

El Salvador

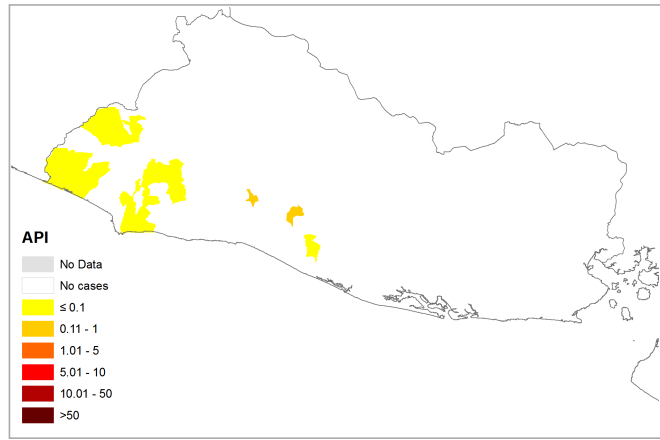
El Salvador has been reporting less than 50 cases annually since 2006, and reported only 15 cases in 2011. Of these 7 cases were imported from neighbouring countries. The country is presently in the phase of pre-elimination. The last death due to malaria in the country was reported in 1984 and no death in any case, autochthonous or imported, has been reported since.

Autochthonous cases of *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria have not been reported in the country since 1995, imported cases are still registered. In 2011 three cases due to *P. falciparum* were reported. *Anopheles albimanus* is the principal vector of malaria in the country.

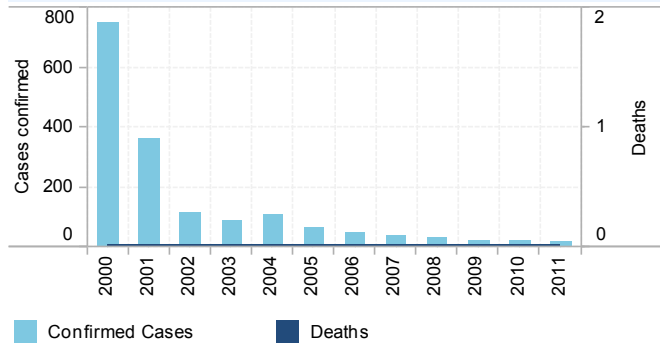
Most cases are reported in people in the 15-49 year age group, the proportion ranging from 60% to 88% of all cases from 2008 to 2011. In the same period, 55 to 70% of all cases were reported in males.

Chloroquine and primaquine are used for the treatment of both *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* cases. Indoor residual spraying (IRS) coverage has been decreasing in the country over the last few years. Insecticide treated bednets (ITNs) have not been used in the country for malaria control.

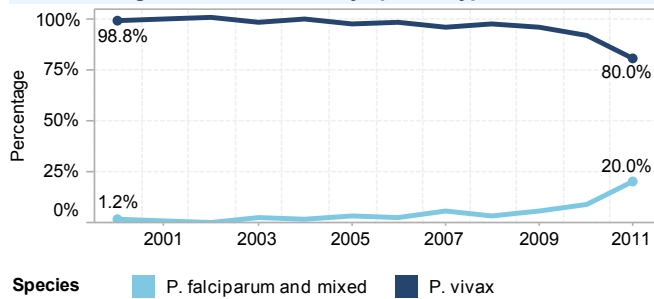
In 2011, a "Plan for Elimination of Malaria in El Salvador" was launched. Malaria control in the country is exclusively funded by the government, which has been increasing steadily at an average rate of 8.8% annually during 2000-2011 period. No data for funding of malaria control for the year 2010 was available.



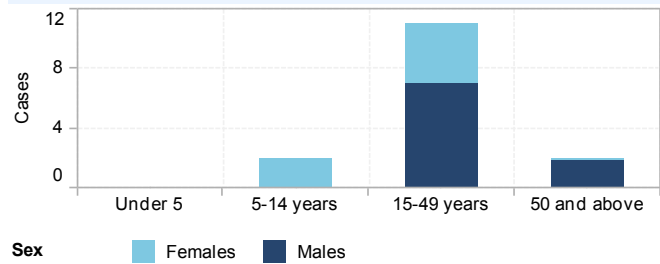
Mortality and morbidity due to malaria, 2000 - 2011



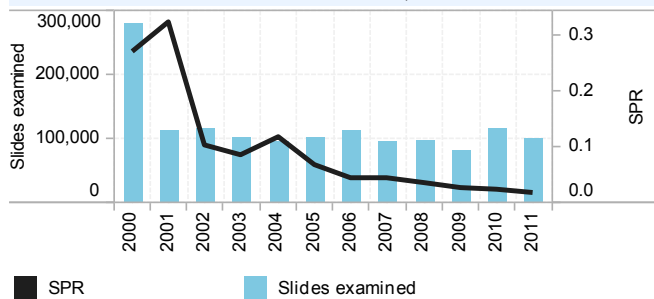
Percentage of malaria cases by species type, 2000 - 2011



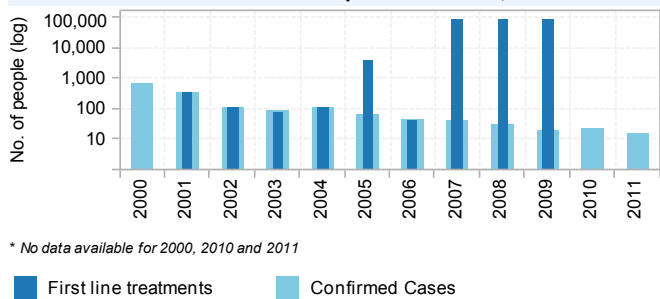
Malaria cases by sex and age, 2011



Slides examined and SPR, 2000 - 2011

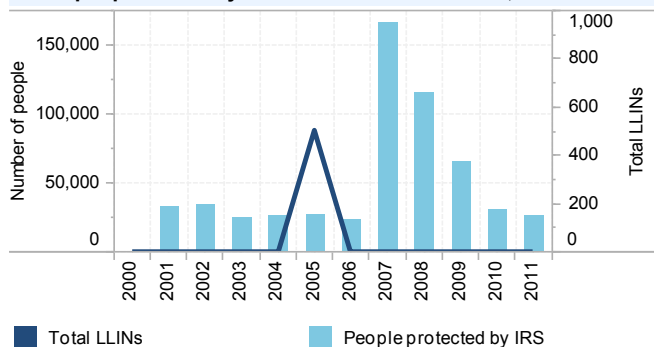


Confirmed malaria cases and patients treated, 2000 - 2011

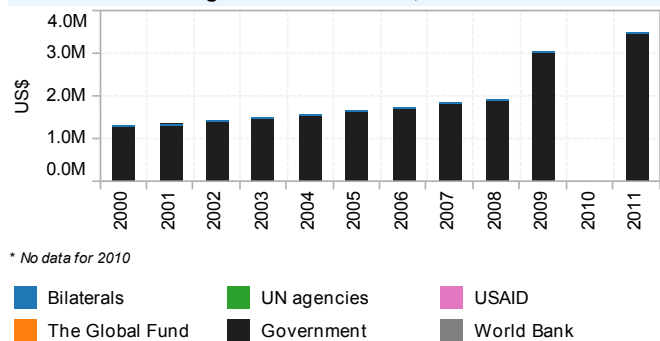


* No data available for 2000, 2010 and 2011

People protected by IRS and LLINs distributed, 2000 - 2011



Funding for malaria control, 2000 - 2011



* No data for 2010