

## Paraguay

Paraguay has demonstrated a drastic decline in malaria incidence equaling a reduction of almost 99.9% when compared to the year 2000. No deaths due to malaria have been reported in the country since 2001. The country is presently in the pre-elimination phase.

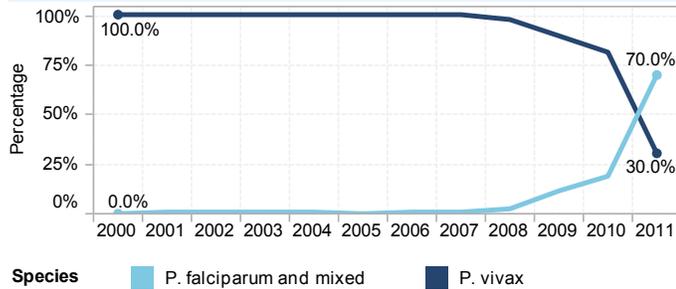
Out of the ten cases reported in 2011, 9 were imported. The only autochthonous case was reported in Itakyry district of the state of Alto Parana, the only state that is endemic for malaria. All cases of *P. falciparum* and mixed infections reported in the country are imported, most from African countries. The proportion of cases imported of all cases reported was 87%, 67% and 10% in 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. *Anopheles darlingi* and *A. albicans* are the malaria vectors in the country.

Artemether and lumefantrine is used for treatment of *P. falciparum* infections while chloroquine and primaquine is used for *P. vivax*. All *P. falciparum* cases were treated under medical supervision in a hospital in 2011. All cases reported in 2011 were in males, 15-49 year olds accounting for the most.

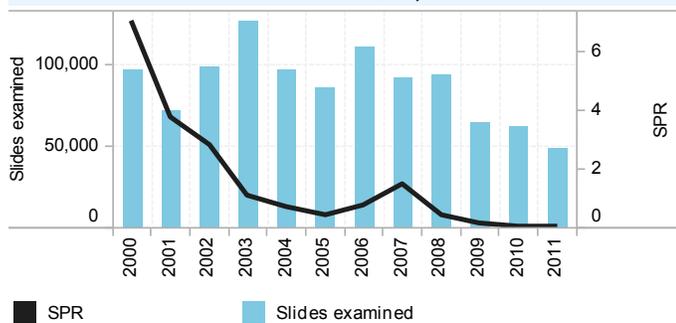
Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is used for malaria control. The IRS coverage has declined in recent years but was still adequate to protect more than 25000 people in 2011. Insecticide treated bednets (ITNs) are not used.

Malaria control is almost exclusively funded by the government. PAHO-WHO provided some funding in 2009-2010. Funding for malaria control increased over the years to peak in 2008, after which it has been declining.

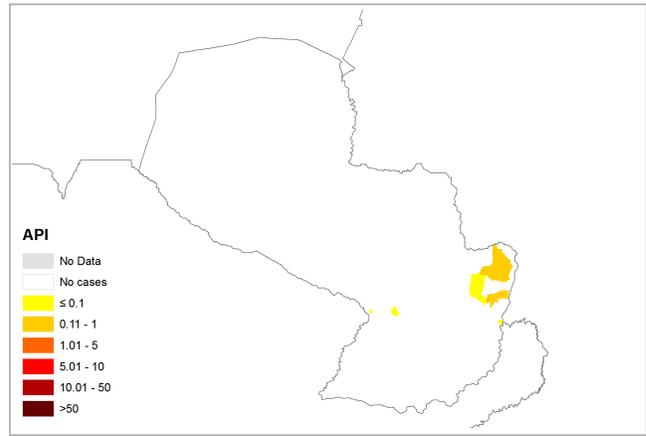
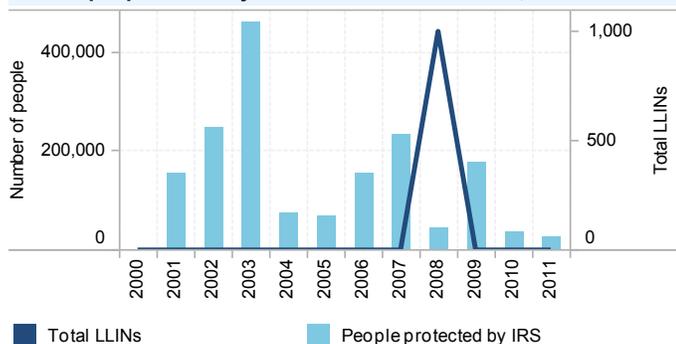
Percentage of malaria cases by species type, 2000 - 2011



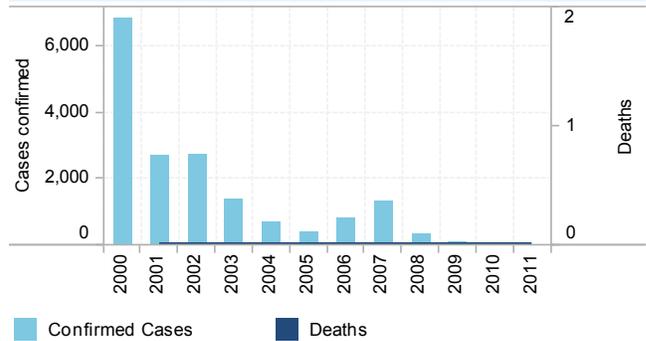
Slides examined and SPR, 2000 - 2011



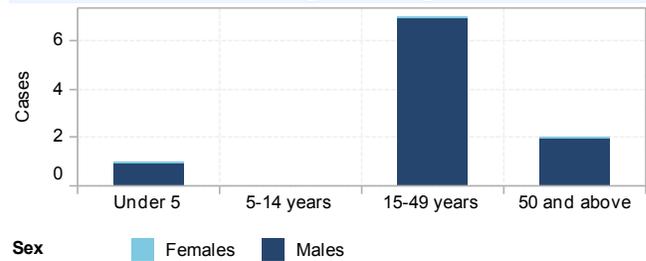
People protected by IRS and LLINs distributed, 2000 - 2011



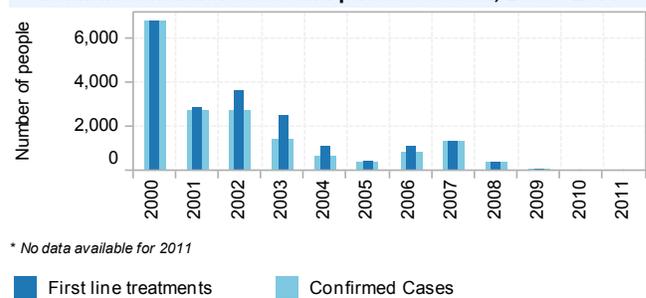
Mortality and morbidity due to malaria, 2000 - 2011



Malaria cases by sex and age, 2011



Confirmed malaria cases and patients treated, 2000 - 2011



\* No data available for 2011

Funding for malaria control, 2000 - 2011

