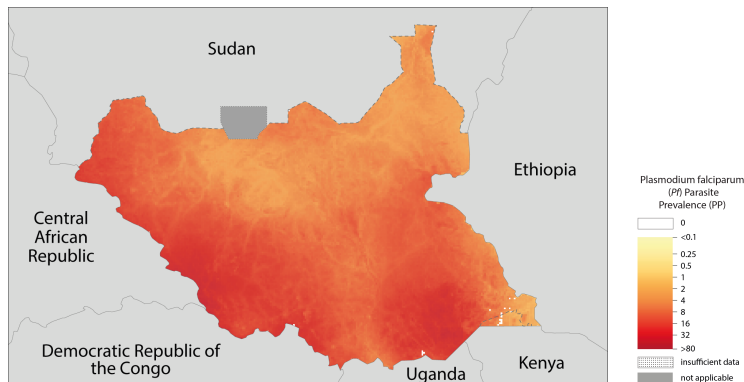


South Sudan

African Region



I. Epidemiological profile

| | | | | |
|---|-------|-----|---|--|
| Population (UN Population Division) | 2017 | % | Parasites and vectors | |
| High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population) | 12.6M | 100 | Major plasmodium species: | Pfalciparum: 100 (%) , Pvivax: (%) |
| Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population) | 0 | - | Major anopheles species: | <i>An. gambiae</i> , <i>An. arabiensis</i> , <i>An. funestus</i> , <i>An. nili</i> |
| Malaria free (0 cases) | 0 | - | Reported confirmed cases (health facility): | 1 488 005 |
| Total | 12.6M | - | Confirmed cases at community level: | 0 |
| | | | Confirmed cases from private sector: | - |
| | | | Reported deaths: | 3483 |
| | | | Estimated cases: | 1.8M [1.1M, 2.8M] |
| | | | Estimated deaths: | 6.1K [5.2K, 6.9K] |

II. Intervention policies and strategies

| Intervention | Policies/Strategies | Yes/No | Year adopted | Antimalaria treatment policy | Medicine | Year adopted |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--------------|---|----------------|------------------------|
| ITN | ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge | Yes | 2008 | First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria | AS+AQ | 2006 |
| | ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups | Yes | 2008 | First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i> | AS+AQ | 2006 |
| IRS | IRS is recommended | Yes | 2006 | For treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i> | AL | 2006 |
| | DDT is used for IRS | - | - | Treatment of severe malaria | AM; AS; QN | 2004 |
| Larval control | Use of Larval Control | Yes | 2012 | Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i> | AS+AQ+PQ | - |
| IPT | IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy | Yes | 2006 | Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i> | | |
| Diagnosis | Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test | Yes | 2014 | Type of RDT used | Pf only | |
| | Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector | Yes | 2005 | Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %) | Medicine | Year |
| Treatment | ACT is free for all ages in public sector | Yes | 2006 | Min | Median | Max |
| | The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs) | This is banned in South Sudan | - | Follow-up | No. of studies | Species |
| Surveillance | Single dose of primaquine (0.25 mg base/kg) is used as gametocidal medicine for <i>P. falciparum</i> | No | - | Resistance status by insecticide class (2010-2017) and use of class for malaria vector control (2017) | | |
| | Primaquine is used for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i> | No | - | Insecticide class | Years | (%) sites ¹ |
| | G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine | No | - | Carbamates | - | - |
| | Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken | No | - | Organochlorines | - | - |
| | System for monitoring of adverse reaction to antimalarials exists | No | - | Organophosphates | - | - |
| | ACD for case investigation (reactive) | No | - | Pyrethroids | - | - |
| | ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active) | No | - | | | |
| | Mass screening is undertaken | No | - | | | |
| | Uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> cases routinely admitted | No | - | | | |
| | Uncomplicated <i>P. vivax</i> cases routinely admitted | No | - | | | |
| Case and foci investigation undertaken | No | - | | | | |
| Case reporting from private sector is mandatory | No | - | | | | |

