

Thailand Surveillance for elimination — experience and results

34th Meeting of RBM partnership Surveillance, Monitoring, and Evaluation Reference Group 22 May 2023

Division of Vector-Borne Diseases

Department of Disease Control

Ministry of Public Health

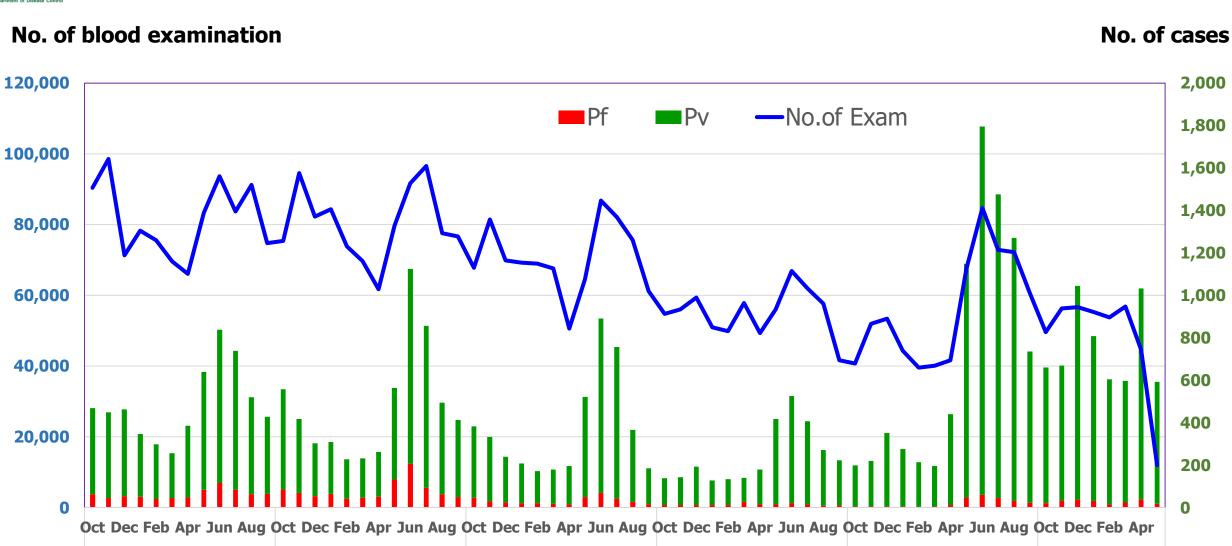
Thailand

Outline Osapo Department of Disease Control Osapo Department of Disease Control Osapo Department of Disease Control

- Current malaria situation
- Thailand surveillance system
 - Surveillance system for malaria elimination
 - Case-based online surveillance system
 - Utilization of surveillance data for programmatic actions
 - Area stratification
 - Situation/Outbreak detection
 - Interventions monitoring (1-3-7 strategy, iDES, and vector control)
 - Planning
 - Mobile technology for mHealth application
- Challenges and way forwards



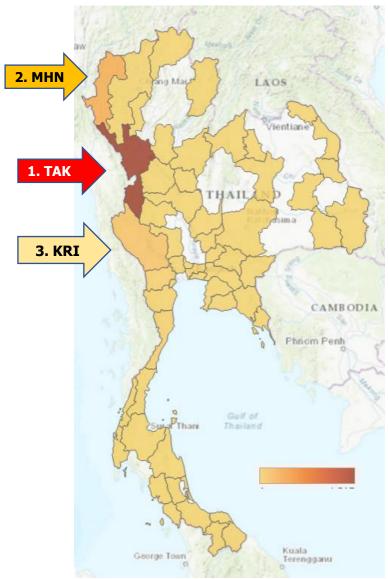
Monthly Malaria Cases and Tests, FY 2018-2023



Source: malaria online 20 May23



Current Malaria Situation, FY2023 (Oct22-May23)



- ▶ 6,792 malaria cases, 2.1 times higher than the same period of last year (3,176 cases in 2022)
- Majority of cases were clustered at the Thai-Myanmar border
- > 42% Thai cases, 17% migrant 1, and 41% migrant 2
- > 92% P. vivax (6,242 cases), 3.5% P. falciparum (235 cases) and 3.2% P. knowlesi (218 cases)
- > 68% were male
- > 72% aged 15 years and over (28% under 15 years -> school-aged children)
- > **39% indigenous cases** (2,516 cases)
- 3 deaths (2 vivax and 1 falciparum)
- 579 active foci, 1.4 times higher than the same period of last year (411 active foci in 2022)

