

Panama

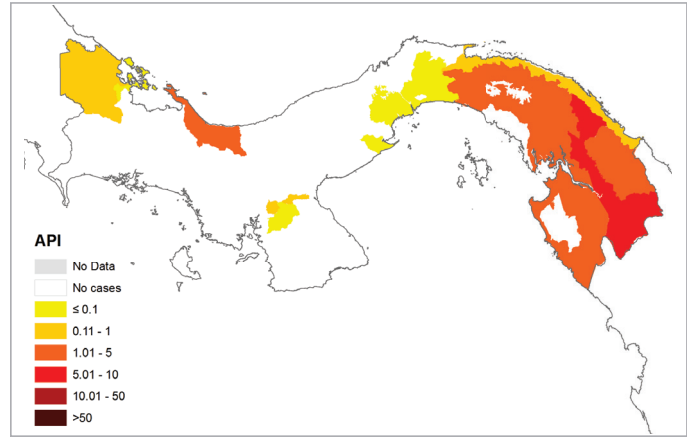
Panama has shown a reduction in malaria incidence of 67% when compared to the year 2011. The decrease has been more significant considering that malaria had increased by almost five times in the period 2000-2004. Deaths due to malaria have shown a similar trend, reaching a peak in the year 2003 and declining thereafter. No information about deaths due to malaria was available for the year 2011.

The proportion of cases due to *Plasmodium falciparum* and mixed infections increased to 20% in 2005 but declined thereafter. Only one case of this parasite species was reported in 2011. *P. falciparum* cases are treated with sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine combination and chloroquine and primaquine is used for *P. vivax* infections. Malaria remains localised to areas with high proportion of indigenous populations along the border with Colombia. The state of Darien, along the border with Colombia, alone reported 47% of all malaria cases in 2011.

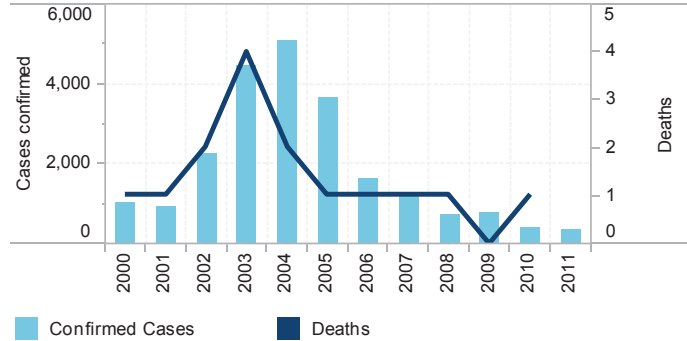
The proportion of cases in economically productive age group of 15-49 year has remained almost constant around 50% of all cases since 2003 to 2011.

Coverage by indoor residual spraying (IRS) has been declining in recent years in line with decrease of incidence of malaria.

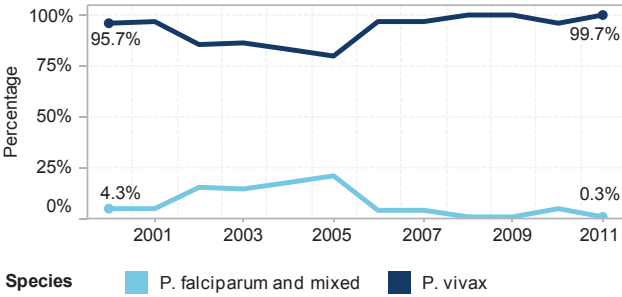
Malaria control is financed largely by the government; the funding had reduced significantly in 2008 but has increased steadily thereafter. AMI-RAVREDA is the other source for malaria funding.



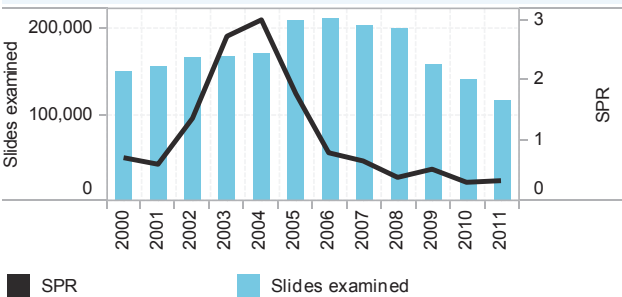
Mortality and morbidity due to malaria, 2000 - 2011



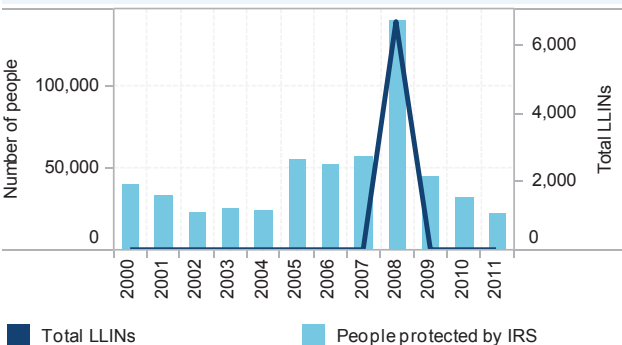
Percentage of malaria cases by species type, 2000 - 2011



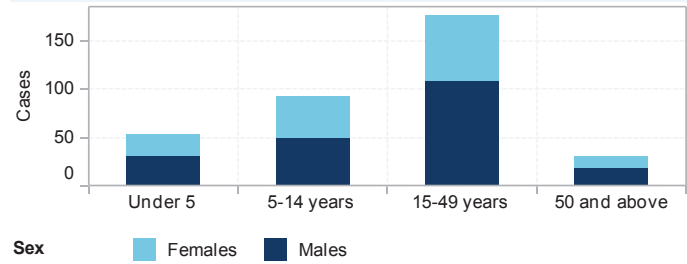
Slides examined and SPR, 2000 - 2011



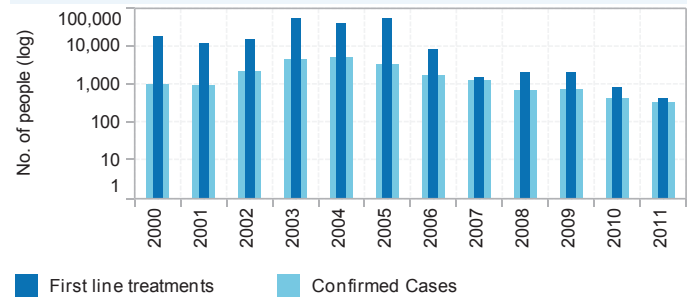
People protected by IRS and LLINs distributed, 2000 - 2011



Malaria cases by sex and age, 2011



Confirmed malaria cases and patients treated, 2000 - 2011



Funding for malaria control, 2000 - 2011