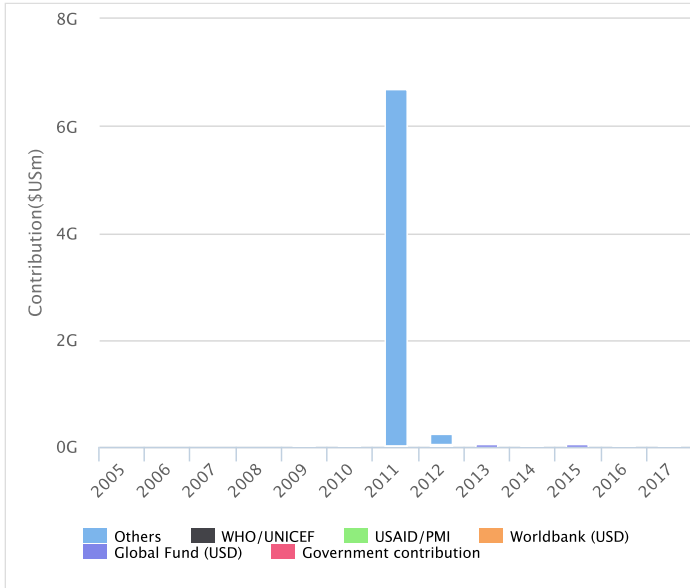
¹Percent of sites for which resistance confirmed and total number of sites that reported data (n)

²Principal vectors that exhibited resistance

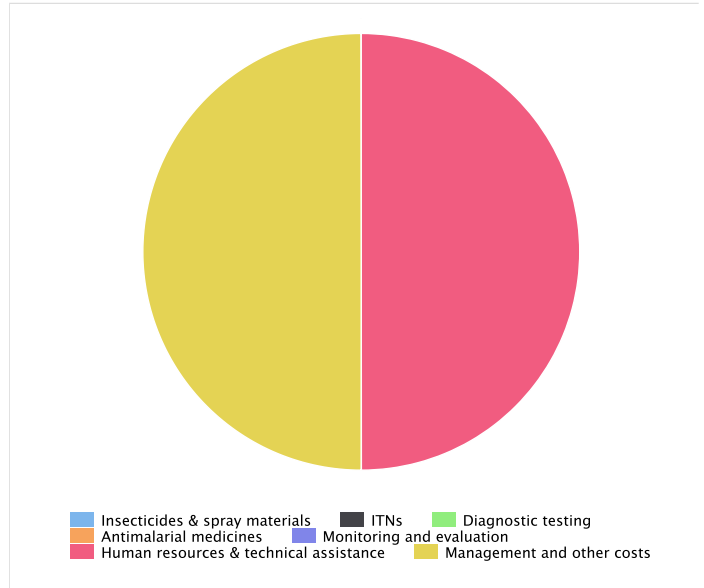
³Class used for malaria vector control in 2017

