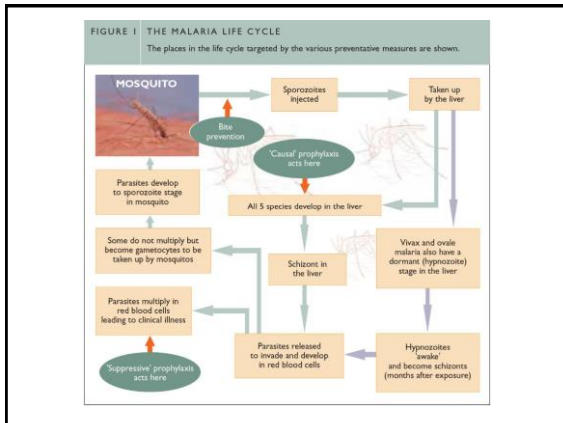
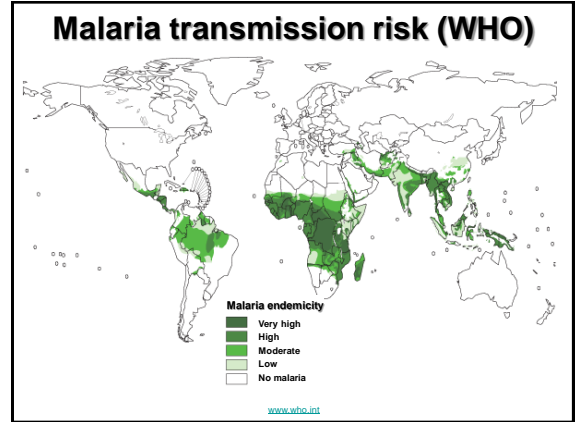



Malaria Challenges

Professor PL Chiodini



Tailor making the ABCD advice

- A**wareness - know about the risk of malaria
- B**ites by mosquitoes: prevent or avoid
- C**ompliance with appropriate chemoprophylaxis
- D**iagnose malaria swiftly and treat promptly



Public Health England

Guidelines for malaria prevention in travellers from the UK 2014

Godbole G, Blaze M, Smith V, Whitty CJ, Chiodini PL. Requests for malaria prevention advice to Public Health England, Malaria Reference Laboratory: a retrospective observational study. *Travel Med Infect Dis.* 2013 Jul-Aug;11(4):205-9.

27% of the enquiries could have been answered by consulting the UK malaria prophylaxis guidelines available on the MRL website.

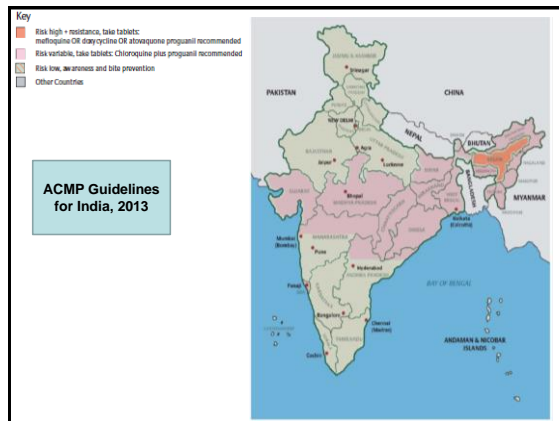
Evidence used by ACMP

- Returned traveller data
 - PHE MRL database
 - Eg W.Africa change in policy C+P to POMs
 - Enhanced surveillance for India 2007 onwards
- For ACMP Country Table
 - WHO Blue Book and World Malaria Report
 - CDC data
 - Local contacts as necessary
 - Summarised for ACMP approval

Evidence used by ACMP

- Literature on chemoprophylaxis
 - Efficacy
 - Introduction of
 - Mefloquine
 - Doxycycline
 - Atovaquone-proguanil
 - Tolerance
 - Comparative studies
 - Post-marketing surveillance

Conflicting National Recommendations



CDC

India Altitude

Malaria Information and Prophylaxis, by Country: [1]

