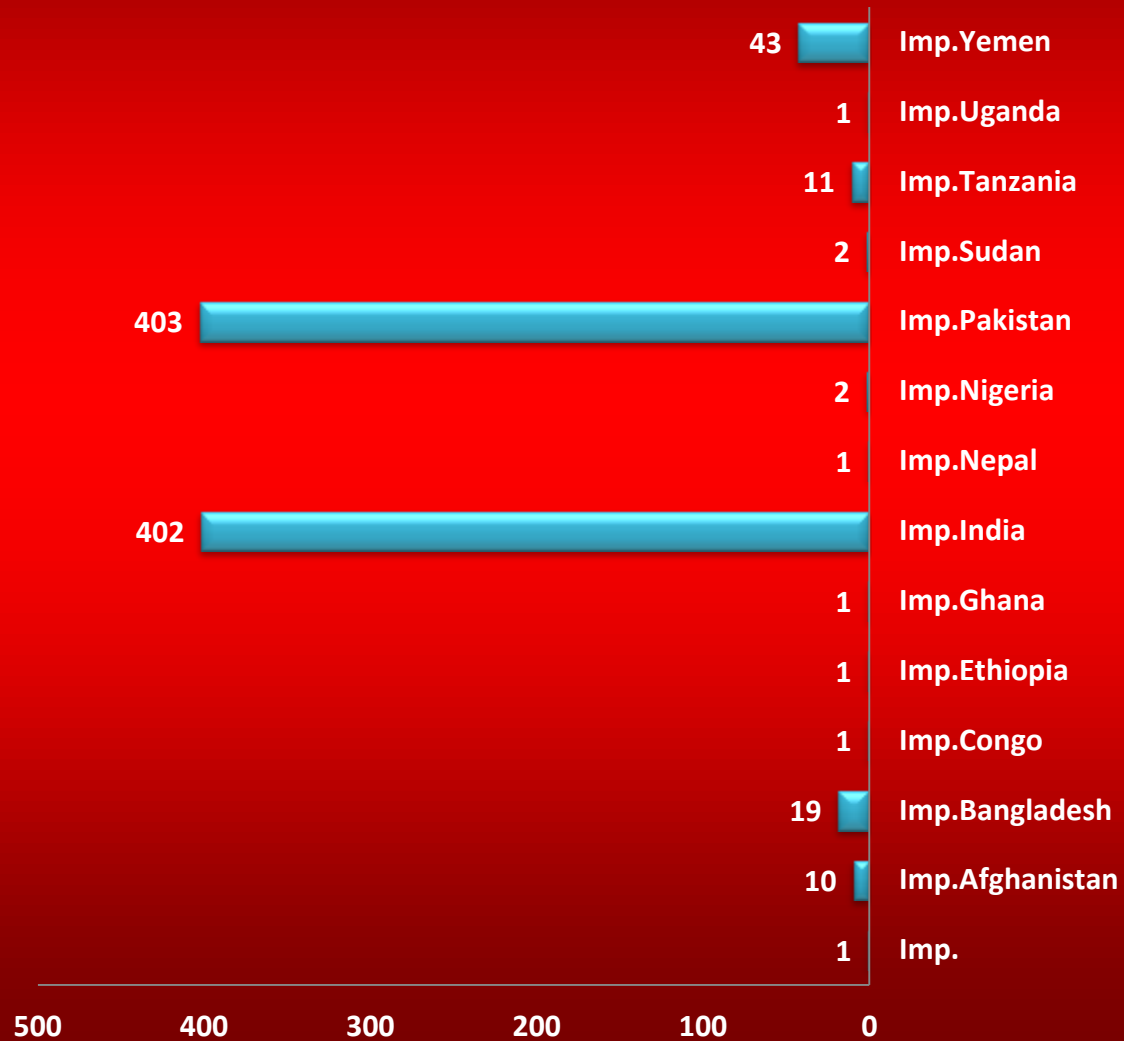
—●— Annual Parasite Incidence rate   
 ■ Number of Autochthonous   
 معدل حدوث الطفيل السنوي   
 عدد الحالات الثانوية المحلية



