

# Situation of Malaria in East Asia

Yangon, Myanmar  
24 January 2010

Prof Emer. Dato' (Dr.) V Navaratnam

**DNDi**

Drugs for Neglected Diseases *initiative*

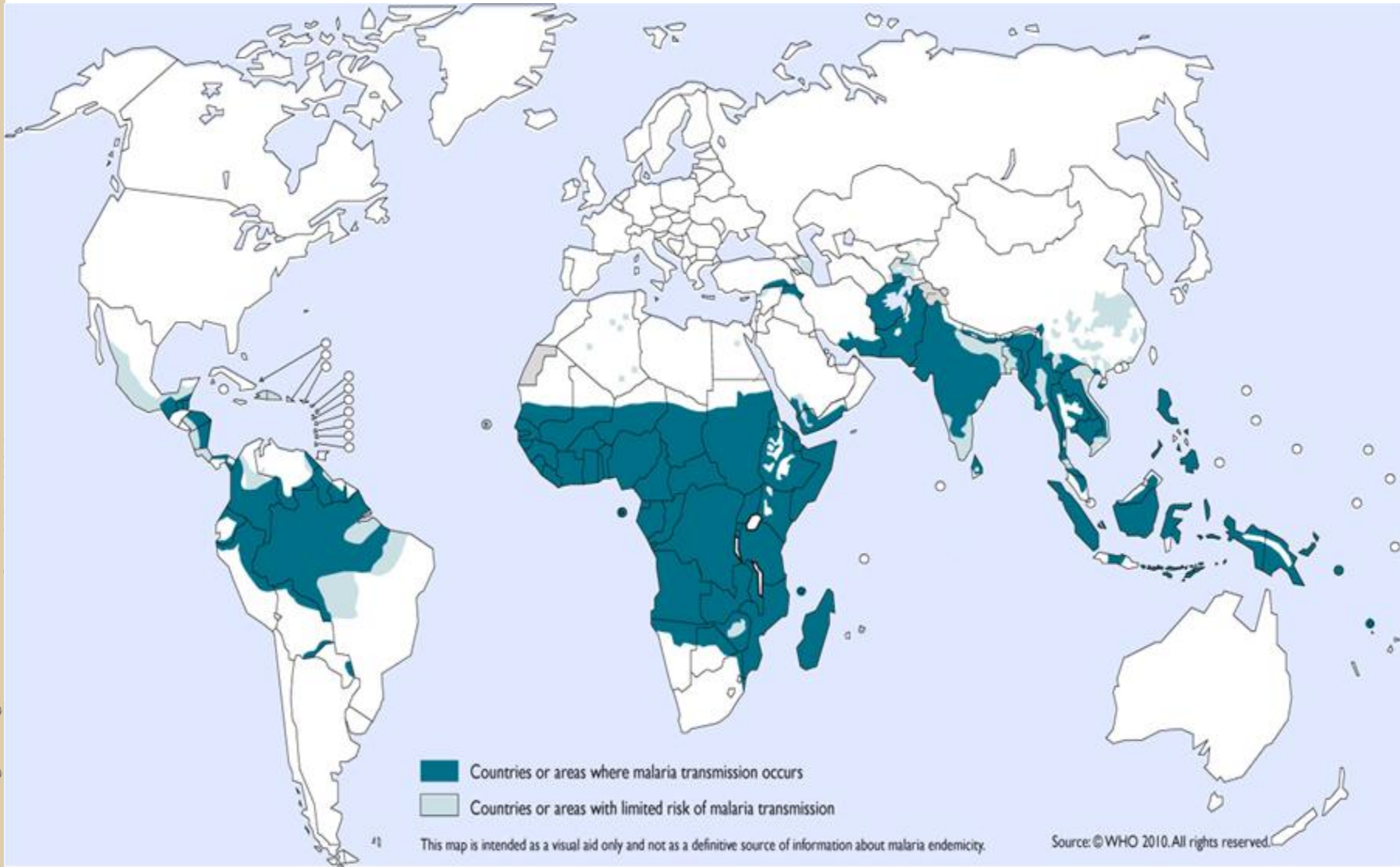
**DNDi**

Drugs for Neglected Diseases *initiative*

# Introduction

- Malaria is endemic to the SEA and WPRO region.
- The disease is widely spread, with sporadic outbreaks occurring frequently, affecting all age groups
- In 2009, SEA reported the highest number of malaria incidences with approximately 24.3 million cases while WPRO reported 247 000 cases. (WHO, 2009)
- The WHO reports that 60% of the total global population at risk of malaria are populations of the SEA and WPRO regions (WHO, 2009)

# Malaria Endemicity

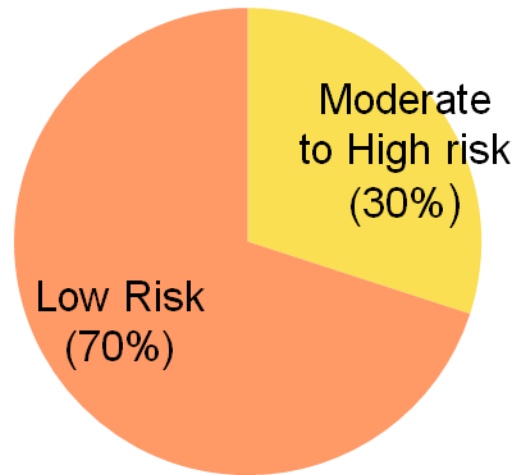


This map is intended as a visual aid only and not as a definitive source of information about malaria endemicity.

