Review Article

Malaria successes and challenges in Asia

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ABSTRACT

Asia ranks second to Africa in terms of malaria burden. In 19 countries of Asia, malaria is endemic and 2.31 billion people or 62% of the total population in those countries are at risk of malaria. In 2010, WHO estimated around 34.8 million cases and 45,600 deaths due to malaria in Asia. In 2011, 2.7 million cases and > 2000 deaths were reported. India, Indonesia, Myanmar and Pakistan are responsible for >85% of the reported cases (confirmed) and deaths in Asia.

In last 10 years, due to availability of donor’s fund specially from Global fund, significant progress has been made by the countries in Asia in scaling up malaria control interventions which were instrumental in reducing malaria morbidity and mortality significantly. There is a large heterogeneity in malaria epidemiology in Asia. As a result, the success in malaria control/elimination is also diverse. As compared to 2000, out of 19 malaria endemic countries, 12 countries were able to reduce malaria incidence (microscopically confirmed cases only) by 75%, two countries, namely Bangladesh and Malaysia are projected to reach 75% reduction by 2015 while India is projected to reach 50–75% only by 2015. The trend could not be assessed in four countries namely, Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan and Timor-Leste due to insufficient consistent data.

Numerous key challenges need to be addressed to sustain the gains and eliminate malaria in most parts of Asia. Some of these are to control the spread of resistance in Plasmodium falciparum to artemisinin, control of outdoor transmission, control of vivax malaria and ensuring universal coverage of key interventions.

Asia has the potential to influence the malaria epidemiology all over the world as well as to support the global efforts in controlling and eliminating malaria through production of quality-assured ACTs, RDTs and long-lasting insecticide treated nets.

Key words Disease burden; diversity in malaria situation; malaria elimination; malaria epidemiology; malaria intervention; Plasmodium falciparum

INTRODUCTION

Globally significant progress has been made in reducing malaria morbidity and mortality. Between 2000 and 2010, malaria mortality rate fell by 26% around the world, with 33% reduction in the African Region. During this period, an estimated 1.1 million malaria deaths were averted globally, primarily as a result of a scale-up of interventions1. In spite of the progress, malaria remains a major public health problem concern globally. The disease is endemic in 104 countries and transmission is ongoing in 99 countries in 20122. Based on the latest estimates by WHO, there were an estimated 219 million cases of malaria (range 154–289 million) and 660,000 deaths (range 610,000–971,000) in 20102. It is responsible for over 7% of deaths in children under five years in developing countries3; therefore, it is one of the leading causes of deaths among children. At global level malaria is considered as a problem mainly in the African continent as the same contributes around 88% of total reported cases (microscopically confirmed + rapid diagnostic test—RDT confirmed) and 97% of the reported of deaths. The malaria problem is always associated with Africa due to very high burden of the disease in that continent. However, malaria inflicts the heaviest toll in several countries in Asia where it still remains at significant level and affects socioeconomic development. As Asian countries are undergoing rapid economic growth, they are also working together in addressing common challenges such as malaria. During the 7th East Asia Summit in November 2012, the leaders adopted a joint declaration for regional responses to control malaria and address the resistance to antimalarial medicines4. Historically and as projected, Asia has the potential to influence the malarial epidemi-
ology all over the world as well as support global efforts against malaria.

The main objective of this paper is to present comprehensive overview of the malaria situation in the malaria endemic countries of Asia, highlight the progress made by the National Malaria Control Programmes in controlling/eliminating malaria during 2000–11 and to identify the key challenges that need to be addressed to sustain the gains and contribute to the long-term goal of malaria elimination are discussed.

Population at risk

In Asia, out of total population of 3.6 billion, as much as 62% people are at risk of contracting malaria out of which 11% people are at high risk and 50% are at low risk (Fig. 1). Among the population living in malaria endemic areas, infants, young children and pregnant women have been identified as high risk groups. Other groups of people which constitute high malaria risk are mobile population particularly those engaged in forest-related economy, gem-mining, fishing, industrial and engaged road construction work. In some countries, ethnic minorities, refugees, displaced persons, tourists and pilgrims also constitute high risk group. Also, mostly the people living in border are at high risk of malaria. Many of these border areas are characterized by forest and forest fringe areas with high malaria transmission, poor geographical accessibility, high population mobility, and low population density. Large-scale population movement from highly endemic areas to low endemic zones has contributed substantially to the maintenance and spread of the disease.