Source: malaria online 20 May 23



National Malaria Elimination Strategy, 2017-2026

Targets:

2024: Thailand is **free** from malaria

2023: Pf Elimination

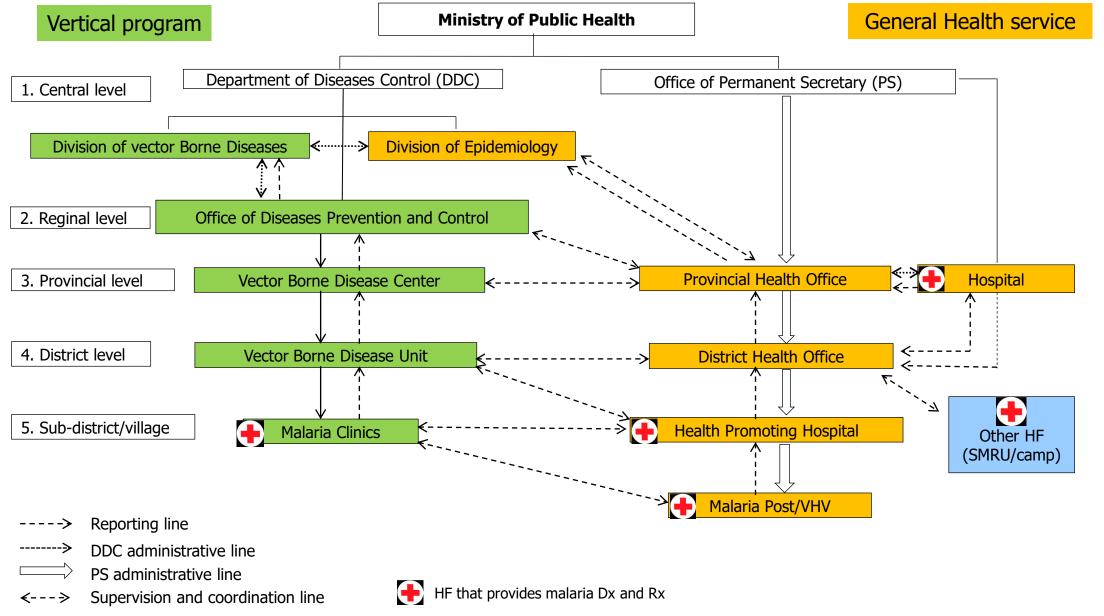
New interventions, 2021

- Prevention of reintroduction (PoR)
- Outbreak response
- Pf elimination
- School based intervention
- People centered approach (VHVs)

Real-time notification/ Research studies and investigation/response application of research (1-3-7 strategy) findings Improving Dx and Rx at HPHs MPs/BMPs/MCs Develop Intensifying ACD **Accelerate** appropriate Increasing ITN coverage malaria innovative (1 net: 2 persons) elimination measures and models · iDES **Monitoring and Evaluation Establish Promote** national and community BCC international capacity Enforcing national Community collaboration building and international participation policies & implementation Enhancing investment and resource sharing

