

**Table 1:**

**Population Living in Malaria-Endemic Areas in the Americas, 1994–2004**  
(in thousands)

<i>Populations in Areas with Ecological Risk of Malaria Transmission</i>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>Malaria Transmission Risk</b>			<b>Total Population at Ecological Risk</b>	<b>Total Population of Countries</b>
	<i>Low*</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>High</i>		
1994	160,947	32,967	37,409	231,323	763,305
1995	169,643	36,881	42,454	248,978	774,712
1996	210,519	41,332	46,277	298,128	786,055
1997	221,341	54,358	30,822	306,521	793,582
1998	220,702	48,537	39,084	308,323	803,546
1999	221,680	41,444	35,329	298,453	818,273
2000	207,099	44,999	41,098	293,196	832,863
2001	204,307	49,124	40,129	293,560	835,814
2002	187,972	41,814	32,596	262,382	849,361
2003	225,847	45,001	31,980	302,981	858,563
<b>2004</b>	<b>218,255</b>	<b>30,391</b>	<b>11,145</b>	<b>264,139</b>	<b>867,142</b>

\* Information includes population in United States, Puerto Rico, Caribbean Region with historical ecological risk.

**TABLE 2a:**

**Imported Cases of Malaria in Countries with No Active Malaria Transmission**  
(population in thousands, 2004)

Countries	Total Population	Population at Low Risk*	Blood slides (number)	
			Examined	Positive
Anguilla (2003)	12	...	...	0
Antigua & Barbuda (2003)	70	...	3	0
Aruba (2003)	98	...	...	...
Bahamas	321	...	17	2
Barbados (2003)	269	...	...	...
Bermuda (2003)	64	...	...	...
Canada (2003)	31,600	...	...	364
Cayman Islands (2003)	37	...	...	...
Cuba	11,251	...	255,701	26
Chile	15,956	208	25	7
Curaçao (2003)	215	...	...	...
Dominica (2003)	70	...	0	0
Grenada (2003)	103	...	...	...
Guadeloupe (2003)	444	...	...	4
Jamaica	2,642	...	...	141
Martinique (2003)	381	...	...	...
Montserrat (2003)	5	...	0	0
Puerto Rico	3,895	...	...	0
St. Kitts & Nevis (2003)	45	...	0	0
St. Vincent & Grenadines (2003)	106	...	0	0
St. Lucia (2003)	159	...	1	1
Trinidad & Tobago	1,234	1,234	6,900	15
Turks and C. Islands (2003)	16	14	0	...
United States	293,655	...	...	649
Uruguay	3,164	...	...	54
Virgin Islands (U.K.) (2003)	20	...	...	0
Virgin Islands (USA)	125	...	...	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>365,957</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>262,647</b>	<b>1,263</b>

\*Population living in areas where historically malaria is known to have occurred or with possibility of occurring. (...) Information not available

**TABLE 2b:**

**Risk of Malaria Transmission in the Americas, 2004**  
(in thousands, by population)

Countries and Territories by Geographic Subregion	POPULATION IN AREAS WITH ECOLOGICAL RISK OF MALARIA TRANSMISSION								
	Total Population*	Low risk		Moderate risk		High risk		Total at risk	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Mexico	105,031	484	0.46	531	0.51	1,805	1.72	2,820	2.68
Belize	265	124	46.79	78	29.43	54	20.38	256	96.60
Costa Rica	4,249	1,196	28.15	187	4.40	41	0.96	1,424	33.51
El Salvador	6,644	2,714	40.85	5	0.08	0	0.00	2,719	40.92
Guatemala	12,952	6,188	47.78	1,741	13.44	638	4.93	8,567	66.14
Honduras	7,028	4,564	64.94	365	5.19	377	5.36	5,306	75.50
Nicaragua	5,632	5,297	94.05	226	4.01	109	1.94	5,632	100.00
Panama	3,172	2,739	86.35	221	6.97	107	3.37	3,067	96.69
Haiti (2001)	8,000	3,242	40.53	4,758	59.48	0	0.00	8,000	100.00
Dominican Republic	8,950	8,411	93.98	447	4.99	39	0.44	8,897	99.41
French Guiana	184	62	33.70	10	5.43	12	6.52	84	45.65
Guyana	764	511	66.88	45	5.89	93	12.17	649	84.95
Suriname	450	2	0.44	0	0.00	46	10.22	48	10.67
Brazil (2003)	176,876	153,532	86.80	11,099	6.27	1,456	0.82	166,087	93.90
Bolivia	9,227	2,482	26.90	461	5.00	427	4.63	3,370	36.52
Colombia	45,295	7,150	15.79	1,809	3.99	2,457	5.42	11,416	25.20
Ecuador	12,654	5,145	40.66	1,317	10.41	1,158	9.15	7,620	60.22
Peru	25,662	8,416	32.80	4,885	19.04	1,814	7.07	15,115	58.90
Venezuela	26,008	4,482	17.23	198	0.76	512	1.97	5,192	19.96
Argentina	36,224	3,143	8.68	222	0.61	0	0.00	3,365	9.29
Paraguay	5,917	1,263	21.34	1,786	30.18	0	0.00	3,049	51.53
<b>21 countries with active malaria programs</b>	<b>501,185</b>	<b>221,147</b>	<b>44.12</b>	<b>30,391</b>	<b>6.06</b>	<b>11,145</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>255,705</b>	<b>51.02</b>
<b>TOTAL</b> (incl. countries with no active malaria transmission)	<b>867,142</b>	<b>222,603</b>	<b>25.67</b>	<b>30,391</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>11,145</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>264,139</b>	<b>30.46</b>

\* Source: questionnaires provided by countries to PAHO. Brazil: Low Risk IPA <10, Moderate Risk IPA >10 <50, High Risk IPA >50. Most other countries: Low Risk IPA <1/1000, Moderate Risk IPA >1/1000 <10/1000, High Risk IPA >10/1000.