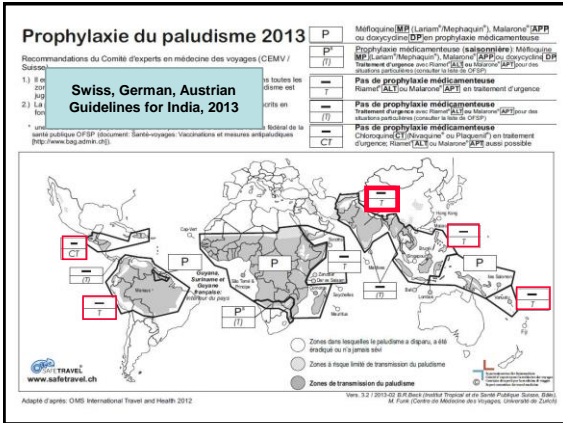
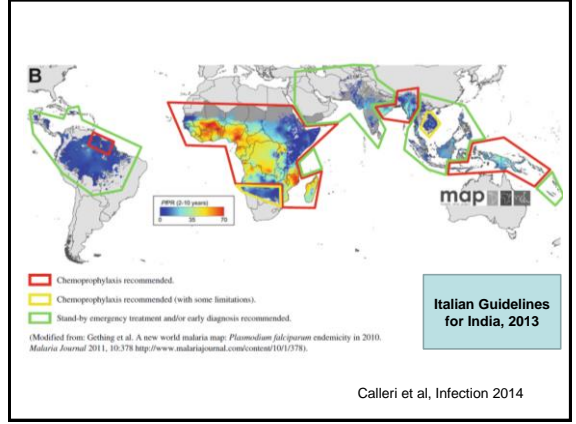
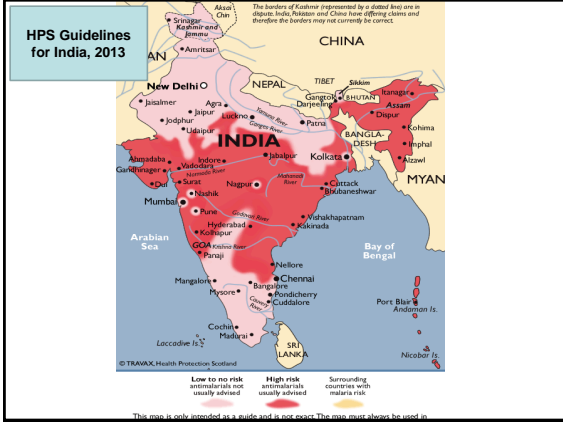
The information presented in this table is consistent with the information in the Health Information for International Travel 2010 (CDC's Yellow Book).

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

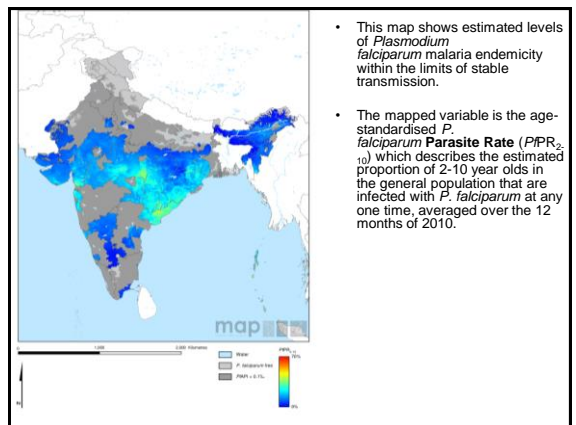
Country	Areas with Malaria	Estimated relative risk of Malaria for US Travelers ¹	Drug Resistance:	Malaria Species ²	Recommended Chemoprophylaxis ³	Helpful links for Select Countries
Iceland	None	None	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
India	All areas throughout country except none in areas above 2,000 m (6,561 ft) in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Sikkim. Present in cities of Delhi and Bombay (Mumbai).	Moderate	Chloroquine	<i>P. vivax</i> 40% <i>P. falciparum</i> 20-40% <i>P. malariae</i> and <i>P. ovale</i> remainder	Atovaquone/proguanil, doxycycline, or mefloquine	Altitude information and to determine if city is within a certain province: Map of provinces in India ^{4/5}