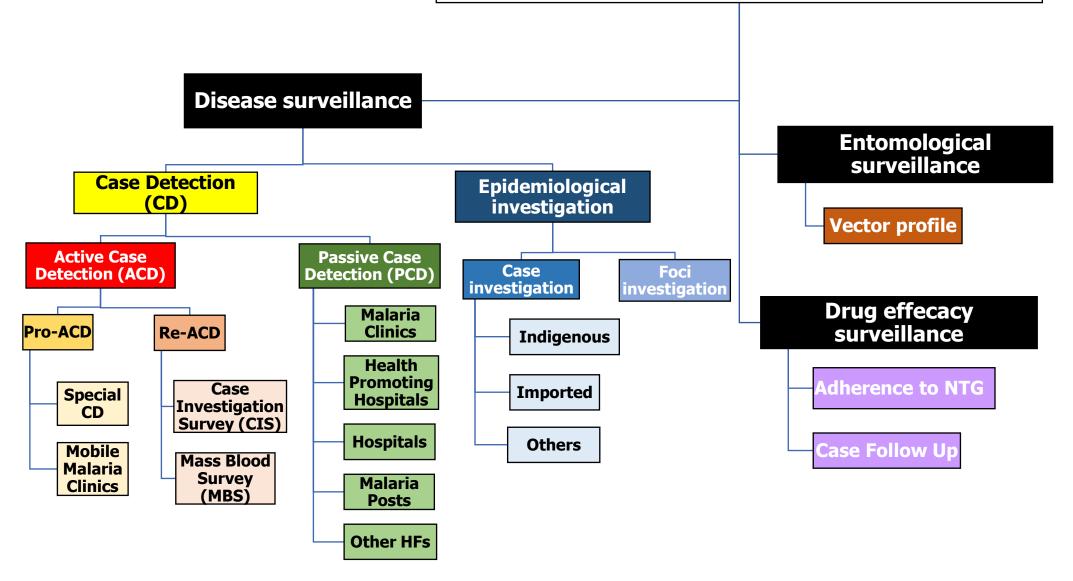


Thailand Malaria Elimination Organization







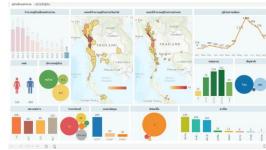




Thailand's malaria online surveillance system

- Nearly real-time information (case-based online system) includes:
 - Malaria situation & epidemic detection
 - 1-3-7 strategy monitoring
 - Vector control and entomological survey
 - Integrated drug efficacy surveillance (iDES)
 - Supply chain management (PSM)
 - Local fund contribution for malaria