**TABLE 3:**

**Malaria Morbidity in the Americas, 1994–2004**

YEAR	POPULATION (in thousands)		BLOOD SLIDES			CASE DETECTION (per 100,000 inhabitants)	
	Total Countries	* Risk Areas	Examined	Positive	Slide Positivity Rate (SPR)	Total Americas	Malarious Areas
1994	763,305	231,323	8,261,090	1,114,147	13.49	145.96	481.64
1995	774,712	248,978	9,022,226	1,302,791	14.44	168.16	523.26
1996	786,055	298,128	8,601,272	1,139,776	13.25	145.00	382.31
1997	793,582	306,521	9,037,999	1,075,445	11.90	135.52	350.86
1998	803,546	308,323	9,148,633	1,289,741	14.10	160.51	418.31
1999	818,273	298,453	10,174,427	1,207,479	11.87	147.56	404.58
2000	832,863	293,196	10,210,730	1,140,329	11.17	136.92	388.93
2001	835,814	293,560	9,456,093	960,792	10.16	114.95	327.29
2002	849,361	262,382	7,785,398	884,744	11.36	104.17	337.20
2003	858,563	302,981	6,980,597	909,788	13.03	105.97	300.28
<b>2004</b>	<b>867,142</b>	<b>264,139</b>	<b>6,980,789</b>	<b>882,361</b>	<b>12.64</b>	<b>101.76</b>	<b>334.05</b>

\* Population in areas of the Americas ecologically propitious for transmission includes areas without active transmission

**TABLE 4:**  
**Total Blood Slides Examined and Number of Positive Slides  
by Level of Malaria Transmission, 2004**

Countries and Territories by Geographic Subregion	LOW RISK OF TRANSMISSION		MODERATE RISK OF TRANSMISSION		HIGH RISK OF TRANSMISSION		ORIGINALLY NON-MALARIOUS AREAS		TOTAL		
	Blood slides examined	Positive	Blood slides examined	Positive	Blood slides examined	Positive	Blood slides examined	Positive	Blood slides examined	Positive	Percent of all cases
Mexico	784,083	200	159,232	864	341,026	2,342	170,234	0	1,454,575	3,406	0.39%
Belize	6,828	36	9,013	413	9,898	608	0	0	25,739	1,057	0.12%
Costa Rica	3,042	144	4,038	411	2,085	699	39	35	9,204	1,289	0.15%
El Salvador	13,919	23	17,101	18	57,653	66	6,146	5	94,819	112	0.01%
Guatemala	34,143	1,017	34,605	5,476	79,981	22,462	...	...	148,729	28,955	3.29%
Honduras	79,620	5,822	10,684	2,328	47,880	7,539	0	0	138,184	15,689	1.78%
Nicaragua	447,712	3,329	30,778	2,150	13,829	1,418	0	0	492,319	6,897	0.78%
Panama	73,589	923	67,464	1,960	30,126	2,212	0	0	171,179	5,095	0.58%
Haiti*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,440	10,802	1.23%
Dominican Republic	229,884	685	83,027	1,039	9,537	631	0	0	322,448	2,355	0.27%
French Guiana*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,037	0.34%
Guyana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151,938	28,866	3.28%
Suriname*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,189	0.93%
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,185,959	463,792	52.64%
Bolivia	3,362	307	25,565	2,334	134,380	12,269	0	0	163,307	14,910	1.69%
Colombia	74,100	4,956	24,737	6,184	352,403	105,732	...	...	451,240	116,872	13.26%
Ecuador	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357,633	28,730	3.26%
Peru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,581	10.62%
Venezuela	93,944	9,406	38,197	1,257	285,824	35,946	2,200	46	420,165	46,655	5.30%
Argentina	1,425	11	1,592	103	0	0	1	1	3,018	115	0.01%
Paraguay	89,902	14	87,707	677	0	0	547	3	97,246	694	0.08%
<b>21 Country Subtotal</b>	<b>1,935,553</b>	<b>26,873</b>	<b>593,740</b>	<b>25,214</b>	<b>1,364,622</b>	<b>191,924</b>	<b>179,167</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>6,718,142</b>	<b>881,098</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b> (incl. countries with no active malaria transmission)	<b>2,198,200</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>593,740</b>	<b>25,214</b>	<b>1,364,622</b>	<b>191,924</b>	<b>441,814</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>6,980,789</b>	<b>882,361</b>	

... No information available

\* Provisional data

**TABLE 5a:**

**Epidemiological Status for 21 Countries with Active Malaria Programs, 2004**

Countries and Territories by Geographic Subregion	Population* in risk Areas	PERSONS AT RISK			PARASITE SPECIES					MORTALITY
		Examined	Positive	API	<i>P.falciparum</i> & mixed	AFI	<i>P.vivax</i>	AVI	<i>P.malariae</i>	Preliminary Data
Mexico	2,820	1,454,575	3,406	1.21	49	0.02	3,357	1.19	0	0
Belize	256	25,739	1,057	4.13	6	0.02	1,049	4.10	2	0
Costa Rica	1,424	9,204	1,289	0.91	5	0.00	1,284	0.90	0	...
El Salvador	2,719	94,819	112	0.04	1	0.00	111	0.04	0	...
Guatemala	8,567	148,729	28,955	3.38	852	0.10	28,103	3.28	...	1
Honduras	5,306	138,184	15,689	2.96	763	0.14	14,926	2.81	0	...
Nicaragua	5,632	492,319	6,897	1.22	1,200	0.21	5,697	1.01	0	1
Panama	3,067	171,179	5,095	1.66	882	0.29	4,213	1.37	0	3
Haiti*	8,000	30,440	10,802	1.35	10,802	1.35	...	...	...	...
Dominican Rep.	8,897	322,448	2,355	0.26	2,353	0.26	2	0.00	0	16
French Guiana*	84	...	3,037	36.15	2,437	...	600	...	0	0
Guyana	649	151,938	28,866	44.48	12,234	18.85	16,141	24.87	491	8
Suriname	48	...	8,189	170.60	6,944	144.67	588	12.25	657	...
Brazil*	166,087	2,185,959	463,792	2.79	110,106	...	353,470	...	216	90
Bolivia	3,370	163,307	14,910	4.42	700	0.21	14,210	4.22	0	0
Colombia	11,416	451,240	116,872	10.24	44,437	3.89	72,424	6.34	11	25
Ecuador	7,620	357,633	28,730	3.77	5,891	0.77	22,839	3.00	0	...
Peru	15,115	0	93,581	6.19	20,905	1.38	72,676	4.81	0	12
Venezuela	5,192	420,165	46,655	8.99	4,620	0.89	41,972	8.08	63	...
Argentina	3,365	3,018	115	0.03	0	0.00	115	0.03	0	0
Paraguay	3,049	97,246	694	0.23	1	0.00	693	0.23	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>262,683</b>	<b>6,718,142</b>	<b>881,098</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>225,188</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>654,470</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>156</b>

