

Mexico

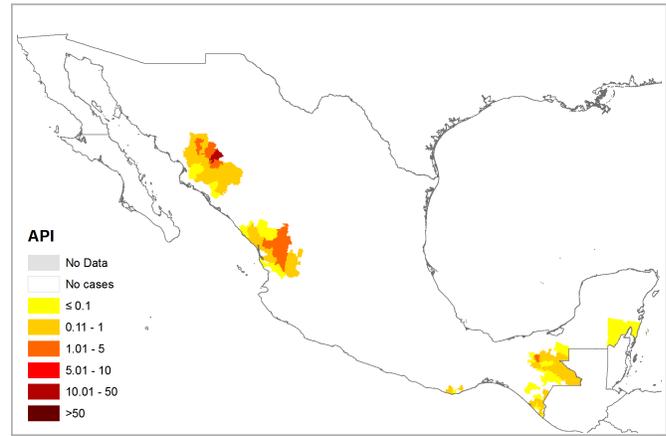
Mexico has decreased malaria incidence by 85% when compared to the year 2000, surpassing its Millennium Development Goal (MDG) for the year 2015. No deaths due to malaria have been reported in the country since 1998. No case of *Plasmodium falciparum* infection was reported in 2010 or 2011. The country is presently in the pre-elimination phase.

Malaria is localised to areas in Chiapas, along the border of Guatemala and two foci along the pacific coast in the northern parts of the country. In 2009, 119 districts reported one or more cases of malaria which reduced to 93 in 2010 and 87 in 2011. However, 23 districts have reported increase in one or more cases of malaria in 2011 when compared to 2009. *Anopheles pseudopunctipennis* and *A. albimanus* are the main vectors of malaria in the country.

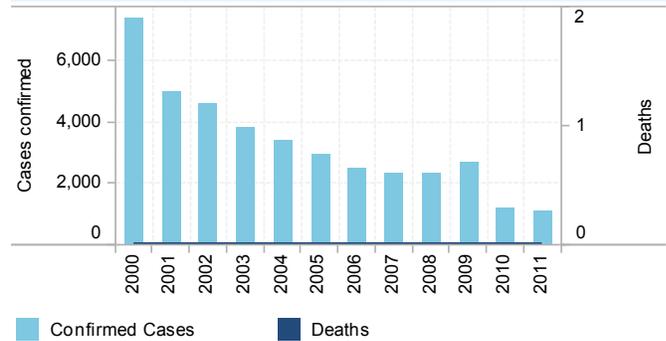
Chloroquine and primaquine are used for the treatment of both *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* infections. The proportion of cases in the age group of 15-49 years has increased steadily from 44% in 2003 to 54% in 2011.

Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is used for control of outbreaks and for houses with malaria cases. In 2010, 350 thousand long lasting insecticide treated bednets (LLINs) were distributed in the state of Chiapas, financed by the state government itself.

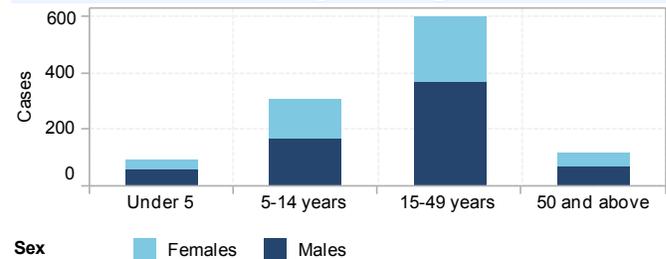
Malaria control is funded exclusively by the government. Funding has remained stable over the years.



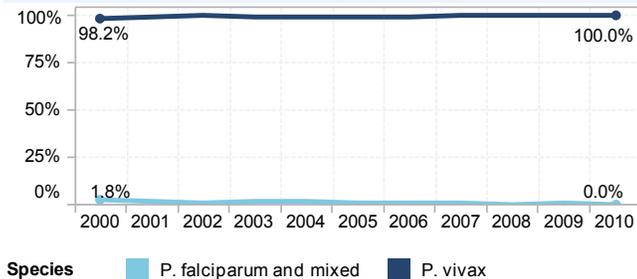
Mortality and morbidity due to malaria, 2000 - 2011



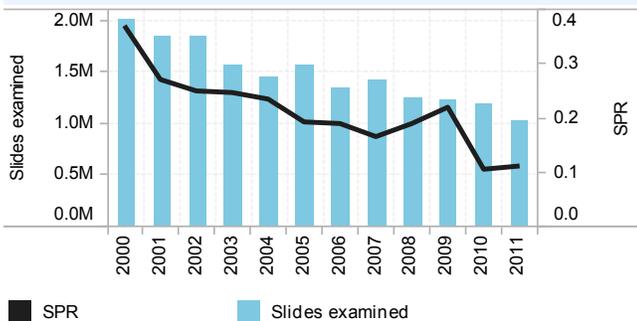
Malaria cases by sex and age, 2011



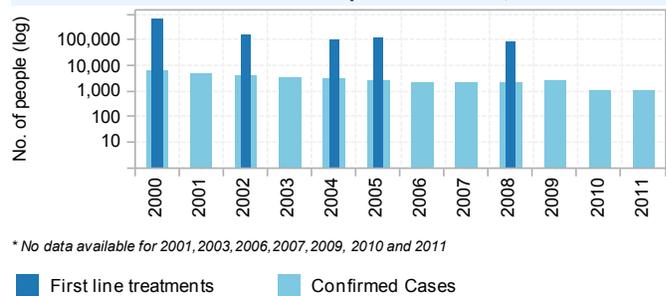
Percentage of malaria cases by species type, 2000 - 2011



Slides examined and SPR, 2000 - 2011

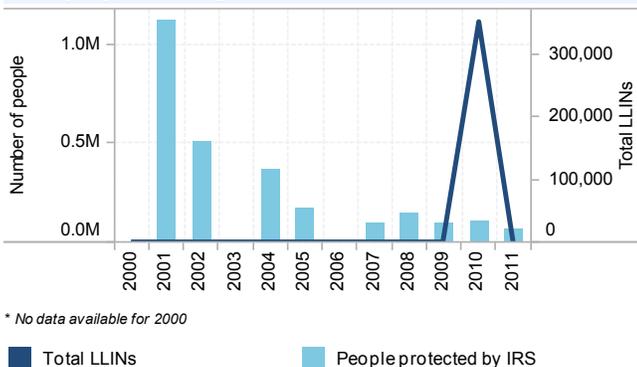


Confirmed malaria cases and patients treated, 2000 - 2011



* No data available for 2001, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011

People protected by IRS and LLINs distributed, 2000 - 2011



* No data available for 2000

Funding for malaria control, 2000 - 2011

