



# Malaria in Pregnancy Working Group

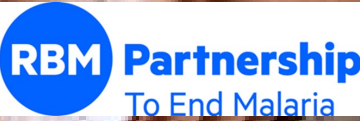


Photo: Kate Holt, Jhpiego, Madagascar



# PURPOSE OF MIP WG

The purpose of the **Malaria in Pregnancy Working Group (MiPWG)** is to align RBM partners on best practices and lessons learned in MiP programming to help achieve higher coverage of MiP interventions globally.

Promotes and supports WHO strategy to control MiP:

- Insecticide treated bed net use (ITN)
- Effective case management
- Intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) in areas of moderate to high malaria transmission



# MiP AT A GLANCE

In 2019:

- **11.6 million** pregnancies exposed to malaria infection in moderate and high transmission countries in sub-Saharan Africa
- **822,000** infants born with low birthweight
- **164,000** stillbirths; accounting for 20% of all stillbirths in sub-Saharan Africa
- **52%** of pregnant women sleep under an ITN
- **34%** of eligible pregnant women received the recommended 3+ doses of IPTp



*WHO World Malaria Report, 2020*

# AREAS OF FOCUS

- Aligning RBM partners on **best practices** and **lessons learned** to increase coverage of MiP interventions globally
- Advocacy through the development of **key tools** and **products** targeting policy makers and program managers
- Supporting **research** and documentation of best practices and lessons learned
- Coordination and **collaboration** with other RBM mechanisms
- Promoting **partnership** between reproductive health and malaria control programs
- Supporting **Call to Action for IPTp** to achieve higher coverage



**INVEST IN FUTURE GENERATIONS  
PROTECT MOTHERS  
AND THEIR UNBORN BABIES  
FROM MALARIA**

**SUPPORT THE CALL TO ACTION**  
[WWW.ROLLBACKMALARIA.ORG](http://WWW.ROLLBACKMALARIA.ORG)  
**#DefeatMIP**



**ROLL BACK  
MALARIA**  
PARTNERSHIP

# Recent Key MiP Milestones



2012

- WHO recommends 3+ doses of IPTp with SP

2015

- Call to Action to increase IPTp coverage through Roll Back Malaria MiP Working Group

2016

- WHO recommends 8 ANC contacts

2019

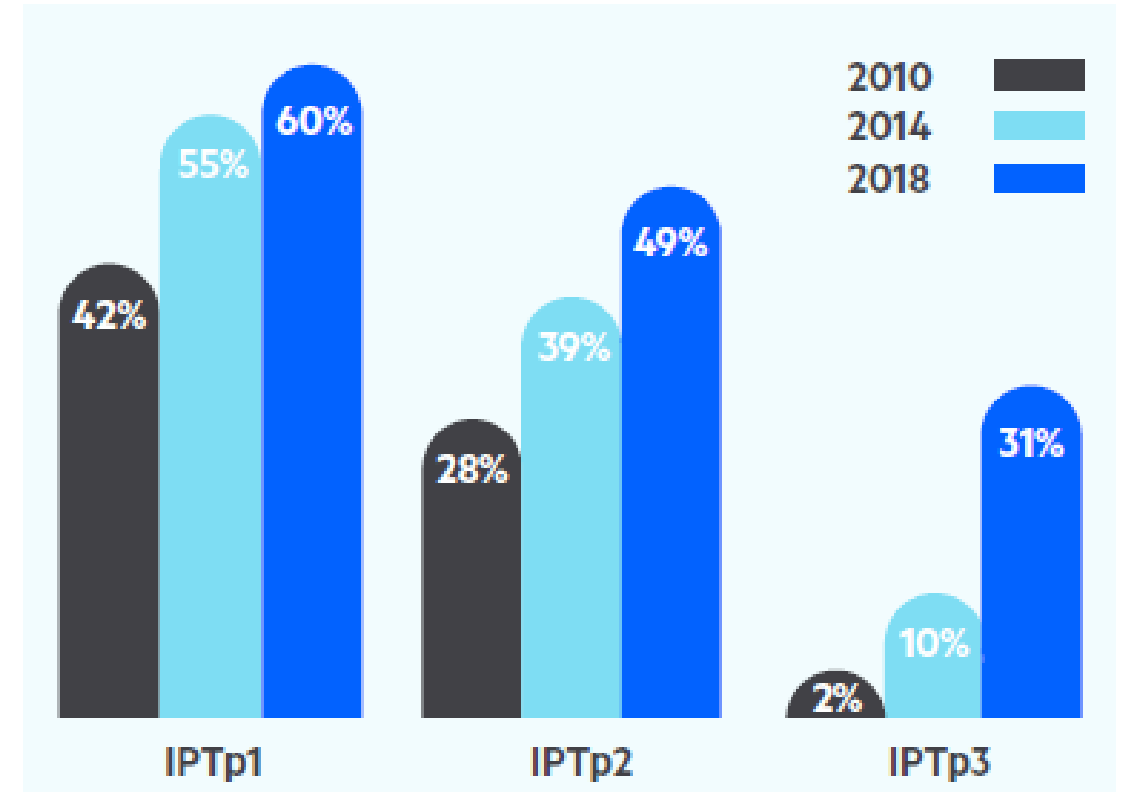
- SP added to WHO Essential Medicines list