\* Provisional data

**TABLE 5:**

**Epidemiological Status in High and Moderate Risk Areas for  
21 Countries with Active Malaria Programs, 2004**

Countries and Territories by Geographic Subregion	Population* in Mod./High risk Areas	PERSONS AT RISK			PARASITE SPECIES					MORTALITY
		Examined	Positive	API	<i>P.falciparum</i> & mixed	AFI	<i>P.vivax</i>	AVI	<i>P.malariae</i>	Preliminary Data
Mexico	2,336	500,258	3,206	1.37	49	0.02	3,157	1.35	0	0
Belize	132	18,911	1,021	7.73	6	0.05	1,013	7.67	2	...
Costa Rica	228	6,123	1,110	4.87	0	0.00	1,110	4.87	0	...
El Salvador	5	74,754	84	16.80	1	0.20	83	16.60	0	...
Guatemala	2,379	114,586	27,938	11.74	841	0.35	27,097	11.39	...	1
Honduras	742	58,564	9,316	12.56	283	0.38	9,033	12.17	0	0
Nicaragua	335	44,607	3,568	10.65	974	2.91	2,594	7.74	0	1
Panama	328	97,590	4,172	12.72	800	2.44	3,372	10.28	0	3
Haiti	4,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Rep.	486	92,577	1,670	3.44	1,670	3.44	0	0.00	0	16
French Guiana	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guyana	138	...	28,866	209.17	12,234	88.65	16,141	116.96	491	8
Suriname	46	...	6,277	...	5,323	...	451	...	503	...
Brazil	21,696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Bolivia	888	159,945	12,592	14.18	486	0.55	12,106	13.63	0	0
Colombia	4,266	377,140	111,916	26.23	42,633	9.99	69,272	16.24	11	25
Ecuador	2,475	...	29,595	11.96	6,902	2.79	22,693	9.17	0	...
Peru (2002)	6,699	...	85,742	12.80	19,027	2.84	64,436	9.62	0	12
Venezuela	710	324,021	37,203	52.40	3,542	4.99	33,599	47.32	62	...
Argentina	222	1,592	103	0.46	0	0.00	103	0.46	0	...
Paraguay	1,786	87,707	677	0.38	0	0.00	677	0.38	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50,677</b>	<b>1,958,375</b>	<b>365,056</b>	<b>7.20</b>	<b>94,771</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>266,937</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>156</b>

\* Population in thousands (moderate and high risk areas only)

\*\*\* Cases not discriminated by risk area

... No information

**TABLE 6:**

**Comparison between Passive and Active Case Detection, 2004**

Countries and Territories by Geographic Subregion	PASSIVE CASE DETECTION						ACTIVE CASE DETECTION		
	<i>General health services &amp; hospitals</i>			<i>Volunteer Collaborators</i>			<i>Epidemiologic investigations and follow-ups</i>		
	Blood slides			Blood slides			Blood slides		
	Examined	Positive	SPR	Examined	Positive	SPR	Examined	Positive	SPR
Mexico	556,954	904	0.16	298,708	1,280	0.43	598,913	1,222	0.20
Belize	...	...	...	13,014	926	0.71	12,725	131	0.01
Costa Rica	1,136	770	67.78	153	34	22.22	7,915	485	6.13
El Salvador	48,775	69	0.14	1,638	42	2.56	3,088	1	0.03
Guatemala	20,394	3,895	19.10	107,424	21,594	20.10	19,380	3,466	0.25
Honduras	...	...	...	123,928	14,813	...	26,203	67	...
Nicaragua	314,411	3,310	1.05	150,290	3,440	2.29	20,970	111	0.53
Panama	28,909	1,778	6.15	143	65	45.45	142,127	3,252	2.29
Haiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	71,900	1,007	1.40	16,925	314	1.86	233,667	1,034	0.44
French Guiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guyana	102,426	26,238	25.62	...	...	...	49,512	2,628	5.31
Suriname	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia	73,729	10,086	13.68	15,261	1,916	12.55	74,317	2,908	3.91
Colombia	451,240	116,872	25.90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador	346,905	27,840	8.03	10,728	1,755	16.36	...	...	...
Peru (2002)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela	228,999	40,276	17.59	...	...	...	191,166	6,379	3.34
Argentina	1,340	103	7.69	19	1	0.05	1,659	11	0.66
Paraguay	3,735	204	5.46	38,846	338	0.87	54,665	152	0.28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,250,853</b>	<b>233,352</b>	<b>10.37</b>	<b>777,077</b>	<b>46,518</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>1,436,307</b>	<b>21,847</b>	<b>1.52</b>

... No information available

SPR = Slide Positivity Rate

**TABLE 7:**

**Antimalarial Drugs Used in 21 Countries in 2004**  
(number of tablets)

Countries and Territories by Geographic Subregion	Chloroquine and/or Amodiaquine 150 mg	Primaquine 15mg	Sulfa/Pyrimethamine @ 500/25 mg	Mefloquine @ 250 mg	Artemisinin derivatives number of treatments*	Quinine @300mg
Mexico	8,739,459	1,573,543	0	0	0	150
Belize	86,627	20,497	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica	129,300	68,950	...	...	...	...
El Salvador	2,553,850	2,553,850	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	1,563,967	1,249,651	...	...	...	...
Honduras	805,532	787,774	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	9,100,000	6,601,766	...	...	...	...
Panama	712,852	554,942	6,000	8,500	...	...
Haiti	46,945	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	937,003	703,404	...	...	...	70
French Guiana	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guyana	391,500	531,500	...	85,400	49,454	331,000
Suriname	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	7,357,060	.	...	484,509	3,823	19,585
Bolivia	186,375	238,728	0	4,025	4,103	814
Colombia	1,526,425	1,141,020	151,693	5,262	0	74,100
Ecuador	824,320	439,534	18,015	...	...	162
Peru (2002)	...	...	..	...	...	...
Venezuela	688,397	747,205	6,459	250	32	6,441
Argentina	1,352	1,098	...	...	...	...
Paraguay	288,382	15,596	0	0	0	0