Source: © WHO 2010. All rights reserved.

- An estimated 62% of the total population of SEA and WPRO region are at risk of malaria.

## Breakdown of Malaria Risk in the SEA and WPRO Populations

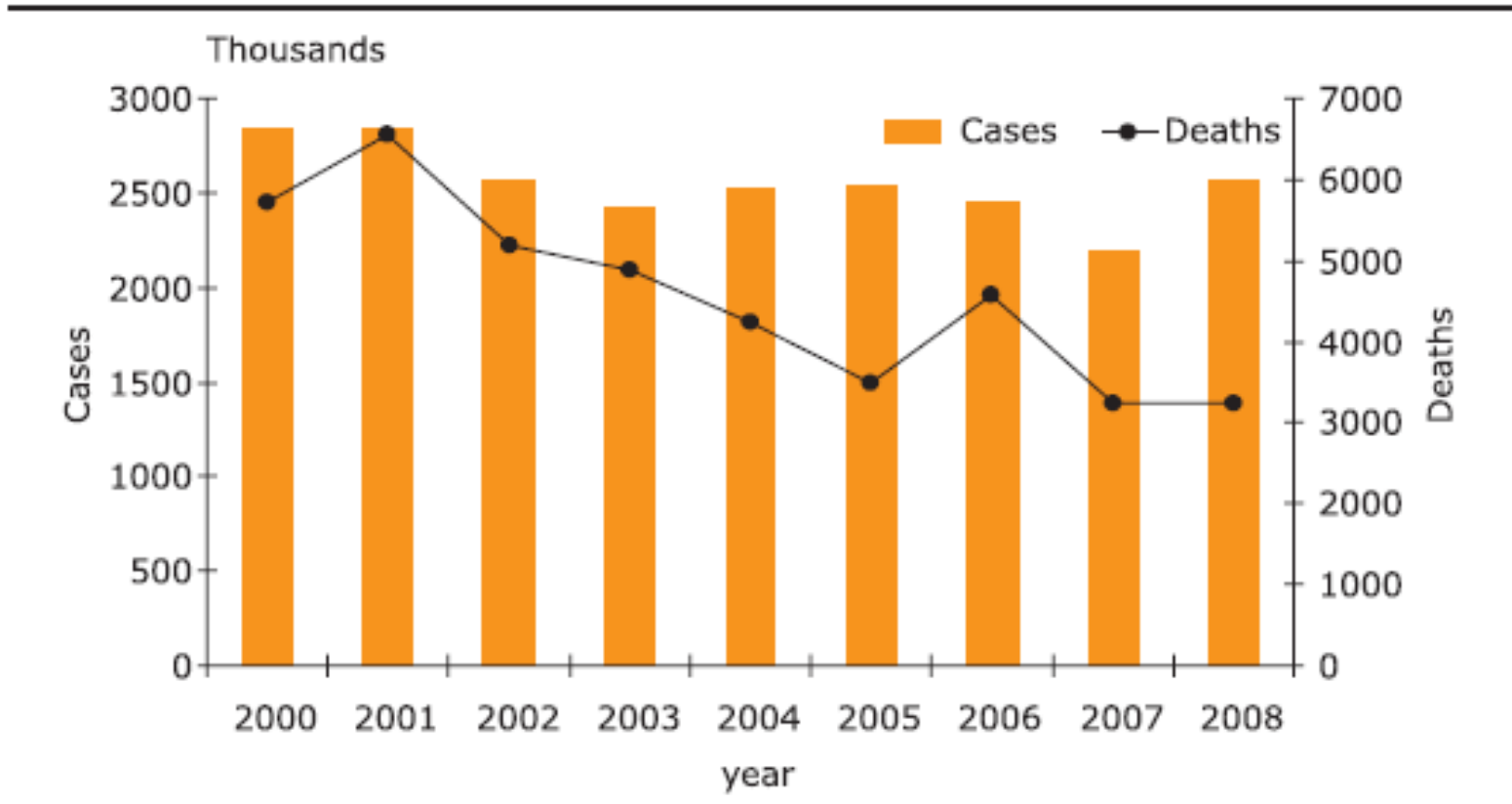


- Countries reporting moderate to high risk: **Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Viet Nam, Yunnan (China), and Laos** (all of which contribute to more than 95% of confirmed malaria cases and deaths regionally)

