AMI (2001)
Amazon Malaria Initiative of the USAID
Financed by the President Malaria Initiative
Part of the South America Regional Infectious Diseases Program
Managed from USAID/PER
Participants: BOL, BRA, COL, ECU, GUY, PER, SUR, & VEN
Technical Partners

- CDC
- Links media
- Management science for Health
- PAHO / WHO
- Research Triangle Institute
- USAID
- US Pharmacopeia
**What do the partners do?**

1. Support drug procurement, storage & distribution
2. Evaluate drug quality
3. Provide equipment
4. Provide access to microscopic diagnosis & RDT;
5. Support integrated vector control
6. Promote the use of insecticide impregnated bednets,
7. Test insecticide resistance
8. Support epidemiological analysis of entomologic and human infection data
9. Support resistance surveillance in vivo & in vitro
10. Support identification of molecular markers of resistance
South American Network for Surveillance of Antimalarial Drugs
(Red amazonica de vigilancia de la resistencia a los antimalaricos: RAVREDA)

Funded by USAID & Managed by PAHO
Establishes the efficacy & safety of antimalarial drugs through testing sentinel sites
Promotes treatment policies based on scientific evidence
Accomplishments

• Created a multi-institutional / multinational/network for drug efficacy monitoring.
• Selected a drug combination as official policy
• Local assurance of treatment with quality drugs
• Countries use software that helps epidemiological analysis
• Malaria diagnosis improvement after strengthening training
• Has plans in place to improve QC / QA of diagnosis.
• RDT is being implemented
• Strategies for integrated vector control identified and implemented.
• Use of bednets promoted and monitored
Challenges

• Continuation of surveillance of resistance to antimalarial drugs in the Amazon countries, and consolidation of surveillance in Central America
• Health services for clinical management of non malaria febrile cases
• Strengthening of local structures to improve procurement, storage, distribution, and testing of the quality of drugs
• Increasing awareness of these issues as a matter of patient safety
• Improvement of procurement, storage, and distribution of insecticides as well as testing their quality
• Integration of epidemiology and entomology
• Incorporation of geographical information in the analysis of potential risks.
• Development of maps on insecticide resistant.
• Development of new ways of thinking for quality control of microscopic diagnosis
• Establishment a system of performance evaluation for microscopic examination
• Assure lot quality control of RDT
Enfermedades Emergentes
Evaluación del Desempeño, 2006

Paises participantes (11): Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Paraguay, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago, Uruguay, y Venezuela

A cada/u, se le envió una historia clínica y muestras de suero y slides sin colorear correspondientes a presuntos casos de malaria, dengue, fiebre amarilla, hanta virus y fiebre Q.

Acierto

**Malaria**

*Presuncion Clinica:* 100 %

*Diagnostico laboratorio:* 90 %

Les deseamos el mayor de los éxitos
1. Control de la Calidad ..........

i. Uso de reactivos de diagnóstico de calidad probada. Validación de los reactivos en el mercado por autoridad competente o asociación profesional autorizada;

ii. Aseguramiento de la calidad interna de los equipos; procedimientos; reactivos diagnósticos; y registros completos de todas las actividades, verificada por visitas periódicas de auditoría;

iii. Participación periódica en esquemas de evaluación del desempeño, con un tiempo de respuesta compatible con lo que se tarda en realizar el tamizaje de rutina;
iv. Capacitacion continua del personal; y

v. Visitas periodicas de inspeccion