\* Artesunate and Artemeter @ 1200mg/treatment; Artemisinin @ 4,800 mg./treatment      ... No Information available      ' - Not applicable

Notes: 1. Use of Parenteral Quinine was reported in the following countries computed in # of treatments: Brazil = 100; Bolivia = 34; Colombia = 344; Dom. Rep.= 12 Guy; 2. Use of other unspecified medications has been reported in Panama = 190,000; and Venezuela = 7.

**TABLE 8:  
ANTIMALARIAL TREATMENT COMPLETED IN 2004**

Countries and Territories by Geographic Subregion	Treatments complete @ 1,500 mg of 4-amino quinolines	Number of reported cases	Number of first-line treatments available per case reported	Number of <i>P. falciparum</i> and mixed cases reported	Number of second-line treatments available per case <i>P. falciparum</i>
Mexico	873,946	3,406	256.60	49	...
Belize	8,663	1,057	8.20	6	...
Costa Rica	12,930	1,289	10.03	5	...
El Salvador	255,385	112	2,280.22	1	...
Guatemala	156,397	28,955	5.40	852	...
Honduras	80,553	14,813	5.44	601	...
Nicaragua	910,000	6,861	132.63	1,194	...
Panama	71,285	5,095	13.99	882	...
Haiti	...	10,802	...	10,802	...
Dominican Rep	93,700	2,355	39.79	2,353	...
French Guyana	...	3,037	...	2,437	...
Guyana	39,150	28,866	...	12,234	...
Suriname	...	8,189	...	6,944	...
Brazil	...	463,792	...	110,106	...
Bolivia	18,638	14,910	1.25	700	...
Colombia	152,643	116,872	1.31	44,437	...
Ecuador	82,432	28,730	2.87	5,891	...
Peru (2002)	...	93,581	0.00	20,905	...
Venezuela	68,840	46,655	1.48	4,620	...
Argentina	135	115	1.18	0	...
Paraguay	28,838	694	41.55	1	...

... No information available

TABLE 9:

## MALARIOUS AREAS AT HIGH RISK OF TRANSMISSION AND CONTROL PRIORITIES, 2004

COUNTRIES	POPULATION	km2	REPORTED		<i>P. falciparum</i>		CONTROL MEASURES APPLIED IN DIFFERENT AREAS	MAIN VECTORS	CAUSES OF PERSISTENCE OF TRANSMISSION
			CASES	API	+ MIXED	AFI			
<b>ARGENTINA</b>									
(No High Risk Areas Noted)									
<b>BELIZE</b>									
Corozal District	17,200	...	59	3.43	1	0.06	Residual spraying (2 cycles / year)	<i>A. albimanus</i>	Poor housing conditions
Orange Walk District	20,900	...	11	0.53	0	0.00	ULV Spraying during spray cycle	<i>A. darlingi</i>	Population movement
Belize District	40,600	...	25	0.62	0	0.00		<i>A. vestitipennis</i>	
Cayo District	30,400	...	354	11.64	3	0.10			
Stan Creek District	13,400	...	305	22.76	1	0.07			
Toledo District	12,900	...	302	23.41	0	0.00			
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>135,400</b>		<b>1,056</b>	<b>7.80</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.04</b>			
<b>BOLIVIA</b>									
Municipio de Riberalla	87,711	19,867	3,751	42.77	132	1.50	37,706 parasitoscopic examinations performed equivalent to 43.0 ABER, followed by timely treatment, monitoring, IEC and selective vector control	<i>A. darlingi</i>	Favorable environmental factors; high migration; makeshift dwellings; and subsistence economy
Municipi de Guayaramerin	49,000	23,213	2,917	59.53	103	2.10	26,054 blood examinations performed, equivalent to 53.2% ABER. Followed by free timely treatment & monitoring; Selective Vector Control, IEC; cleaning of the the Arroyo Las Arenas with participation of troops of the FF.AA.	<i>A. darlingi</i>	Dynamic migration; Arroyo Las Arenas as primary risk area with 52 permanent breeding sites
Provincia Itenez	20,320	36,576	293	14.42	4	0.20	Active case-finding; blood examination of 17.9 % of 4,841 examined, followed by case management and minimal selective chemical control	<i>A. darlingi</i>	Presence of auriferos deposits in the hill of San Simón, which has a border with Brazil to the east of Bolivia, that attracts a large cosmopolitan population, that induces outbreaks in the area, & spreads cases to other places
Departamento Tarija	176,061	37,623	2,497	14.18	0	0.00	Epidemiological stratification by F. Riesgo; search of febrile patients in 14.9% of 24,843 examined samples; chemical spraying with Triatomins in overlapping areas and analysis with joint monitoring with the technicians of Argentina.	<i>A. psuedopunctipennis</i>	Administrative decentralization process in the municipalities; management problems; disruption in the continuity of the actions due to Dengue outbreaks in the same regions as Malaria.
Departamento Pando	63,839	63,827	1,576	24.69	207	3.24	Examination of 23,500 samples of thick blood film equivalent to 36.8 ABER; treatment of patients by parasitic species and some measures of selective vector control.	<i>A. darlingi</i>	Diversion of the focus of health workers by the outbreak of dengue which occurred in the city of Cover that borders with Brazil; and lack of economic support of the prefecture and municipalities.
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>396,931</b>	<b>181,106</b>	<b>11,034</b>	<b>27.80</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>1.12</b>			

