

Stratification and sub-national tailoring for

ITNS: Results of applying the methods in Ghana



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National Malaria Elimination Programme-Ghana

Outline

- Malaria Burden
- Malaria Vector Control in Ghana
- Stratification
- Results of Stratification
- Way forward/Conclusion

Malaria Burden (1/3)

• In 2022, there were an estimated 249 million cases of malaria worldwide with 608 000 deaths

- The WHO African Region carries a disproportionately high share of the global malaria burden accounting for 94% of all malaria cases and 95% death (WHO 2022)
- Children aged under 5 years accounted for 76% of malaria deaths in African region (WHO 2023)

Malaria Burden (2/3)

- Ghana is a malaria endemic country (one of the 11 HBHI countries)
 - Entire population of 30.8 million (2021 census data) is at risk of malaria
 - ^o Under-five mortality rate: 52/1,000 live births (2017 MHS)
 - Parasite Prevalence 8.6% (GDHS 2022)
 - $_{\circ}$ 0.4 % of in-patients deaths

 Three ecological zones with varied malaria transmission pattern

Malaria Burden (2/3)

Economic cost

- Highest disease expenditure- NHIS
- GDP reduction by 0.25 6%

Major vector species:

An. gambiae, An. funestus, An. arabiensis & An stephensi

Major Plasmodium species: Plasmodium falciparum - 96.3%; P.
malariae – 1.6%; P. ovale – 1.0%

Results from surveys - Malaria parasite prevalence



Percentage of children age 6-59 months who tested positive for malaria by microscopy by region, 2011-2022; Source: GDHS/MIS

Malaria Vector Control Interventions in Ghana





Targeted

Larval Source

Management



Entomological

Surveillance

ITN Distribution



Stratification exercise (1/6)

- Strategic information is used for decision making of Vector Control interventions in Ghana
- This involves implementation of appropriate, entomological context-specific interventions, to maximize impact.
- This focuses on ensuring systems are in place to obtain the requisite data set to enable decision on the available tools, appropriate for a particular district
 - Stratification exercise
 - Epidemiology data on disease burden
 - Entomology and Insecticide resistance data
- Choosing the appropriate intervention amidst limited options
 - Where to put which tool is based on intensity of disease
 - Not to put two main interventions in place

Stratification exercise (2/6)



Stratification exercise (3/6)



Intervention Mix for NMESP, 2024-2028



CM+IPTp+LLINs CM+IPTp+LLINs+MV CM+IPTp+LLINs+LSM CM+IPTp+LLINs+LSM+MV CM+IPTp+PDMC+IRS+MV+IPTSc CM+IPTp+PDMC+IRS+LSM+MV+IPTSc CM+IPTp+PDMC+LLINs+MV+IPTSc CM+IPTp+PDMC+LLINs+LSM+MV+IPTSc

Stratification exercise (4/6)

- The following considerations are made for subnational tailoring of the types of ITNs:
 - Burden of disease per district
 - Stratification exercise
 - Surveys
 - Ghana Demographic Health Survey (GDHS)
 - Malaria Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

- Change in burden between previous and current stratification
- Rural/urban
- Type of ITN received in previous exercise
- Quantities available to the country/cost



Stratification exercise (5/6)



Stratification exercise (6/6)



Map of Ghana showing distribution of different types of ITNs per district for mass campaign, 2021/2024



ITN type for 2024 Mass Campaign



Results - 2021 ITN Mass Campaign



Conclusion

- The country has made remarkable progress in decisions concerning the kind of ITNs
 - Active approach to resistance issues
 - Not a one size fit all approach to net placement
- Inspite of the fact that this can be logistics nightmare, the country is able to go round this with early planning and dutiful human resource
- The country looks forward to in addition to this achievement,
 - being able to actively decide on the type of net material that is procured will result in comensurate usage coverages
 - Eventually have susceptiblity increased in areas of high resistance

Followus





THANK YOU