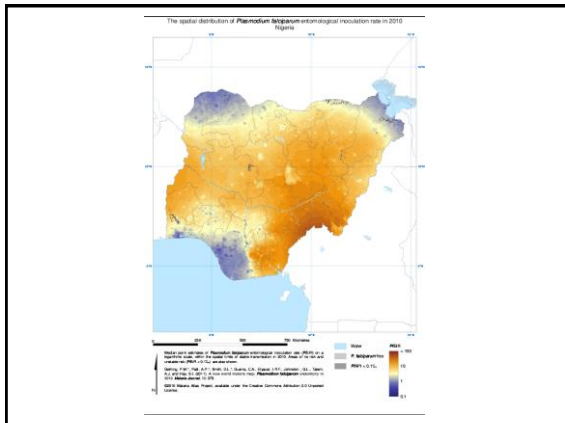
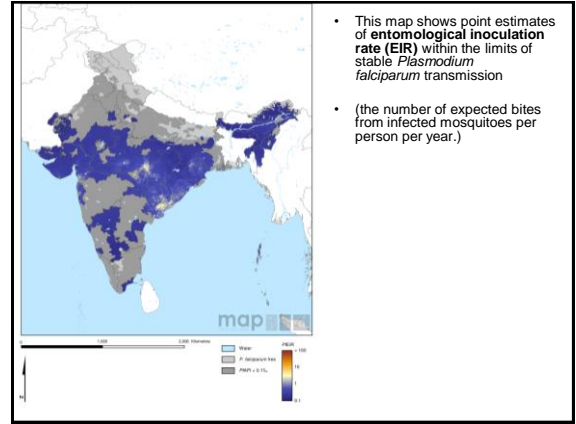
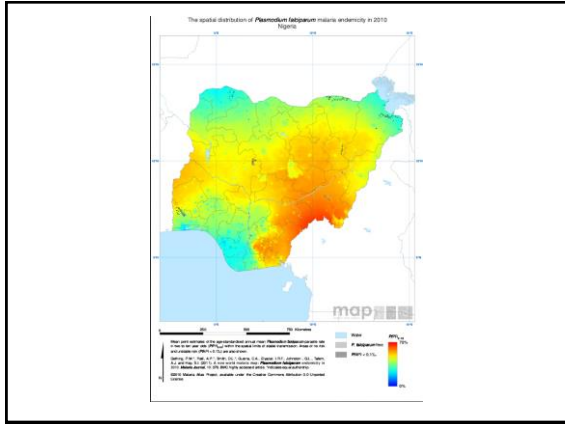
Canadian Recommendations for the Prevention and Treatment of Malaria Among International Travellers 2009

Country ¹	Malarious Areas ²	Seasonality (inclusive) ³	% <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> (<i>Pf</i>) ⁴	Chloroquine-resistant <i>Pf</i> reported ⁵	Chemoprophylaxis recommended by CATMAT
India	All areas throughout country, except no risk in areas above 2,000 meters in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu, Kashmir and Sikkim; in urban areas below 2,000 m, including Delhi and Mumbai (Bombay)	Jan-Dec	45	yes	MEF, DOXY, AP

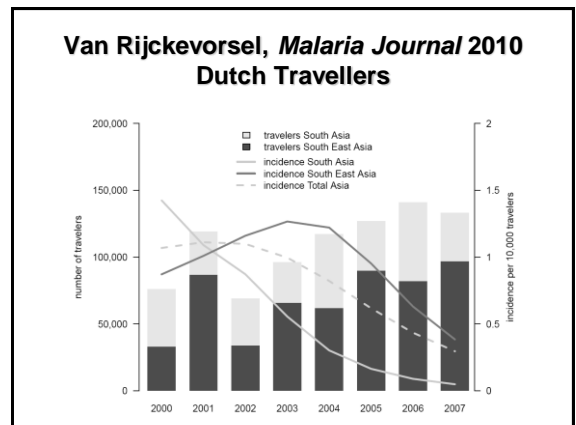
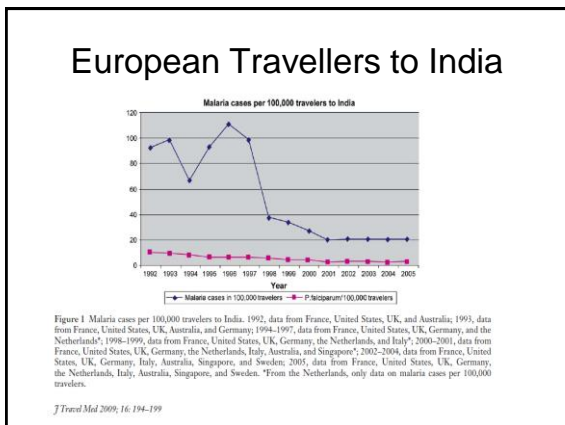


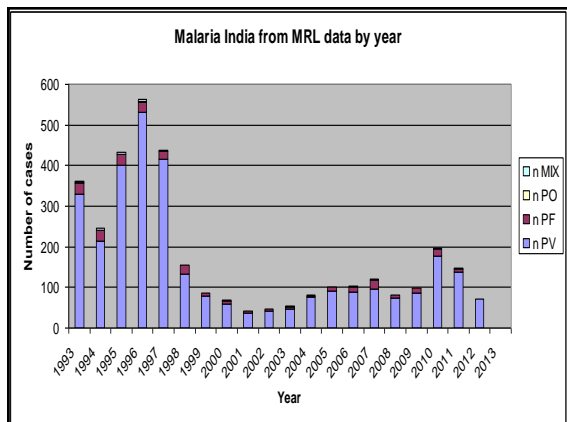
The evidence for India





The Traveller Data





ACMP view

- For India, risk level of *P. falciparum* for travellers no longer requires chemoprophylaxis, except in:
 - Assam
 - Orissa
 - Part of Andhra Pradesh
 - Part of Madhya Pradesh

ACMP India Map 2014

