Dominican Republic

Dominican Republic has reduced the incidence of malaria by 58% compared to the year 2005, although the number of cases reported in 2011 was higher than that in 2000. A large part of these cases reported in Dominican Republic are actually imported from the neighbouring Haiti and other countries (36% in 2011). Ten deaths due to malaria were reported in 2011, two of these in cases reported from Haiti.

Malaria cases in the country are exclusively due to *Plasmodium falciparum*. The district of Dajabon in Dajabon province, along the border with Haiti, reported 25% of all autochthonous cases reported in the country in 2011. Dajabon along with the district of Independencia in Jimani, are the districts with the highest risk of malaria transmission in the country.

Anopheles albimanus is the only vector in the country. Chloroquine and Primaquine are used for treatment of both *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax*, the former still being sensitive to chloroquine. A 14 day treatment regimen is followed for *P. vivax*.

Coverage by indoor residual spraying (IRS) and insecticide treated bednets (ITNs) has increased in the last couple of years. Almost 70% of all cases were reported in 15-49 year age group, remaining almost at this level throughout the last decade.

Funding by the government has remained stable over the years, almost doubling in the year 2010 on account of the earthquake in the neighbouring Haiti. A Global Fund project also aids in malaria control, other than funding from AMI-RAVREDA.