2020

- 5th Anniversary/Renewed Call to Action for IPTp

# Call to Action: Speed Up, Scale Up IPTp!

- Review progress since 2015 IPTp Call to Action
- Emphasize importance of sustained attention to IPTp, including SP stocks
- Garner support & foster coordination between malaria and MCH networks
- Encourage innovation around ANC and IPTp
- Highlight importance of IPTp/ANC service continuity during COVID-19



# 2020-2021 Call to Action rolling campaign

## 2020

- October: official launch
  - RBM Media Briefing
- November: ASTMH MiP innovations symposium

## 2021

- March: International Women's Day
- April: World Malaria Day
- July: Zero Malaria Starts with Me 3<sup>rd</sup> anniversary
- October: International Day of the Girl
- November: ASTMH
- Universal Health Coverage Day



Roman et al. *Malar J* (2019) 18:372  
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12936-019-3004-7>

Malaria Journal

REVIEW

Open Access

Determinants of uptake of intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy: a review

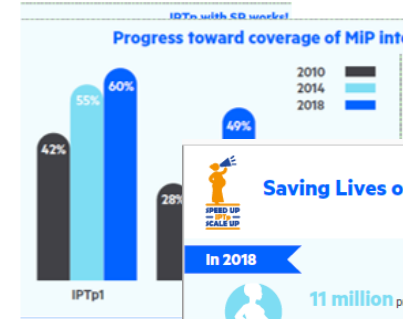
Elaine Roman<sup>1\*</sup>, Kristin Andrejko<sup>2</sup>, Kristin Erin Ferenchick<sup>4</sup> and Julie R. Gutman<sup>5</sup>

### Abstract

Malaria in pregnancy (MIP) contributes to preventable treatment during pregnancy reviews and performed a literature search reproductive health (RH) policies may be a persistent problem. Quality improvement countries. Community engagement effort be addressed at country level to improve

**Keywords:** Malaria, Pregnancy, Intermittent

**Renewing the Call to Action**  
*Act now to Save Lives: Increase IPTp Coverage!*



The Roll Back Malaria – Malaria in Pregnancy Working Group calls on the malaria and maternal and child health communities to multiply their efforts further to make intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy a reality.

### Saving Lives of Pregnant Women and Newborns in the Fight Against Malaria



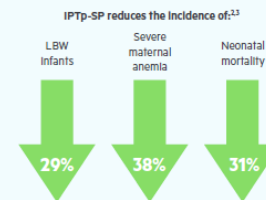
In 2018

- 11 million pregnant women were exposed to malaria in sub-Saharan Africa; in 20 high burden countries, at least 30% of women were exposed<sup>1</sup>
- In 20 high-burden countries, more than 40% of pregnant women experienced maternal anemia.<sup>1</sup>
- MIP resulted in nearly 900,000 LBW infants (<2,500 gm),<sup>1</sup> putting them at significantly higher risk than normal birthweight infants.

To prevent malaria in pregnancy, the World Health Organization recommends:<sup>4,5</sup>

- A minimum of eight contacts with the health system
- Prompt diagnosis and effective treatment of MIP<sup>6</sup>
- Consistent use of ITNs before, during, and after pregnancy
- Provision of quality-assured SP initiated early in the 2nd trimester<sup>7</sup>

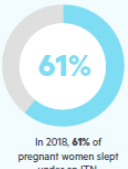
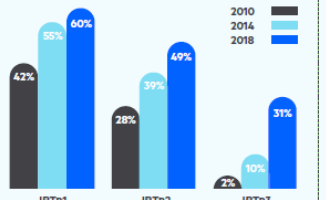
### IPTp with SP works!