Table 9: Malarious Areas at High Risk of Transmission and Control Priorities, 2003

COUNTRIES	POPULATION	km <sup>2</sup>	REPORTED CASES	<i>P. falciparum</i>			CONTROL MEASURES APPLIED IN DIFFERENT AREAS	MAIN VECTORS	CAUSES OF PERSISTENCE OF TRANSMISSION
				API	+ MIXED	AFI			
<b>BRAZIL (2003)</b>									
<b>A) Very High Risk (API ≥ 50/1000)</b>									
66/5561 Municipalities									
Acre (4/22)	45,367	32,184.0	3,256	71.77	863	19.02	Case detection and treatment; house spraying; health education; elimination of breeding sites	<i>A. darlingi</i>	
Amazonas (15/62)	1,874,023	1,171,761.0	114,852	61.29	11,427	6.10		<i>A. albitarsis</i>	
Amapá (6/16)	56,014	128,118.0	8,227	146.87	3,288	58.70			
Maranhão (1/217)	10,226	38,922.0	674	65.91	52	5.09			
Pará (16/143)	553,489	655,732.0	56,262	101.65	16,445	29.71			
Rondonia (15/52)	619,597	53,400.0	83,386	134.58	27,215	43.92			
Roraima (9/15)	77,731	192,060.0	7,932	102.04	1,074	13.82			
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3,236,447</b>	<b>2,272,177</b>	<b>274,589</b>	<b>84.84</b>	<b>60,364</b>	<b>18.65</b>			
<b>B) High Risk (API ≥ 10/1000 up to 49.9/1000)</b>									
114/5561 Municipalities									
Acre (6/22)	144,241	48,154.0	4,501	31.20	942	6.53	Case detection and treatment; house spraying; health education; elimination of breeding sites.	<i>A. darlingi</i>	
Amazonas (26/62)	635,803	308,408.0	17,280	27.18	2,842	4.47		<i>A. albitarsis</i>	
Amapá (5/16)	136,826	6,562.0	3,810	27.85	1,204	8.80	Diagnosis and treatment integrated to Primary Health Care System (PHC)		
Maranhão (13/217)	209,525	44,052.0	3,410	16.27	284	1.36	structure of the State of Amazonas		
Mato Grosso (8/126)	144,555	138,672.0	2,590	17.92	146	1.01			
Pará (38/143)	1,450,103	415,698.0	35,271	24.32	7,132	4.92			
Rondonia (11/52)	323,231	91,090.0	6,887	21.31	2,216	6.86			
Roraima (4/15)	253,852	20,957.0	403	1.59	38	0.15			
Tocantins (3/139)	13,270	7,701.0	3,212	242.05	764	57.57			
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3,311,406</b>	<b>1,081,294</b>	<b>77,364</b>	<b>23.36</b>	<b>15,568</b>	<b>4.70</b>			

Table 9: Malarious Areas at High Risk of Transmission and Control Priorities, 2003

COUNTRIES	POPULATION	km2	REPORTED CASES	API	<i>P. falciparum</i> + MIXED	AFI	CONTROL MEASURES APPLIED IN DIFFERENT AREAS	MAIN VECTORS	CAUSES OF PERSISTENCE OF TRANSMISSION
<b>COLOMBIA</b>									
Region Uraba - bajo Cauca - Sur de	...	43,506	71,545	...	...	...	timely diagnosis and treatment; health surveillance; vector control	<i>A. albimanus</i> ; <i>A. darlingi</i>	Population migration due to armed conflict, drug-trafficking, and violence; Non-sustainability of actions; little social commitment and little social mobilization
Region Pacifica	...	71,508	27,942	...	...	...	timely diagnosis and treatment; health surveillance; vector control	<i>A. albimanus</i>	Population migration due to armed conflict, drug-trafficking, and violence; Non-sustainability of actions; little social commitment and little social mobilization
Region Orinoquia	...	360,592	14,159	...	...	...	timely diagnosis and treatment; health surveillance; vector control	<i>A. darlingi</i>	Population migration due to armed conflict, drug-trafficking, and violence; Non-sustainability of actions; little social commitment and little social mobilization
Region Amazonia	...	222,156	3,219	...	...	...	timely diagnosis and treatment; health surveillance; vector control	<i>A. darlingi</i>	Population migration due to armed conflict, drug-trafficking, and violence; Non-sustainability of actions; little social commitment and little social mobilization
<b>Sub-Total</b>	...	<b>633,412</b>	<b>116,865</b>	...	...	...			
<b>COSTA RICA</b>									
1/81 Cantons:							Stratification of risk areas; radical treatment; focal and aerial spraying; social participation; education and health promotion programs; integrated approach	<i>A. albimanus</i>	Intensive migration of 'unstable' labor and undocumented persons; 'asymptomatic' carriers and increase in number of susceptibles in banana plantations and in flood prone and high rainfall areas; Increase of the demand and reduction in resources in marginal settlements
Matina	40,458	773	699	17.28	0	0.00			
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>40,458</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>17.28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>			
<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b>									
3/223 Municipalities									
Cabral	14,820		276	18.62	276	18.62		<i>A. albimanus</i>	
Uvilla	18,393		290	15.30	290	15.30	Early diagnosis; timely treatment; days of active search for suspects and massive medication; elimination of the vector through thermal and cold mists, and residual spraying; elimination of larvae in breeding sites identified through larvicides and/or natural depredators ('indigenous' fish)		Permanent 'migratory' movements of sugarcane workers; and favorable ecological conditions for the reproduction of Anopheles.
Cristobal	5,367		65	12.11	65	12.11			
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>38,580</b>		<b>631</b>	<b>16.36</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>16.36</b>			

Table 9: Malarious Areas at High Risk of Transmission and Control Priorities, 2003