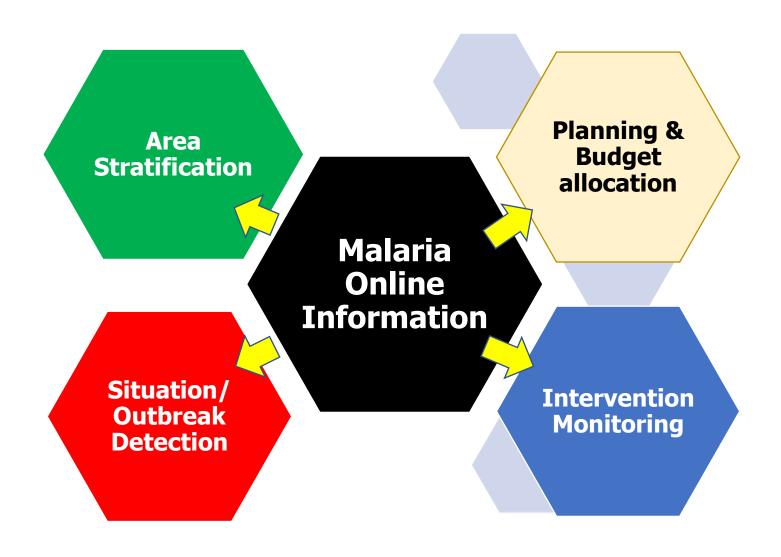
http://malaria.ddc.moph.go.th

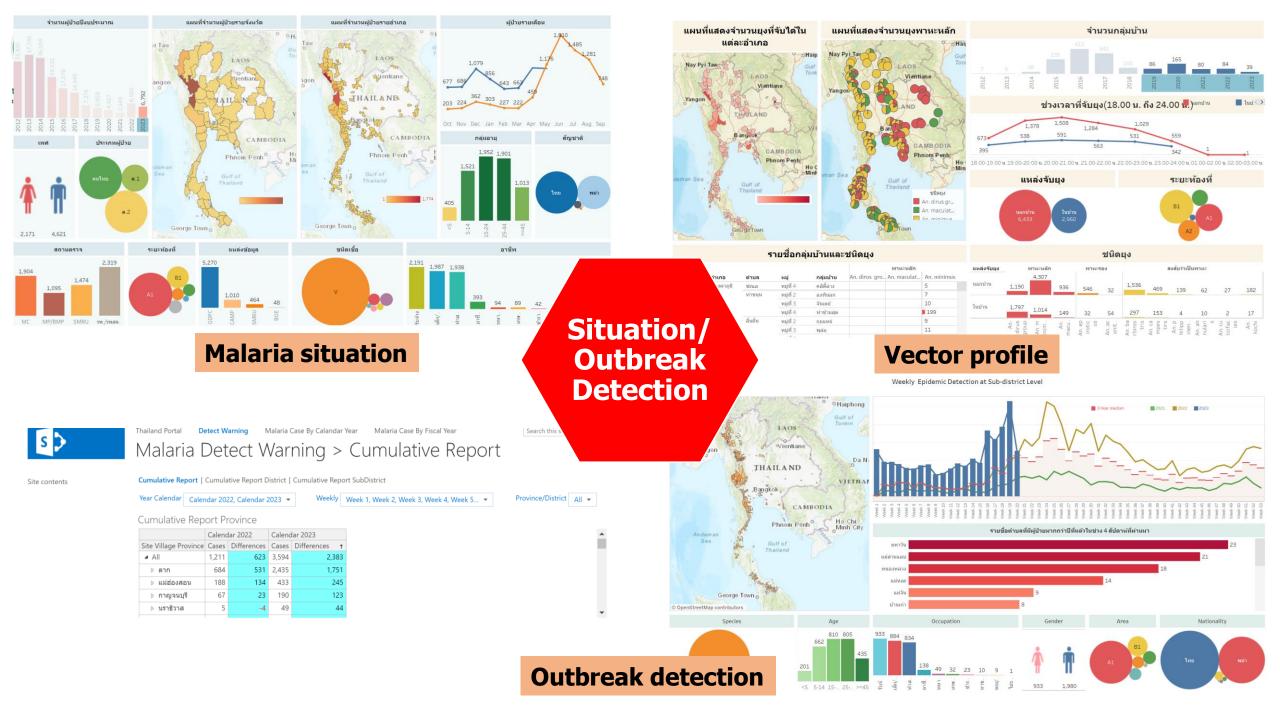






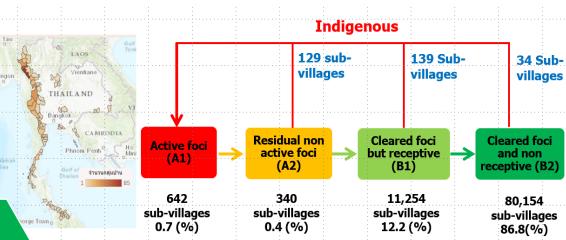
Utilization of Malaria Surveillance Data for Programmatic Actions





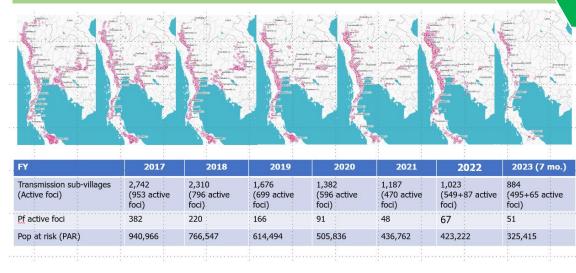
Case classification 16,000 14,000 12,000 10,000 8,000 2,000 2023 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 (7 mo.) ■ Indigenous 8,781 4,238 3,827 3,145 2,124 3,774 2,382 ■ Imported 3,980 2,203 1,652 1,142 709 4,663 3,576 1... . 3 3 3 36 52 Unclassified 267 237 59 45 10 2 Uninvestigated 1,920 695 317 92 92 17 282 ■ Uninvestigated □ Unclassified ■ Others ■ Imported ■ Indigenous

Foci classification



Area Stratification

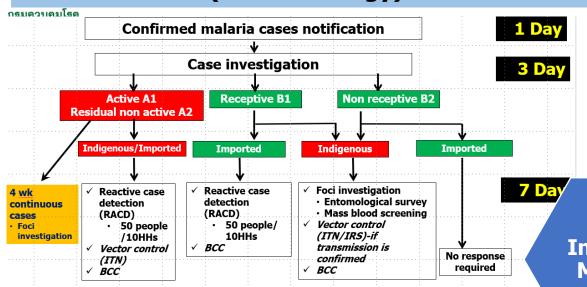
Active foci mapping



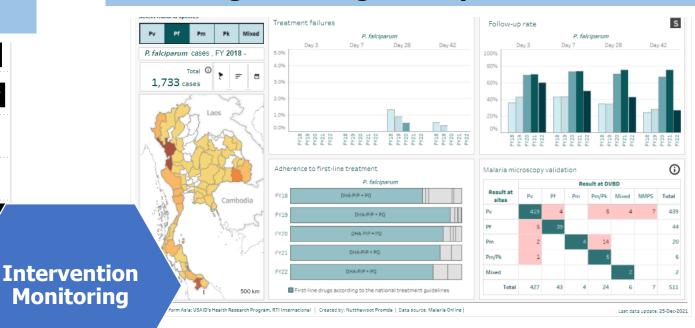
Stratifying foci and intervention packages