# Reported Cases and Deaths

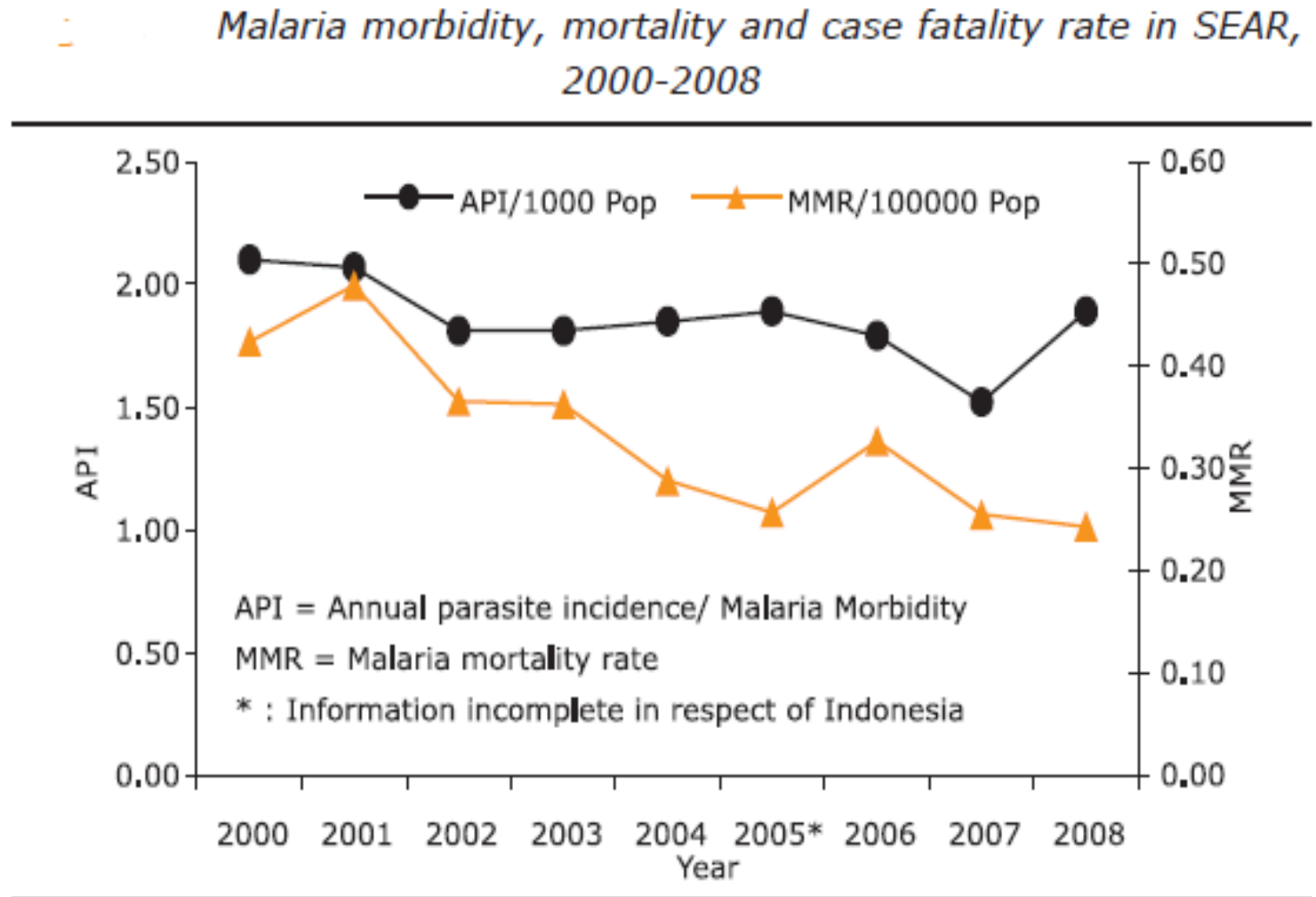
- In 2009, a total of 2.65 million confirmed malaria cases and 4192 malaria deaths were reported from these regions.
- The highest number of confirmed cases were reported from India (1 563 344) followed by Papua New Guinea (1 355 668), Myanmar (591 492) and Indonesia (544 470) (World Malaria Report, 2010).
- The highest number of malaria attributed deaths was reported from India (1 133) followed by Myanmar (972) and Indonesia (900) (World Malaria Report, 2010).

Confirmed malaria cases and deaths in SEA Region, 2000-2008



Source: WHO Country Reports, 2008

- The annual parasite incidence (API) per 1000 population at risk was around 2.02 and the malaria mortality rate (MMR) per 100 000 population at risk was around 0.225 in the SEA Region in 2007 and 2008.



Source: WHO Country Reports, 2008

# Challenges

- Increased exploitation of forest resources, result in epidemics of malaria in such areas.
- Epidemics occur due to ecological disturbances due to development projects and migrations through malaria endemic zones.
- Weak surveillance, monitoring and reporting systems.
- Inconsistent political commitment for malaria control
- Multidrug resistant malaria parasite.





**THANK YOU**

**ON BEHALF OF DNDi  
WELCOME**

**DNDi**

Drugs for Neglected Diseases *initiative*

**DNDi**

Drugs for Neglected Diseases *initiative*