



Partnership
To End Malaria

Global Indicators for Malaria Case Management

CMWG Co-Chairs, Elizabeth Juma & Larry Barat

Review of Case management Indicators

- ❑ Facility based performance indicators including quality of care indicators are available – same for CCM and iCCM - but
 - Not uniformly collected or collated especially quality of care indicators
 - Not standardized: *there are disparities in how countries use “suspected case” some countries equate those tested with suspected cases, while others have different definitions.*
- ❑ Indicators measuring access to case management and quality of care come from MIS/DHS surveys
 - These use fever in previous 14 days as proxy and are not so informative particularly as diagnostic testing is scaled up
 - Challenges of Interpreting children with fever treated with an ACT or tested and treated with an ACT
 - Best available indicator for WMR – but the report on these are not actionable.
- ❑ In 2021 CMWG proposed that all stakeholders undertake a critical evaluation of the current and potential new indicators is needed, as is better guidance for countries on the collection and use of case management indicators for action.

Examples of Case management Indicators

Indicator 9 from
Malaria Indicator Survey
(MIS)

Proportion of children under five years old with fever in last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick

Definition

Numerator: Number of children under five years old with fever in the previous two weeks who had a finger or heel stick

Denominator: Total number of children under five years old who had a fever in the previous two weeks

Challenges

The indicator use Finger/heel stick as a proxy indicator to measure the extent to which a parasitological diagnosis of malaria is confirmed

Difficulty in differentiating malaria testing from other tests

Examples of Case management Indicators

Indicator 6.2

from WHO malaria surveillance M&E reference manual

Proportion of all malaria treatment of febrile children aged < 5 years that was ACT (or other appropriate treatment according to national policy)

Definition

Numerator: Number of children aged < 5 years with fever in the previous 2 weeks who received ACT (or other appropriate treatment according to national policy)

Denominator: Total number of children aged < 5 years with fever in the previous 2 weeks who received any antimalarial medicine

Challenges

The numerator and the denominator are using fever as a proxy of malaria and other appropriate treatment may include no malaria treatment. May not be as relevant as RDTs are now available

Difficulty in differentiating suspected cases from confirmed cases.

Review of Case management Indicators

- ❑ With support from PMI through Impact Malaria, and other partners, a consultant will be engaged to work with NMPs and partners to:
 - Assess how current indicators are collected and used
 - Gather ideas on what indicators (existing or potentially new indicators) would be most useful in tracking progress towards malaria case management
 - Conduct desk review of existing global malaria case management indicators
 - Document challenges with current indicators
 - Propose indicators to be dropped/revised or to be added based on the current context/state of malaria programs.
- ❑ Work is aimed to coincide with WHO-GMP review of the malaria surveillance, monitoring and evaluation manual
- ❑ The CMWG invites you and all your stakeholders interested in case management indicators to participate in this discourse

THANK YOU