III. Charts

Sources of financing

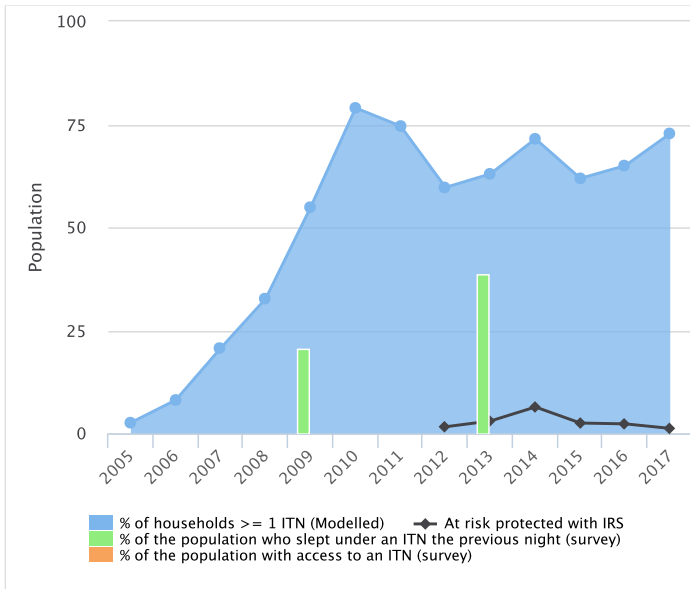


Government expenditure by intervention in 2017

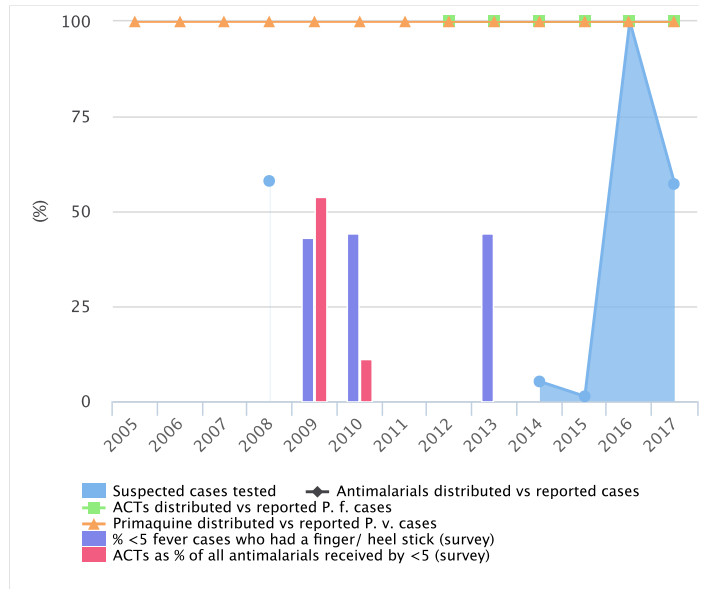


IV. Coverage

Coverage of ITN and IRS

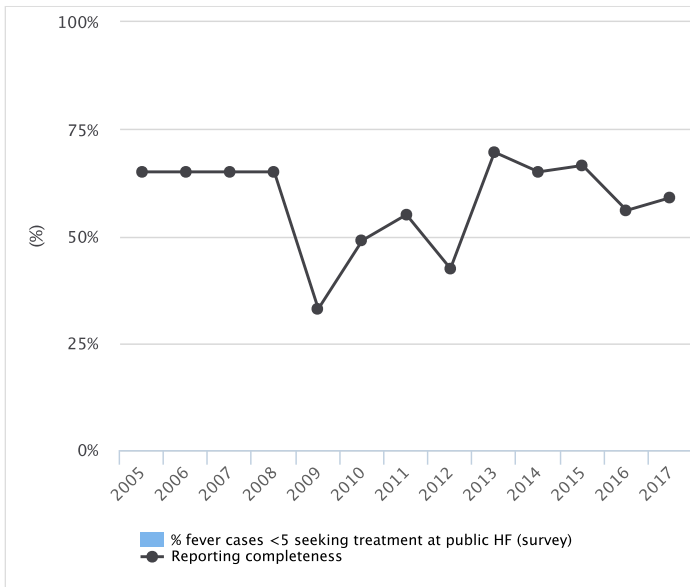


Cases tested and treated in public sector