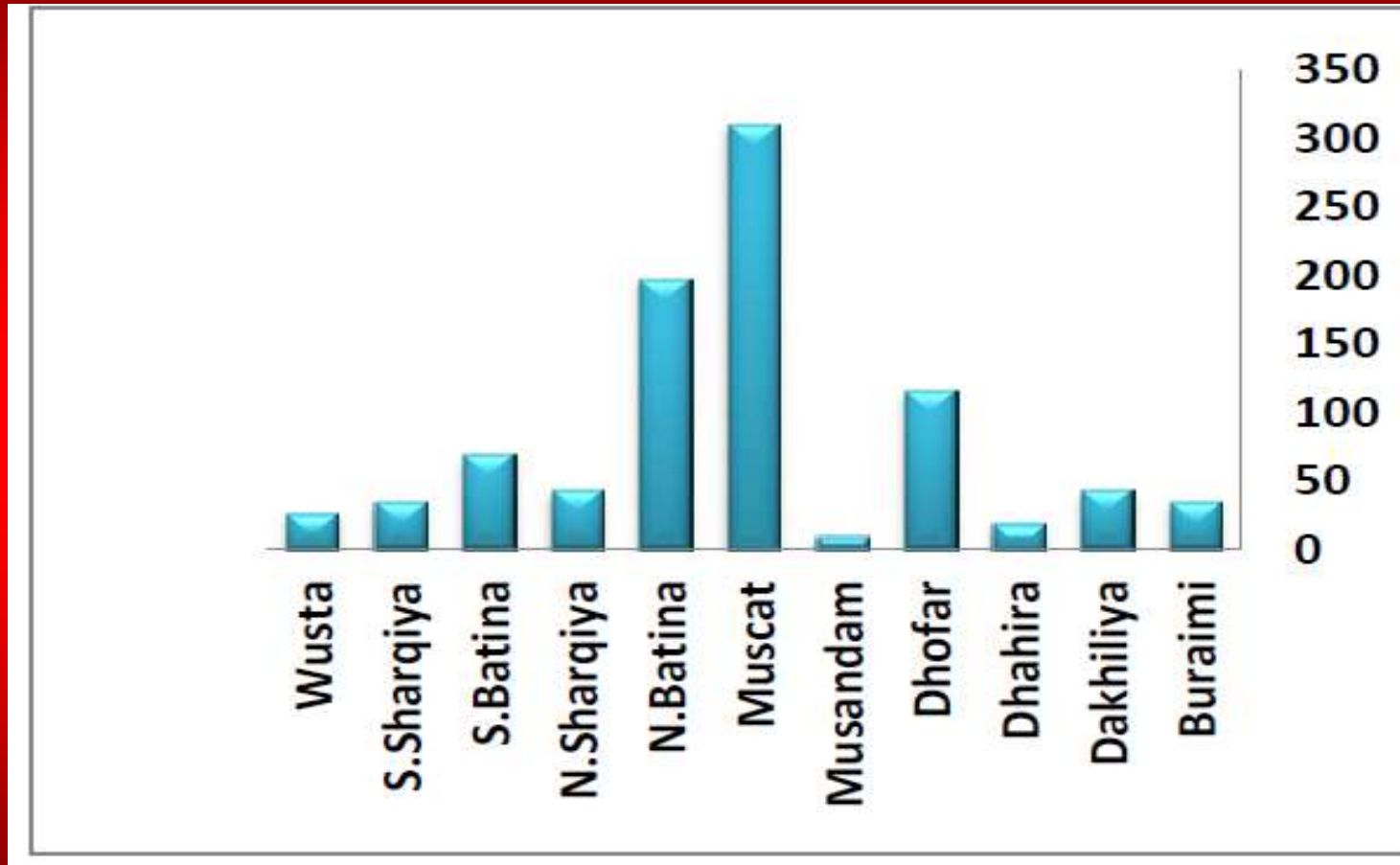
## Proportion Of Cases According To Species 2009