COUNTRIES	POPULATION	km2	REPORTED CASES	<i>P. falciparum</i> API	+ MIXED	AFI	CONTROL MEASURES APPLIED IN DIFFERENT AREAS	MAIN VECTORS	CAUSES OF PERSISTENCE OF TRANSMISSION
<b>ECUADOR</b>									
Valencia	36,559	...	1,910	52.24	...	...	diagnosis and timely treatment	<i>A. albimanus</i>	insufficient / incomplete measures
Pastaza	12,227	...	497	40.65	...	...	destruction of breeding sites		lack of sustainability of control measures
San Vicente	18,097	...	238	13.15	...	...	breeding site sprayings		increase of poverty and marginality
Puerto Quito	2,850	...	41	14.39	...	...	delivery of impregnated tents		adverse climate phenomena
Quevedo	217,288	...	3,544	16.31	...	...			resistance to therapeutic schemes
San Lorenzo	29,433	...	707	24.02	...	...			
Atacame	22,794	...	674	29.57	...	...			
Babahoyo	133,855	...	3,220	24.06	...	...			
Esmeralda	204,630	...	4,760	23.26	...	...			
Naranjito	35,094	...	1,501	42.77	...	...			
Perdemales	33,295	...	453	13.61	...	...			
Quininde	93,430	...	6,020	64.43	...	...			
Simon Bolivar	19,649	...	420	21.38	...	...			
Puerto Lopez	10,745	...	504	46.91	...	...			
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>869,946</b>	...	<b>24,489</b>	<b>28.15</b>	...	...			
<b>EL SALVADOR (2003)</b>									
							Intra (residual action insecticide) :		
							peri-domiciliar spraying; larvicide use;	<i>A. Albimanus</i>	
1/14 Provinces:									
San Vicente	4,688		5	1.07	0	0.00			
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>4,688</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>			
							curative and preventive treatment		
<b>FRENCH GUIANA (2003)</b>									
5 Municipalities									
Maripasoula	3,710	...	858	231.27	656	176.82			
Papaichon	1,650	...	225	136.36	212	128.48			
Camopi	1,032	...	84	81.40	22	21.32	...	...	...
Grand Santi	2,862	...	655	228.86	640	223.62			
Regina	765	...	153	200.00	45	58.82			
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>10,019</b>	<b>83,544</b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>197.13</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>157.20</b>			
<b>GUATEMALA</b>									
4/26 Departments									
Peten sur Occidente (2 municipalites)	108,711	7,014	5,836	53.68	248	2.28	treatment of suspected and confirmed cases; control of breeding sites; house	<i>A. albimanus</i>	
Alta Verapaz (13 municipalities)	328,923		1,690	35.57	405	1.23		<i>A. albimanus</i>	
Peten sur Oriente (4 municipalities)	128,415	6,300	3,940	30.68	50	0.39		<i>A. albimanus</i>	
Ixcán (1 municipality)	71,498	1,575	1,003	14.03	52	0.73		<i>A. albimanus</i> ; <i>A. darlingi</i> ; <i>A. pseudopunctipennis</i> ; <i>A. vestitipennis</i>	
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>637,547</b>	<b>14,889</b>	<b>12,469</b>	<b>19.56</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>2</b>			

Table 9: Malarious Areas at High Risk of Transmission and Control Priorities, 2003

COUNTRIES	POPULATION	km2	REPORTED CASES	API	<i>P. falciparum</i> + MIXED	AFI	CONTROL MEASURES APPLIED IN DIFFERENT AREAS	MAIN VECTORS	CAUSES OF PERSISTENCE OF TRANSMISSION
<b>GUYANA</b> (4 Regions)									
Region 1	28,000	...	7,462	266.50	3,665	130.89	active and passive case detections; treatment and follow-ups; limited ULV fogging	<i>A. darlingi</i>	Uncontrolled mining and logging in the far, difficult to traverse and virtually inaccessible areas of Guyana; Itinerant nature of indigenous population, and miners and loggers; Presence of sylvatic <i>An. darlingi</i> ; Non-compliance with National Anti-malaria Drug Regimens resulting in interrupted/broken/incomplete treatment; Self-medication with "bush medicines" or expired or wrong anti-malaria drugs or with incomplete doses of recommended and free available anti-malarials.
Region 7	15,000	...	8,253	550.20	2,667	177.80			
Region 8	20,000	...	9,398	469.90	4,526	226.30			
Region 9	30,000	...	2,948	98.27	781	26.03			
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>93,000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>28,061</b>	<b>301.73</b>	<b>11,639</b>	<b>125.15</b>			
<b>HAITI</b>									
<i>No Information Available</i>									
<b>HONDURAS</b>									
Colon	261,607	8,257	4,402	16.83	203	0.78	physical & biological control	<i>A. albimanus</i>	Migrations; existence of breeding sites and unprotected dwelling; cultural beliefs; presence of several species of vectors in the major transmission areas
Gracias a Dios	73,992	16,997	1,871	25.29	97	1.31	treatment of positives	<i>A. darlingi</i>	
Allantida	365,378	4,404	2,177	5.96	19	0.05	selective spatial spraying		
Islas de la Bahia	21,962	236	583	26.55	33	1.50			
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>722,939</b>	<b>29,894</b>	<b>9,033</b>	<b>12.49</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>0.49</b>			

Table 9: Malarious Areas at High Risk of Transmission and Control Priorities, 2003