Disease burden

The burden of malaria in Asia is high and vary from country to country (Table 1). In 2011, total four million malaria cases (presumed + confirmed) were reported out of which 2.7 million cases could be confirmed by either microscopically or by RDT. Out of confirmed cases, more than 50% cases were due to *P. falciparum* (for calculation of *Pf%* only microscopically confirmed cases were considered as in almost all the countries were using monovalent RDTs which can distort the *P. falciparum* proportion in the region) and 2030 malaria deaths were reported (Table 1). It is important to notice that India, Indonesia, Myanmar and Pakistan are major contributors and account for >85% of the total confirmed cases and reported deaths in Asia during 2011 (Table 1). In the above mentioned countries, malaria burden within the country is not uniform and much greater mortality has been observed in certain geographical areas. In many countries, it has been observed from the national data that the high malaria incidence rates mostly concentrated along the border areas with high population mobility, and low population density.

It should be noted that while country level data provide trends only and do not reflect the real malaria burden as the national data mainly cover the passive case detection from the public health facilities only. Further, the difference in diagnosis and reporting of malaria cases, different treatment seeking behaviour by population, etc. make this issue more complicated. In most of the countries in Asia, there is no systematic inclusion of data from private practitioners, traditional healers, faith base organizations, self-medication, treatment by pharmacists and in some cases even data from community health workers is missing from the national data. All the above mentioned problems lead to malaria burden quantification very difficult. Despite the known limitations, the routine health information system should be recognized as useful, if not perfect, as the same is providing country information on
major disease trends and mostly the sole source for detecting epidemics. In order to take into account of above mentioned shortcomings and to have a comprehensive picture of malaria disease burden among the countries, WHO come forward with a method to estimate the said burden in any country in 2008 which can be updated using routine data every year. Using that methodology, in 2010, WHO estimated around 34.8 million cases of malaria, and 45,600 deaths annually in Asia. The estimated cases and deaths vary from 757 cases and no deaths to 24 million cases and 29,400 deaths in the member countries.

This implies that the malaria status among the countries of Asia as well as their contributions to global burden is, however, not uniform.

### Huge diversity in malaria situation

As mentioned in the previous section, there is huge diversity in malaria epidemiology which include diversity and heterogeneity of vector species, duration of transmission, various malaria paradigms, population groups affected by malaria. This diversity is extended into prevailing malaria parasites formula also. In some countries only *P. vivax* exists, viz. DPRK and Republic of Korea whereas there are some countries with domination of *P. falciparum* with >65% of the microscopically confirmed cases are *P. falciparum*, viz. Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar, Timor-Leste, Laos, and Philippines (Table 1). Also, there are four vivax dominated countries, namely Afghanistan, Malaysia, Nepal and Sri Lanka where from >80% of the microscopically confirmed cases of *P. vivax* reported and three countries like Bhutan, India and Thailand where *P. falciparum* cases remain between 40 and 60%. Malaria situation vary substantially between countries and within a country, although common agendas exist, some countries and regions/areas need some unique solutions depending upon local epidemiology and appropriateness to the place using local resources.