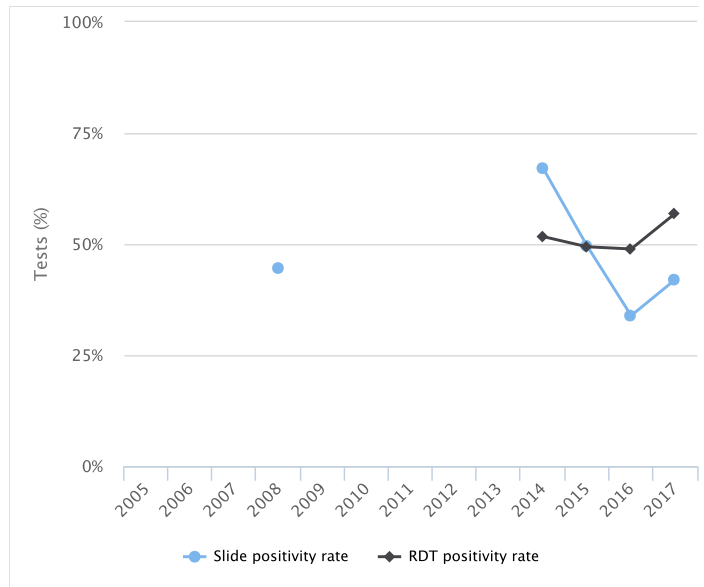


V. Impact

Cases treated

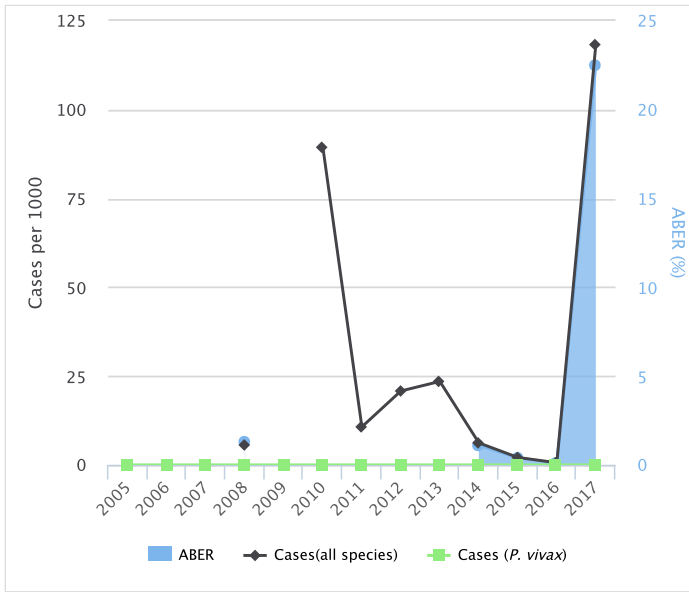


Test positivity

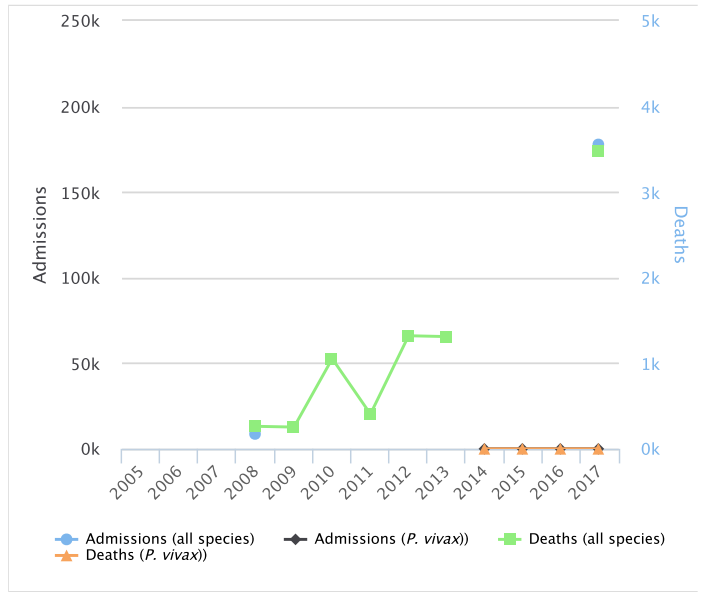


V. Impact

Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



Malaria admissions and deaths



World Malaria Report 2018