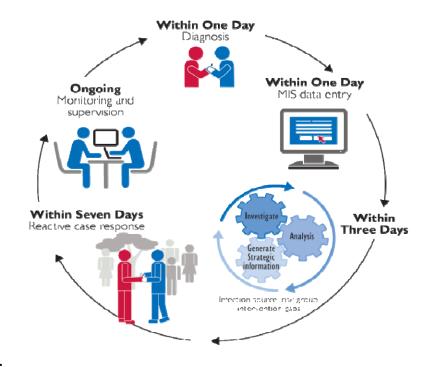
Malaria Case Investigations in Thailand, FY2013-FY2017 (P-13)

Strategic Information Generated from Thailand's Malaria Information System Can Improve Program Effectiveness

Prayuth Sudathip, Preecha Prempree, Darin Kongkasuriyachai, Richard Reithinger, Felicity Young, Sintasath David, and Julien Zwang

- Case investigation most important tool for malaria surveillance for case classification and place of infection (foci) in order to deploy response teams
 - Address / main occupation / ailment starting date
 - Travel history / camping place / stay overnight / bed net
- From 2012, Thailand has implemented a malaria elimination strategy and a nationwide web-based Malaria Information System (MIS) under 1-3-7 strategy
- Investigation classification enables to identify the source of infection (foci) for 99.9% of the cases over the period
- Analyzing MIS data enables to generate strategic information (SI) in order to identify province with lower coverage investigation rate





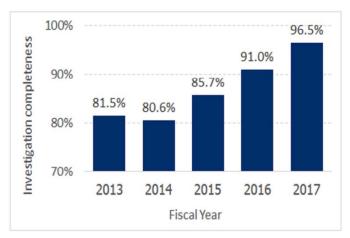




Conclusion



- Using MIS, Pattani and Ubon Ratchathani provinces were identified with lower investigation coverage rates
- After monitoring, the observed case investigation rates in the following year significantly increased in 2017 but the coverage remained lower than in other provinces due to a rapid increase in cases combined with limited program resources
- MIS 1-3-7 dashboards provide timely information to malaria program staff to report, analyze, monitor, and supervise activities
- 93% of the respondents used the MIS to analyze strategic information



- 91% of the respondents thought that MIS has enough malaria information for planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating malaria program
- Use of MIS resulted in significant increase in case investigations over the period, up to 96% in 2017 (p=0.001)
- Recently, 89% of facilities reported 100% of recorded cases on time (within one day)