

# ***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**
- 11. Support dissemination of information & Etc.,Etc., Etc.**

**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**

## ***Evaluacion del Desempeño, 2006***

**Países 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 exitos



# **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**