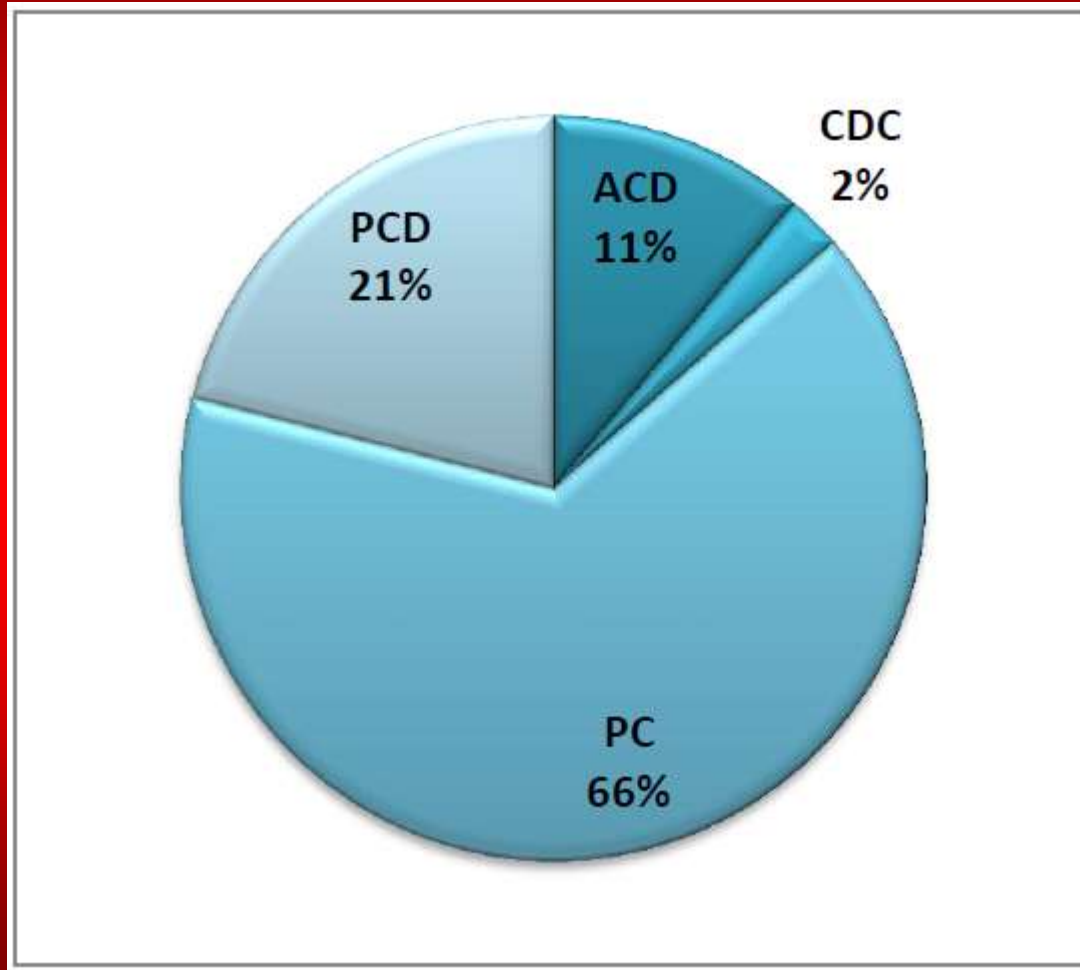
## Classification Of Cases According To Source Country 2009



## Distribution of Cases Among Regions



## Proportion Of Cases According To The Source (2009)



# Proportion of malaria cases detected by the private health institutes, Oman, 1999 - 2009.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1999	20.5
2000	26.0
2001	25.5
2002	23.6
2003	28.8
2004	45.4
2005	49.5
2006	59.5
2007	69.9
2008	71.3
2009	66.0

# **Malaria Surveillance System in Oman**

# Objectives

- To detect malaria cases as early as possible
- To monitor the malaria situation in Oman
- To evaluate the control measures
- To assist in the case investigation to know the source of infection.

# **Malaria Case Definition**

**A malaria case is a person in whom, regardless of the presence or absence of clinical symptoms, malaria parasites have been confirmed by quality-controlled laboratory diagnosis.**



# Implications

- **All cases must be confirmed microscopically before treatment.**
- **All referred cases from private health institutions must be confirmed before treatment.**
- **No clinical diagnosis.**
- **No presumptive treatment.**

# National Malaria Treatment Policy

- **Malaria cases should be notified within 24 hours**
- **Management of malaria cases is free of charge**
- **Availability of antimalarial drugs is limited only to governmental health institutes**