### Table 1. Malaria profile of Asia 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Presumed and confirmed malaria cases</th>
<th>Confirmed cases (Microscopically + RDTs)</th>
<th>Microscopically confirmed cases</th>
<th>Percent suspected malaria cases tested</th>
<th>Microscopically confirmed <em>P. falciparum</em></th>
<th><em>P. vivax</em></th>
<th>Pf%</th>
<th>Malaria attributed deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>482,748</td>
<td>77,549</td>
<td>77,549</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>5,581</td>
<td>71,968</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>51,773</td>
<td>51,773</td>
<td>20,232</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>17,543</td>
<td>2,579</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>57,423</td>
<td>57,423</td>
<td>13,792</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>7,054</td>
<td>5,155</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>4,498</td>
<td>3,367</td>
<td>3,367</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,370</td>
<td>1,907</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPRK</td>
<td>16,760</td>
<td>16,760</td>
<td>16,760</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16,760</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1,310,367</td>
<td>1,310,367</td>
<td>1,310,367</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>665,068</td>
<td>645,299</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>1,322,451</td>
<td>256,592</td>
<td>256,592</td>
<td>53.2</td>
<td>125,412</td>
<td>113,664</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>17,904</td>
<td>17,835</td>
<td>6,226</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5,770</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>92.7</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>5,306</td>
<td>5,306</td>
<td>5,306</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>2,422</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>567,452</td>
<td>465,294</td>
<td>91,752</td>
<td>91.6</td>
<td>59,604</td>
<td>28,966</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>71,752</td>
<td>3,414</td>
<td>1,910</td>
<td>63.8</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>1,631</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>334,589</td>
<td>334,589</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6,877</td>
<td>2,380</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>9,552</td>
<td>9,552</td>
<td>9,552</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>24,897</td>
<td>24,897</td>
<td>14,478</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5,710</td>
<td>8,608</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>36,064</td>
<td>19,739</td>
<td>19,739</td>
<td>92.8</td>
<td>14,261</td>
<td>3,758</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>45,588</td>
<td>16,612</td>
<td>16,612</td>
<td>99.1</td>
<td>10,101</td>
<td>5,602</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIA</td>
<td>4,360,344</td>
<td>2,672,276</td>
<td>1,864,603</td>
<td>95.8</td>
<td>925,698</td>
<td>912,173</td>
<td>49.6</td>
<td>2,030</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Pf% percentages are calculated based on microscopically confirmed Pf cases only. Source: World Malaria Report 2012.
and communities. Success of village malaria workers/volunteers in Bangladesh, Cambodia, selected areas of India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Vietnam13 are the few examples that can be replicated.

Depending upon malaria epidemiology, malaria status and local conditions as mentioned above, there is huge diversity between countries regarding control and elimination phases of malaria in Asia. Of the above mentioned 19 malaria endemic countries, two countries, namely Sri Lanka and Korea are in elimination phase, three countries, namely Bhutan, DPR Korea and Malaysia are in pre-elimination phase, two countries, namely Philippines and China progressing towards sub-national level elimination where as India, Nepal and Thailand could potentially move towards the pre-elimination phase by continuing their progress, assuring that all malaria cases are laboratory confirmed and including the private sector in the health reporting.2 (Fig. 3).

The above mentioned diversity is also visible in demographic, economic and health characteristics of the countries which are engaged in malaria elimination (including pre-elimination and sub-national level elimination). There are total seven countries of the region which fall under this category and out of these, one country belong to lower income economy, four under lower middle income group while one each in higher-middle and higher income economy respectively. There is huge diversity in population which vary from 0.7 million in Bhutan to >1.3 billion in China. Similarly, life expectancy vary between 66 and 79 yr at birth, gross national income per head, health expenditure per head and private health expenditure (percent of total health expenditure vary from US $ 1890–21530, US $ 14–1168 and 14–67% respectively19.

**Varying success in malaria control in Asia**

Between 2000 and 2011, the countries in Asia have made good progress in controlling the disease. This success is due to several factors. One of the main reasons for attaining massive success was that national efforts and substantial investments in malaria control that have yielded dividends in scaling-up evidence-based interventions that were adopted as part of their Malaria National

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**Fig. 3:** Huge diversity in malaria endemic countries of Asia (Philippines and Thailand are involved in sub-national level elimination).
Strategic Plans by the counties\textsuperscript{2, 20–21}. Also, the national efforts and commitments have been complemented by several international development partners and UN agencies. The improved surveillance, monitoring and evaluation, active involvement of non-governmental organizations, the hard work of dedicated staff from general health services and national malaria control programmes and community participation in improving access to malaria control services played a vital role and made significant contribution to attain the objectives of reducing the malaria burden. All these combined efforts lead to intensifying the interventions for malaria control in almost every country in Asia.