COUNTRIES	POPULATION	km2	REPORTED CASES	API	<i>P. falciparum</i> + MIXED	AFI	CONTROL MEASURES APPLIED IN DIFFERENT AREAS	MAIN VECTORS	CAUSES OF PERSISTENCE OF TRANSMISSION
<b>MEXICO</b>									
2/32 States:									
							Focalized treatment: surveillance and epidemiological stratification; optimization of resources; advisory services, supervision, and capacity-building		Migration from malarious areas of Central America; poor housing conditions in areas inaccessible to detection, diagnosis and treatment opportunities; habit of the population to remain outside housing during the schedule of increased hematophagous activity of the anophelines; sociopolitical problems that impede access to programs (Chiapas and Oaxaca); illegal activities that prevent identification of cases in places of infection
Chiapas	4,288,092	61,397	1,210	0.28	28	0.01		<i>A. pseudopunctipennis</i>	
Oaxaca	3,733,109	9,740	1,132	0.30	0	0		<i>A. albimanus</i> <i>A. vestitipennis</i>	
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>8,021,201</b>	<b>71,137</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0.00</b>			
<b>NICARAGUA</b>									
1/17 Departments:									
Raas	108,770	31,163	1,380	12.69	369	3.39	spraying; medication; applications of biologicals	<i>A. albimanus</i>	lack of administrative vehicles; and insecticide inputs
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>108,770</b>	<b>31,163</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>12.69</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>3.39</b>			
<b>PANAMA</b>									
7/14 Provinces:									
Kusapin	14,276	1225.1	868	60.80	0	0.00	treatment of cases; spraying of insecticides	<i>A. albimanus</i>	technical and cultural problems
Kankintu	19,127	1902.4	418	21.85	0	0.00			
Kuna Yala	36,192	2393.1	165	4.56	28	0.77			
Nurum	10,558	515	278	26.33	0	0.00			
Chiriqui Grande	5,135	124.4	144	28.04	0	0.00			
Santa Fe	12,657	1561.3	177	13.98	0	0.00			
San Francisco	9,371	433.8	162	17.29	0	0.00			
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>107,316</b>	<b>8173.1</b>	<b>2212</b>	<b>20.61</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0.26</b>			
<b>PARAGUAY</b>									
(No High Risk Areas Noted)									

Table 9: Malarious Areas at High Risk of Transmission and Control Priorities, 2003

COUNTRIES	POPULATION	km2	REPORTED CASES	<i>P. falciparum</i> + MIXED			CONTROL MEASURES APPLIED IN DIFFERENT AREAS	MAIN VECTORS	CAUSES OF PERSISTENCE OF TRANSMISSION
				API	AFI	AFI			
<b>PERU (2001)</b>									
12/34 Health Departments:									
Loreto	627,678	...	35,308	56.25	8,461	13.48	Medication: rotation of anti-malarials in areas of resistance; integrated entomological surveillance and vector control; distribution of impregnated bednets; active epidemiological surveillance;	<i>A. pseudopunc.</i>	Climatological factors; inadequate access to health services; increase in breeding sites; expansion in rice production; internal and external migration; emergence of drug resistance to <i>P. falciparum</i> in endemic areas; decreased vector susceptibility to insecticides on the north coast
Junin	244,099	...	8,426	34.52	0	0.00	community participation	<i>A. benarrochi</i>	
Piura II	393,822	...	19,800	50.28	18,881	47.94		<i>A. albimanus</i>	
Piura I	361,164	...	19,250	53.30	12,464	34.51		<i>A. darlingi</i>	
Jaen-bagua	42,437	...	540	12.72	51	1.20			
Tumbes	188,718	...	21,249	112.60	14,081	74.61			
San Martin	19,997	...	524	26.20	41	2.05			
Cusco	133,047	...	4,484	33.70	1	0.01			
Ayacucho	109,937	...	6,752	61.42	0	0.00			
Lambayeque	121,664	...	6535	53.71	5,066	41.64			
Ucayali	47,122	...	706	14.98	94	1.99			
Madre de dios	66,352	...	1,172	17.66	1	0.02			
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,356,037</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>124,746</b>	<b>52.95</b>	<b>59,141</b>	<b>32.81</b>			
<b>SURINAME</b>									
	data not available								
<b>VENEZUELA</b>									
Amazonas	104,519	179,441	10,720	102.57	707	6.76	spraying residual: spatial application	<i>A. darlingi</i>	Population dispersion; indigenous population; mobile mining population;
Bolivar	1,446,477	238,000	27,576	19.06	3,792	2.62	spraying residual: spatial application; mass treatment in municipalities with 'API' > 50 cases/thousand inhabitants	<i>A. darlingi</i>	Chloroquine resistance of <i>P. falciparum</i> endophagic-exophilic vector; intense migration to malarious areas; administrative difficulties: human and financial resources
Sucre	853,417	11,800	4,746	5.56	6	0.01		<i>A. aquasalis</i>	immigrants of Guyana, of the mines of Edo. Bolivar and indigenous population; dispersion of the population; populations far from the hospital and control centers and those accessible only through water transport; great deficiency of human and financial resources in the control program;
Delta Amacuro	159,139	40,200	1,959	12.31	68	0.43	spatial application	<i>A. aquasalis; A. darlingi</i>	existence of areas of illegal mining exploitation
Zulia	3,523,236	63,100	293	0.08	11	0.00	spatial application	<i>A. marajoara</i>	migration of displaced Colombians; indigenous population
<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>6,086,788</b>	<b>532,541</b>	<b>45,294</b>	<b>7.44</b>	<b>4,584</b>	<b>0.75</b>			

