French Guiana

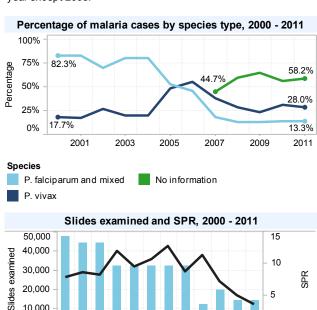
French Guiana has reduced the number of cases reported annually by 67% compared to the year 2000, the decline being more pronounced since 2007. Two deaths due to malaria were reported in the year 2011.

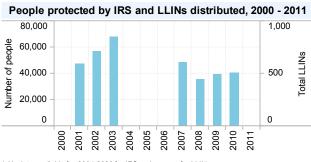
The proportion of cases due to Plasmodium falciparum and mixed infections has decreased steadily over the last decade. Rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) have been used for malaria diagnosis since 2007; information about parasite species of cases diagnosed by RDTs has not been available. Since 2008, more than 50% of all cases were detected by RDTs. Anopheles darlingi is the principal vector for malaria transmission.

Artemether and lumefantrine is used for treatment of P. falciparum cases while chloroquine and primaquine is used for P. vivax cases. No information about number of people treated by first line treatment was available for any year. The proportion of malaria cases in 15-49 year olds has increased steadily over the years from 60% in 2002 to 69% in 2009.

Indoor residual spraying (IRS) coverage has remained near constant over the years, although data for 2011 was not available. Insecticide treated bednets (ITNs) are used in the country but information is not available.

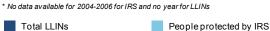
Malaria control in the country is financed exclusively by the government, however data about financing was not available for any year except 2008.





Slides examined

2009

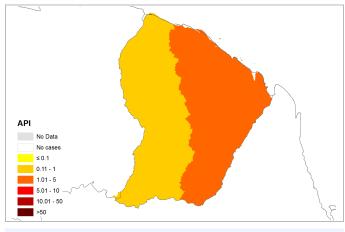


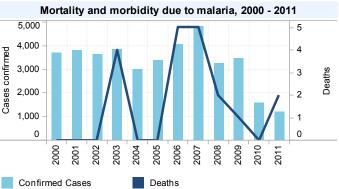
2004 2005 2006

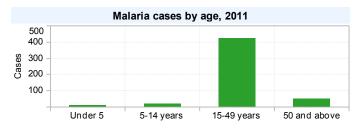
20.000

10,000

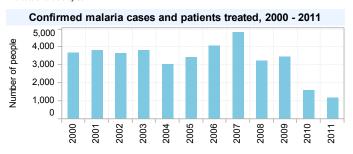
SPR





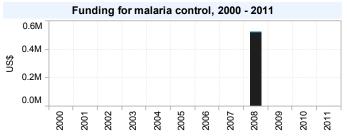


* No data available by sex



* No data available for patients treated from 2000-2011





* No data available for 2000-2007 and 2009-2011