The availability and access to medicines, diagnostics and other commodities has improved significantly. However, the same is not in the case of high burdened countries, namely India, Indonesia, Myanmar and Pakistan. Similarly, there has been significant increase in the availability and use of parasitological testing in the last few years. Except Pakistan, Indonesia, Nepal and Afghanistan, the rate of testing of suspected malaria is over 90\% in rest of the countries of Asia (Table 1).

Most of the increase in case finding is attributable due to an increase in use of RDTs. The coverage under long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) and indoor residual spray for vector control has increased tremendously. The highest number of LLINs are procured during 2010 in many countries. However, the same is not uniform in all the countries. As most of the countries are resource strucken, therefore, population at high risk is given preference over population at low risk for distribution of LLINs or conducting IRS activity (Table 2). As a result of access to increased interventions, malaria morbidity and mortality have declined significantly in Asia. As compared to 2000, the malaria incidence (confirmed by microscopy + RDT) and mortality reduced by 34 and 79\% respectively (Fig. 4).

As there is a huge diversity in malaria status in Asia, there has been varying degree of success in containing/eliminating this disease in the region. The selected countries where confirmed malaria cases declined by >50\% during 2000–11 are shown below (Fig. 5).

The success rate among the countries which had already reduced their burden and among the high endemic

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
Country & \% Population at high risk potentially covered under ITNs & \% Population at high risk covered under IRS & Percent antimalarial coverage & Percent ACT coverage & \\
\hline
Afghanistan & 92.6 & 0 & NA & NA & \\
Bangladesh & 100 & 0 & 100 & 100 & \\
Bhutan & 100 & 100 & 58 & 100 & \\
Cambodia & 67.8 & 0 & 100 & 100 & \\
China & 100 & 100 & NA & NA & \\
DPRK & 100 & 100 & 12 & 100 & \\
India & 8.3 & 19.5 & 100 & 100 & \\
Indonesia & 31.1 & 1.3 & 29 & 53 & \\
Lao PDR & 48.2 & 0 & 100 & 100 & \\
Malaysia & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & \\
Myanmar & 24.1 & 0 & 96 & 100 & \\
Nepal & 100 & 22.7 & 91 & 6 & \\
Pakistan & 3 & 0 & NA & NA & \\
Philippines & 100 & 15.5 & NA & NA & \\
Republic of Korea & 100 & 0 & 72 & NA & \\
Sri Lanka & 100 & 100 & 100 & 98 & \\
Thailand & 0 & 7.6 & 100 & 100 & \\
Timor Leste & 43 & 11.6 & 100 & 100 & \\
Vietnam & 16.3 & 10 & 100 & 100 & \\
ASIA & 21.6 & 14.8 & 100 & 100 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Malaria intervention status in Asia (2011)}
\end{table}

countries was not the same. The impact on countries under varied malaria control/elimination phases were different as shown in Fig. 6.

In Asia Region, 12 countries have registered decline in the incidence of microscopically confirmed malaria incidence rates of 75% or more between 2000 and 2011. Bangladesh and Malaysia are on track to achieve a 75% reduction by 2015 (a 75% reduction in malaria case incidence) is equivalent to an 8.83% reduction per year (compounded) between 2000 and 2015. Thus, to be on track to achieve the targets, countries need to have reduced the incidence of malaria by at least 64% between 2000 and 2011), and India is projected to reduce case incidence by 50–75% by 2015. It was not possible to discern the direction of trends in Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan and Timor-Leste owing to inconsistency of reporting over time2.

The biggest challenge is to bring the above mentioned five high burdened countries, namely India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan and Timor-Leste on track with >75% reduction in malaria incidence category along with the peers by 2015. In order to reach the desired goal, much greater scaling up is mandatory in the direction of access to quality interventions in diagnostics, treatment and LLINs. Innovative approaches are needed to protect the people who are going to forest areas where LLINs are ineffective and special efforts need to be placed for reaching to unreached people. Needless to say that there is a need of strong political commitment as well as huge investments.