**TABLE 10:**

**National Budget and Nonbudgetary Contributions to Malaria Control Programs in the Americas, 2000–2004**

Countries	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	National	Contributed	National	Contributed	National	Contributed	National	Contributed	National	Contributed
	Malaria Budget	Funds, Loans Other	Malaria Budget	Funds, Loans Other	Malaria Budget	Funds, Loans Other	Malaria Budget	Funds, Loans Other	Malaria Budget	Funds, Loans Other
Argentina	2,580,000	...	2,580,000	...	2,580,000	...	2,580,000	...	2,580,180	...
Bolivia	845,764	944,187	935,101	601,656	918,145	550,887	750,327	476,743	750,327	189,000
Brazil	44,766,876	2,477,870	21,517,299	805,197	21,411,765	1,137,503	40,695,955	523,926	40,695,955	523,926
Colombia	9,950,000	-	11,363,636	-	11,363,636	225,000	13,049,962	-	13,702,460	-
Costa Rica	3,380,000	-	2,500,000	-	2,880,000	-	3,840,000	-	2,980,000	-
Dominican Rep.	1,410,013	157,238	1,443,223	29,722	1,220,721	5,000	25,860,927	1,200,675	448,254	15,676
Ecuador	...	...	3,155,525	180,000	3,815,603	180,000	5,235,182	92,954	5,396,634	...
El Salvador	...	...	4,555,000	...	...	...	2,142,205	...	1,698,141	3,675
Guatemala	702,703	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-
Haiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	2,597,868	3,605,010	2,352,572	1,450,000	81,250	54,039	388,888	7,289,800	4,850,000	7,285,000
Mexico	17,652,182	-	17,157,485	-	19,576,235	-	19,576,235	-	28,060,594	-
Nicaragua	333,333	-	333,333	175,500	333,333	175,500	333,333	175,500	...	...
Panama	5,066,318	-	4,680,289	-	3,986,849	-	2,751,541	...	5,024,766	88,417
Paraguay	1,932,103	-	1,061,490	-	1,064,936	-	1,164,935	175,000	1,147,905	202,404
Peru	1,900,915	58,572	4,109,728	130,000	3,900,000	200,000	3,500,000	200,000	3,600,000	200,000
Venezuela	5,411,675	960,000	...	...	2,065,933	200,000	20,834,228	...	48,263,202	...
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>98,529,750</b>	<b>8,202,877</b>	<b>77,744,681</b>	<b>3,372,075</b>	<b>75,198,406</b>	<b>2,727,929</b>	<b>142,703,718</b>	<b>10,134,598</b>	<b>159,198,418</b>	<b>8,508,098</b>
Guyana	1,000,000	-	800,000	10,000	800,000	100,000	800,000	...	600,000	3,112,871
Belize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,000	238,000
French Guiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname	65,778	-	178,363	636,000	160,628	536,000	160,628	606,000	160,628	606,000
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>1,065,778</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>978,363</b>	<b>646,000</b>	<b>960,628</b>	<b>636,000</b>	<b>960,628</b>	<b>606,000</b>	<b>860,628</b>	<b>3,956,871</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99,595,528</b>	<b>8,202,877</b>	<b>78,723,044</b>	<b>4,018,075</b>	<b>76,159,034</b>	<b>3,363,929</b>	<b>143,664,346</b>	<b>10,740,598</b>	<b>160,059,046</b>	<b>12,464,969</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>107,798,405</b>		<b>82,741,119</b>		<b>79,522,963</b>		<b>154,404,944</b>		<b>172,524,015</b>
<b>\$US Funds/Person in Malarious Areas</b>		<b>\$0.37</b>		<b>\$0.28</b>		<b>\$0.30</b>		<b>\$0.51</b>		<b>\$0.65</b>

Note: Funds/person derived only from countries reporting National Malaria Budget data; information incomplete.

... Information not available.

**TABLE 11:**

***Plasmodium falciparum* in the Americas, 1994 and 2004**

Countries	Years	Population at high risk as a proportion of the total population	<i>P. falciparum</i> Cases (% of total number of cases)	Deaths from Malaria	<i>P. falciparum</i> Drug Policy (in order of therapeutic lines)
Bolivia	1994	0.5% (34K / 7.0M)	4,700 13.8%	29	1) Quinine 7 days + Tetracycline 7; 2) Mefloquine.
	2004	4.6% (0.4M/9.2M)	700 4.7%	0	1) Artesunate and Mefloquine (since 2001)
Brazil	1994	2.3% (3.7M / 159M)	172,000 30.5%	413	1) Quinine 7days + Tetracycline 7; 2) Mefloquine; 3) Artemisinin.
	2004	0.8% (1.5M / 176.9M)	110,106 23.8%	90	1) Quinine + Doxycycline (since 1996)
Colombia	1994	8.4% (2.9M / 34.5M)	31,000 24.4%	81	1) Amodiaquine + Primaquine; 2) Sulfa + Pyrimethamine; 3) Quinine 7+ Tetracycline 7 days.
	2004	5.4% (2.5M / 45.3M)	44,437 38.0%	25	1) Amodiaquine + Sulfa-pyrimethamine (since1998)***
Ecuador	1994	7.6% (853K / 11.2M)	10,000 33.3%	67	1) Chloroquine + Primaquine; 2) Sulfa+Pyrimethamine.
	2004	9.2% (1.2M / 12.7M)	6,902 23.3%	...	1) Artesunate + Sulfa-pyrimethamine (since 2004)
French Guiana	1995	6.2% (9.1K / 147K)	4,100 97.6%	...	1) Quinine 3 days + Doxycyclin; 2) Halofantrine + Doxycyclin.
	2003	6.4% (10K / 157K)	2,437 80.2%	0	
Guyana	1994	6.5% (53K / 825K)	22,000 56.4%	150	1) Quinine 3 days+ Clindamycin; 2) Sulfa + Pyrimethamine.
	2004	12.2% (93K / 764K)	12,234 42.4%	8	1) Artemether-lumefantrine (since 2004)
Peru	1994	9.1% (2.1M / 23M)	21,000 17.2%	39	1) Quinine 3 days+ Tetracycline 7; 2) Sulfa + Pyrimethamine
	2001	6.2% (1.6M / 25.7M)	19,154* 22.3%	12	1) Artesunate + Sulfa-pyrimethamine (Pacific Coast) / Artesunate + Mefloquine (Amazon) (since 2001)
Suriname	1994	7.6% (32K / 418K)	4,300 91.5%	20	1) Sulfa + Pyrimethamine; 3) Quinine 3 days+ Clindamycin
	2004	10.2% (46K / 450K)	6,944 84.8%	...	1) Artemether-lumefantrine (since 2003)
Venezuela	1994	0.7% (143K / 21M)	3,300 24.1%	17	1) Chloroquine+Primaquine 2) Quinine 3 days+ Doxycycline 7
	2004	2.0% (512K / 26M)	4,620 9.9%	...	1) Artesunate + Mefloquine (since 2004)
<b>CRUDE MORTALITY RATE</b>					
Total 1994		3.4% (9.8 M / 289.9 M)	268,000 24.0%	816	8.3 per 100,000 exposed population
Total 2004		3.1% (7.9M / 297.2 M)	207,534 26.0%	135	1.7 per 100,000 exposed population

\*\*\* Mefloquine + Artesunate was recommended as 1st line for the Amazon Region of Colombia and as 2nd line of treatment for the rest of the country (since October 2004 but not yet official)