Intervention	Active Foci (A1)	Residual non active Foci (A2)	Receptive foci (B1)	Non receptive foci (B2)
Case detection	PCD Community (RDT/Microscope) Hospitals (microscope) ACD PACD 2 rounds and persistent indigenous	PCD Community (RDT/Microscope) Hospital (Microscope) ACD PACD PACD 1 round	PCD • Hospital	PCD • Hospital
Treatment & Follow up	Supervise treatment Follow Up	Supervise treatment Follow Up	• Supervise treatment • Follow Up	Supervise treatmentFollow Up
Surveillance	1-3-7 strategy Foci Investigation with entomological surveillance(persistent indigenous)	1-3-7 strategy Foci Investigation with entomological surveillance (if active)	1-3-7 strategy	1-3-7 strategy
Vector control	·ITNs (at least 90% coverage)	• ITNs (at least 90% coverage)	-	-

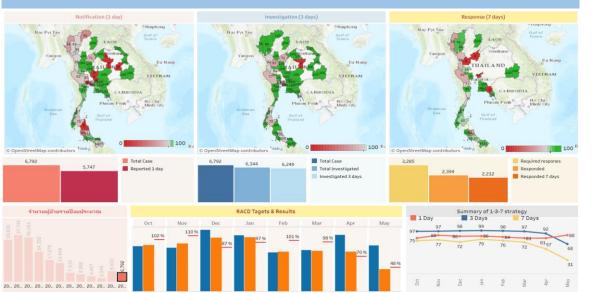
Case notification, investigation, and response (1-3-7 strategy)