**Malaria financing**

Funding for malaria control has increased dramatically in the last decade globally. In Asia too, funding has been increased from US $ 66 million in 2000 to over US $284 million in 2011 but the highest amount of US $ 388 million was available in 2010 in Asia. Global fund continued to remain the major donor globally as well as in Asia2, 21. Initially, up to 2005, the total donor’s share was <50% to the total available funds. The Government has the major share as Global fund started providing grants from 2002 onwards only and grants were limited to few countries of the Asia only. But situation started changing thereafter as more and more countries started getting grants from the global fund in the Region (Fig. 7). How-

ever, in 2011, the government funding again exceeded from donor’s contribution. It is important to notice that government commitment for malaria is reflected adequately through increased funding every year by almost all countries during the said period.

Although the total funding for malaria has been increased significantly but still the current funding for malaria programmes falls too short of the amount required to achieve universal access to malaria interventions\textsuperscript{2, 22} and most likely it will reduce further due to global recession. This implies that funding needs to be increased from existing levels through innovative financing, viz. bond mechanisms, taxes on discretionary items, insurance schemes and other fee-based initiatives and/or that malaria control programmes should seek cost savings, viz. more effective LLINs procurement, integrated approaches to case management and voluntary pooled procurement across countries, so that more can be done with existing funds.

In many settings, LLINs and other vector control interventions account for the majority of malaria programme expenditure\textsuperscript{2, 20–21}. LLINs have a limited lifespan and need to be replaced every 2 to 3 yr. In 2010, when the procurement of LLINs peaked in most of the Asian countries, funding is urgently needed to replace LLINs in 2013. Also, the overall levels of funding and the timing of funding is also critical. Experience has repeatedly shown that weakening of malaria control efforts leads to resurgences in malaria, with reductions in funding being the most important contributing factor. It is, therefore, essential that levels of funding for malaria control are at least maintained at previous levels if outbreaks are to be avoided, and increased if further reductions in malaria cases and deaths are to be attained.

**Challenges**

There are innumerable challenges that are obstructing the way of the Malaria Control Programmes of the member countries to reach the desired goal of malaria elimination in Asia. Some of them are summarised as under:

*Plasmodium falciparum resistance to artemisinin:* The emergence of *P. falciparum* resistance to artemisinin\textsuperscript{23–27} in Asia is the biggest threat to entire world (Fig. 8). The Greater Mekong sub-region has been the epicenter for emergence of resistance in malaria parasites to several antimalarials in the past. These resistant parasites have moved from Mekong to other countries and even Africa.

So far, artemisinin resistance is restricted to Greater Mekong sub-region and the same will not be allowed to fulminate and spread\textsuperscript{22}. Initial reports from Myanmar showed that resistance has not spread from earlier foci which is a good news. ACT resistance is the single factor that can neutralize the gains made in malaria control in the past decade. In the words of Dr Margaret Chan, “it is no exaggeration for me to say that the consequence of widespread resistance to artemisinins would be catastrophe”\textsuperscript{28}.

Resistance in micro-organisms is a complex problem which has behavioural, educational, biological, technical, economic and regulatory aspects. All these need to be addressed comprehensively and vigorously to preserve the efficacy of ACT, which is currently our best bet against malaria. The world can not afford to lose this tool. WHO has a global strategy for prevention and control of artemisinin resistance which needs to be implemented in right earnest.

*Control of outdoor transmission:* It is linked to occupations, viz. agro-forestry, rubber plantation, mining, road and dam construction, etc. It is not amenable for current tools such as indoor residual spraying and long-lasting insecticidal nets to deal with it.