Scaling up MIP interventions can reduce asymptomatic malaria, contributing to malaria elimination.

IPTp-SP can protect against curable sexually transmitted and reproductive tract infections.

### Progress toward coverage of MIP interventions<sup>1</sup>



ANC, antenatal care; IPTp-SP, Intermittent preventive treatment with sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine; ITN, Insecticide-treated net; LBW, low birthweight; MIP, malaria in pregnancy

# Join the IPTp Call to Action!

**What can  
YOU do to  
help  
increase  
IPTp?**

Join our  
webinars  
and  
events!

Share the  
Call to  
Action  
tools and  
products!

Support  
our social  
media  
efforts!



# MiP in the time of COVID-19



## Guia prático para a implementação de intervenções antipalúdicas relativas à malária na gravidez e cuidados de saúde pré-natais durante a pandemia de COVID-19

Última atualização: 15 de abril de 2020

Os países devem priorizar os serviços de saúde essenciais durante o surto de COVID-19.<sup>i</sup> Todas as mulheres devem ter acesso a cuidados de saúde pré-natais (ANC) seguros e de alta qualidade, incluindo a serviços de malária na gravidez (MiP), tais como redes mosquiteiras tratadas com inseticidas (ITN),<sup>ii</sup> a gestão rápida e eficaz de casos de malária e, se aplicável, a tratamentos preventivos intermitentes (IPTp) com sulfadoxina-pirimetamina (SP).<sup>i,iii</sup> Reconhecendo que, neste momento e em muitos locais, a malária é mais comum do que a COVID-19 e que, se não for tratada, pode causar um alto nível de mortalidade, a continuidade dos serviços e a garantia da proteção dos aspectos fundamentais em ambientes onde existam mecanismos alternativos de forma a manter os d



## Conseils pratiques pour la mise en œuvre d'interventions antipaludiques pendant les soins prénatals pendant la pandémie de COVID-19

Dernière mise à jour : 15 avril 2020

Les pays doivent accorder la priorité aux services de santé essentiels pendant la flambée de COVID-19.<sup>i</sup> Toutes les femmes doivent avoir accès à des consultations prénatales (CPN) sûres et de haute qualité, y compris au traitement antipaludique pendant la grossesse (PPG) - moustiquaires imprégnées d'insecticide (MII),<sup>ii</sup> prise en charge des cas rapide et efficace et, le cas échéant, traitement préventif intermittent (TPIp) à la sulfadoxine-pyriméthamine (SP).<sup>i,iii</sup> Reconnaissant qu'à l'heure actuelle, dans de nombreux contextes où le paludisme est plus fréquent que COVID-19 et que, si non traité, peut compromettre l'assurance de la protection des patients, la continuité des services et la garantie de la protection des patients et des travailleurs de la santé sont tous



## Practical Guidance for Delivery of Malaria in Pregnancy Interventions through Antenatal Care during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Last updated: April 15, 2020

Countries should prioritize essential health services during the COVID-19 outbreak.<sup>i</sup> All women should have access to safe, high-quality antenatal care (ANC), including malaria in pregnancy (MiP) services— insecticide-treated nets (ITNs),<sup>ii</sup> prompt and effective malaria case management, and, where applicable, intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) with sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP).<sup>i,iii</sup> Recognizing that at present, in many places, malaria is more common than COVID-19 and, if untreated, can cause high mortality, continuity of services and assuring protection of patients and health workers are key in settings where both malaria and COVID-19 occur. In cases where ANC services are disrupted, it is vital that countries consider alternative mechanisms that maintain global and national guidelines.



U.S. President's Malaria Initiative





**THANK YOU!**



Photo: Kate Holt, Jhpiego, Cameroon





# IPTp Call to Action focus

## Advocacy

- Updated MiP infographic
- MiP video

## Evidence review

- MiP program status & country profiles
- Exploration of innovations/C-IPTp

## Tools & Resources

- MiP OTSS+ Checklist tool
- MiP M&E Brief

## Commodities

- Quality assurance
- Manufacturer diversification