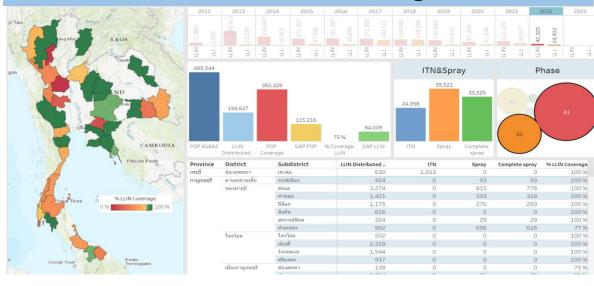
Integrated drug efficacy surveillance

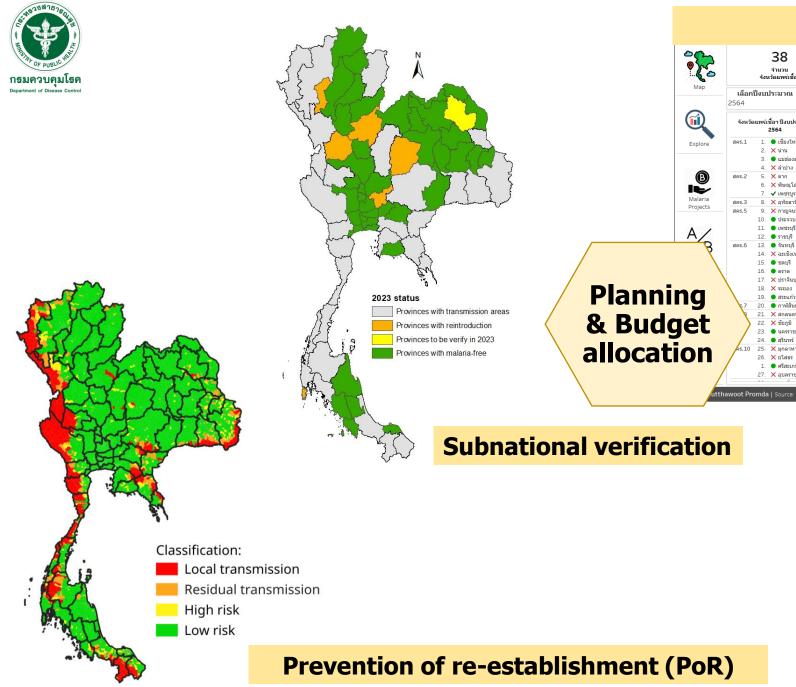


1-3-7 results

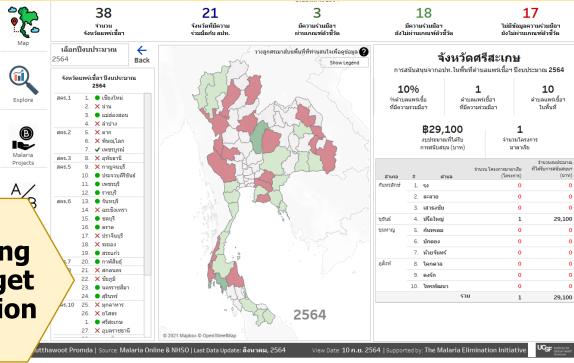


Vector control coverage





Local fund investment

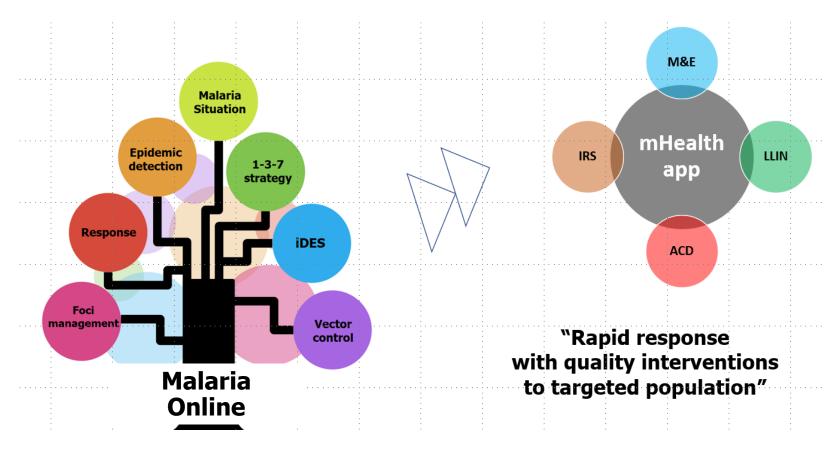


LAO contribution from FY 2017-2020 as reported from PHO

	Fiscal Year				T-4-1
Health Region	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
1	78,525	143,012	240,557	101,890	563,984
2	-	-	31,470	36,200	67,67
3	-	-	-	125,600	125,600
5	646,752	400,512	424,775	576,560	2,048,599
6	240,200	435,500	598,525	1,146,292	2,420,517
9	-	-	-	207,200	207,200
10	76,000	25,000	380,300	662,520	1,143,820
11	392,950	-	333,500	143,400	869,850
12	169,770	272,250	872,139	2,066,619	3,380,778
Total	1,604,197	1,276,274	2,881,266	5,066,281	10,828,018



Mobile Technology for foci management



Objectives

- To use maps to target and guide health staff to deliver appropriate services and commodities to the community level
- To monitor in-field progress and intervention coverage & make adjustments as needed









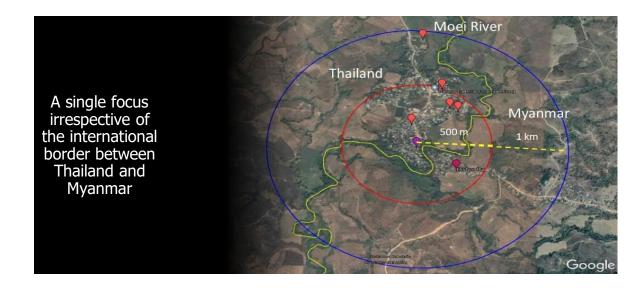
Challenges and way forward:

Challenges	Way forward
Migration of refugees across porous borders and implementation of outbreak response along the western border	 Develop and implement a <u>Preparedness and Response Plan from routine to "proactive"</u> approaches, with foci targeted activities including worksites, temporary camps/shelters, migrant workers Develop a contingency planning (risk of outbreaks increasing in magnitude!) and resource mobilization – HR, commodities etc. including flexibility in funding New interventions i.e. Chemoprevention, m-health, foci covered all high risk groups Intensify coverage of prevention measures through engagement of volunteer networks, CSOs and military



Challenges and way forward:

Challenges	Way forward
Effective intervention of foci management (1-3-7 approach)	 Implement Foci-targeted approach (i.e., responses should cover the entire foci beyond Thai border) Improve mHealth features to be better quality of foci management and RACD Enhance more roles of health volunteers, CSOs, and relevant ministries







Thank You