# Malaria Treatment

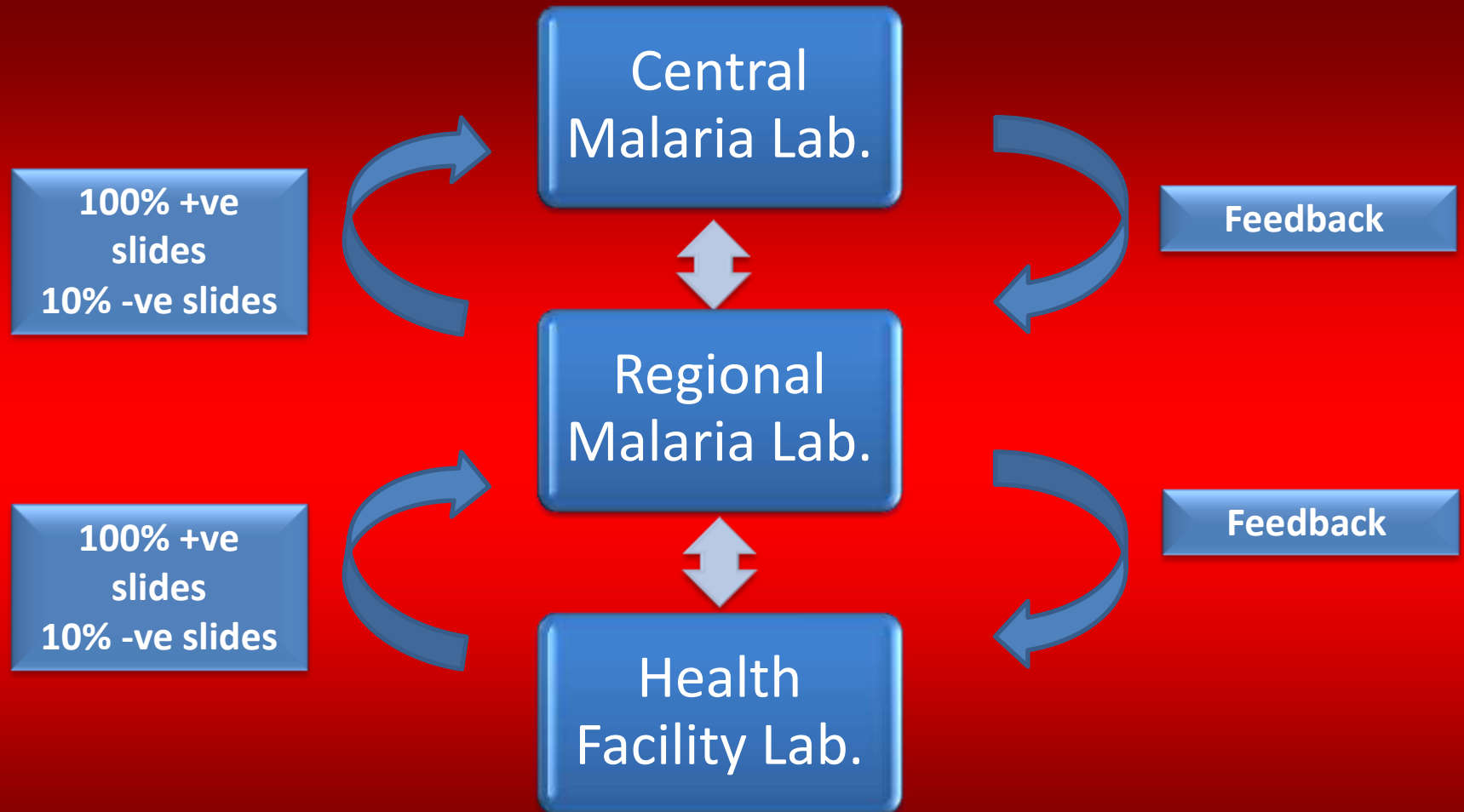
- **ACT for uncomplicated P.f**
- **Chloroquine + primaquine (after testing G6PD status) for P.v**
- **Quinine inj. For sever malaria.**
- **Chemoprphylaxis:**

**Chloroquine + Pruguanil**

**Mefloquine**

**Doxycycline**

# Lab. Quality Control





# WHO in Oman

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## OMAN'S MALARIA LABORATORY TO BE RECOGNISED AS A REGIONAL CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

Noting Oman's accomplishment in effectively tackling the malaria menace, the WHO is considering the possibility of establishing Oman's Malaria Laboratory as a Regional Centre of Excellence in Malaria Microscopy. The Centre is expected to strengthen the capacity of the Member States of the region and possibly neighbouring regions, in laboratory diagnosis of malaria and ensure its quality assurance.

Taking the case ahead, a WHO assessment team comprising of Dr John Storey, Malaria Scientist, UK and Dr Earl Long, Health Scientist, Centre for Disease Control and Prevention,

Atlanta, USA were recently in Oman (14 to 31 October 2005) to assess the malaria laboratory and forward recommendations to the WHO Office of the Eastern Mediterranean Region as well as WHO Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.



The consultants undertook an overall assessment of the malaria laboratory diagnosis in Oman and evaluated the existing system for quality assurance. Dr Storey confirmed that the malaria laboratory in Oman has huge potential to be developed as a Reference Centre

for laboratory diagnosis as well as a training unit on quality assurance of malaria microscopy and other related issues. He further stated that all the key ingredients – strong political backing, skilled personnel and adequate infrastructure - vital for good laboratory diagnosis are well in place.

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*Make every mother and child count*





**Thank You**