*Control of vivax malaria:* It is also one of the major technical challenges for malaria in Asia. The problem of vivax malaria is often unnoticed. Factors influencing the dynamics of *P. vivax* transmission are similar to that of *P. falciparum*, but due to its biological characteristics, vivax malaria is more difficult to control than falciparum ma-
laria. It is stronger to survive in natural conditions as compared to *P. falciparum*. It is now increasingly realized that morbidity load due to vivax malaria is quite high and is likely to continue for longer period affecting the economic gains. The problem has been compounded by the emergence of chloroquine resistance to *P. vivax* in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Myanmar, etc. It is therefore, increasingly realized that problems related to vivax malaria should be addressed and rational control measures need to be intensified. New drugs are needed to replace the 14-day treatment with primaquine to circumvent liver stages and prevent relapse. A diagnostic test for glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency is also needed for easy use at point-of-care.

Besides the technical challenges, there are some programmatic challenges also listed below:

Counterfeit/substandard drugs and irrational use of drugs: This is a growing problem throughout the Asia but specially has been the proliferation of counterfeit antimalarial drugs on the market. The inadvertent use of fake drugs has caused deaths from malaria that would otherwise have been avoidable. The counterfeit and substandard medicines are sold primarily in the informal sector, along international border areas. The parts of the region with long borders and many unofficial ports of entry are most difficult to control and are therefore vulnerable to the trafficking of fake drugs. Cross-country collaboration, though essential to halting the counterfeit drug trade, is a sensitive issue because many sources of counterfeit antimalarials are from neighbouring countries. In terms of multi-country studies, a survey conducted in sites in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam in 1999/2000 (using convenience sampling) found that 38% of 104 samples marked as oral artemesunate were fake, containing no active ingredient. A similar survey conducted in 2002–03 found that 53% of the 188 artemesunate blister packs collected were counterfeits.

The misuse of drugs is also an impediment to malaria control in the region. Over- or under-medication can lead to treatment failure and can allow the parasite to develop resistance. Drug-use surveys have reported a high degree of self-medication in parts of the Greater Mekong (for instance, results from a Lao PDR survey showed that about 53% of respondents self-medicated for malaria, which imposes difficulties in ensuring proper drug use. The problem of irrational drug use has increased with the expanding role of the private sector in malaria diagnosis and treatment. In Cambodia, it is estimated that the private sector has been the first point of contact for over 70% of people seeking malaria treatment.

Universal coverage of intervention: Although lot of progress has been made in this direction still more needs to be done to achieve universal coverage so that all people, and particularly high-risk groups, have access to key interventions. This requires, among other things, strengthening the health system, sustainable financing and innovative delivery mechanism.

CONCLUSION

The success of controlling any communicable disease lies in accessing the difficult to reach populations. The epidemiology of malaria is influenced by people living in forests, migrant, mobile and ethnic populations. Strong health systems can bring them into the gambit of efficient services and evidence based interventions can reduce disease burden through effective programme and community participation.

In short, a multitude of challenges need to be faced to combat malaria. These include productive collaboration, strong political commitment leading to substantial scaling-up and reaching out to unreached populations, building strong health systems, addressing resistance in parasites and mosquitoes which warrant effective regulatory machinery, and giving respect to contribution of vivax malaria which is being neglected but is insidiously becoming menacing. But the silver lining along with these challenges is that there is adequate capacity within Asia to grow raw material for artemisinin as 80% of global production of the plant *Artemisia annua* is in China and Vietnam, 6 of the 9 WHO pre-qualified manufacturers of ACT are in Asia, 3 of the 6 manufacturers of RDT are in Asia and 4 of 10 WHO approved manufacturers of insecticide treated nets operate from Asia. This vibrant pharma industry is a great boon for Asian countries.

Malaria is a health problem but not a problem of health sector alone. A multi-sectoral response with development and implementation of Healthy Public Policies that provide a conducive environment and assured community participation are essential. Asia may have only small portion of the global burden of malaria but it has the potential threat to global health security. Containing malaria in Asia is critical to global public health. The industry in Asia can provide support to entire world in meeting requirements of medicines and commodities, given the right encouragement. Now with the availability of knowledge, lessons learnt from the past and availability of efficient tools which can be further improved and distributed through innovative delivery mechanisms, malaria could certainly be contained/eliminated in Asia. Just it needs to work in planned and comprehensive manner to attain the objective of this article.
REFERENCES


