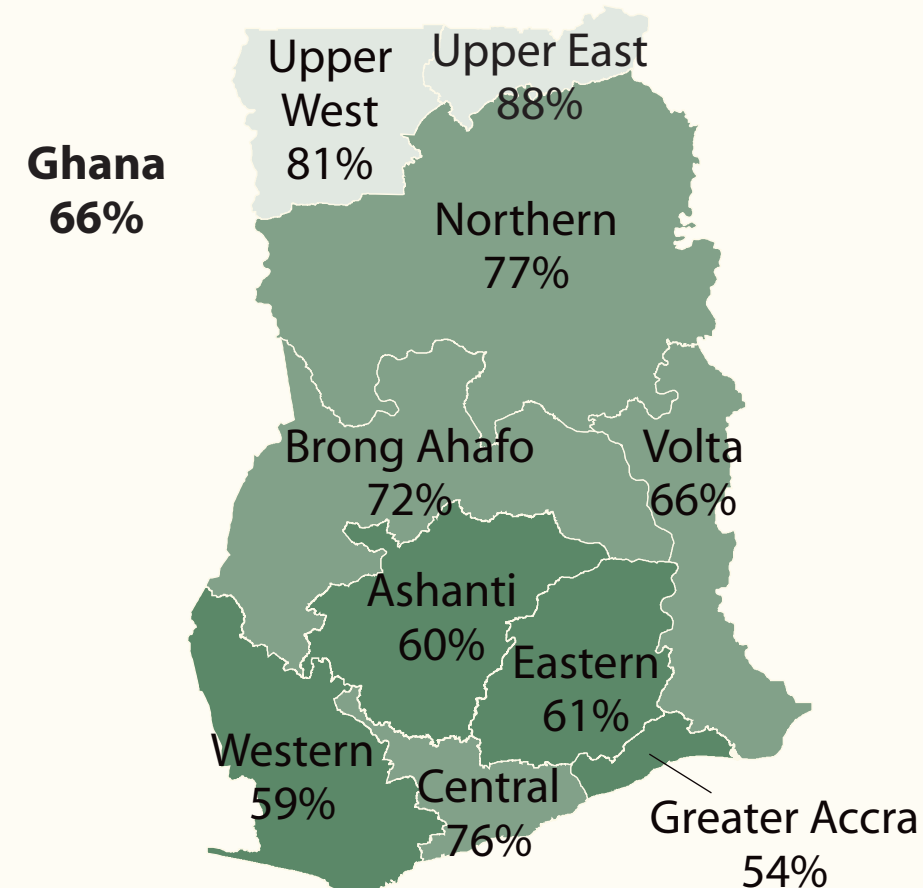


GHANA

2016 Malaria Indicator Survey

Long-lasting Insecticidal Net (LLIN) Access by Region

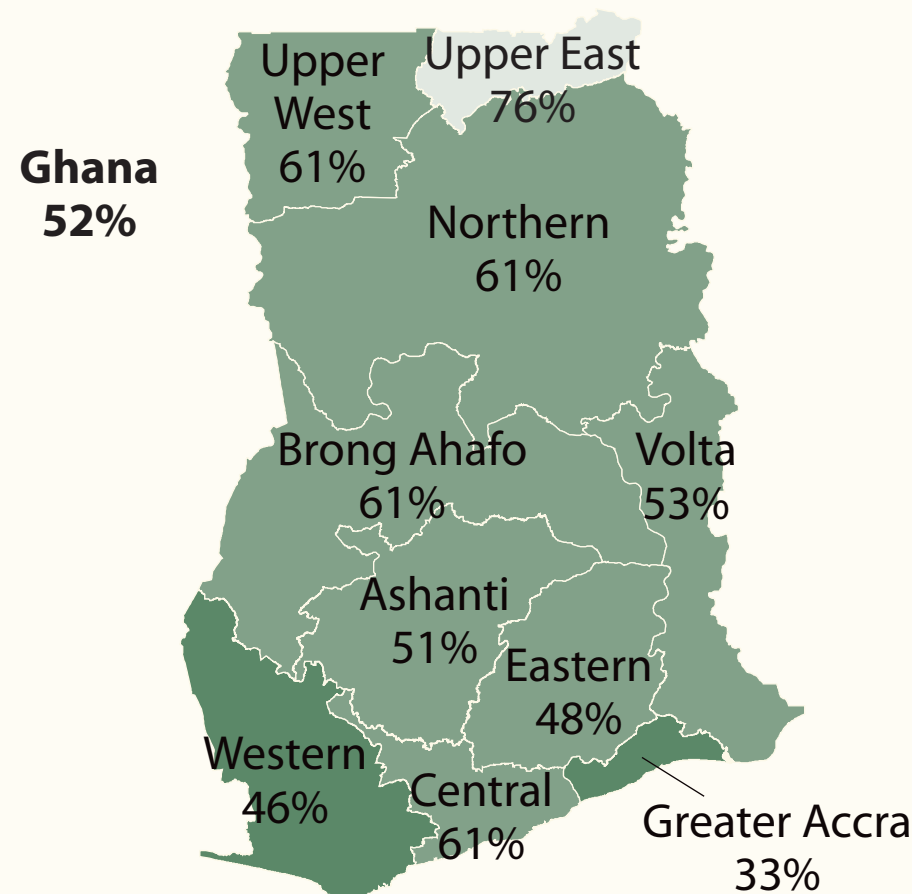
Percent of the de facto household population with at least one LLIN for every two people in the household



Two-thirds of the household population have access to an LLIN. LLIN access is highest in Upper East (88%).

Children's Use of LLINs by Region

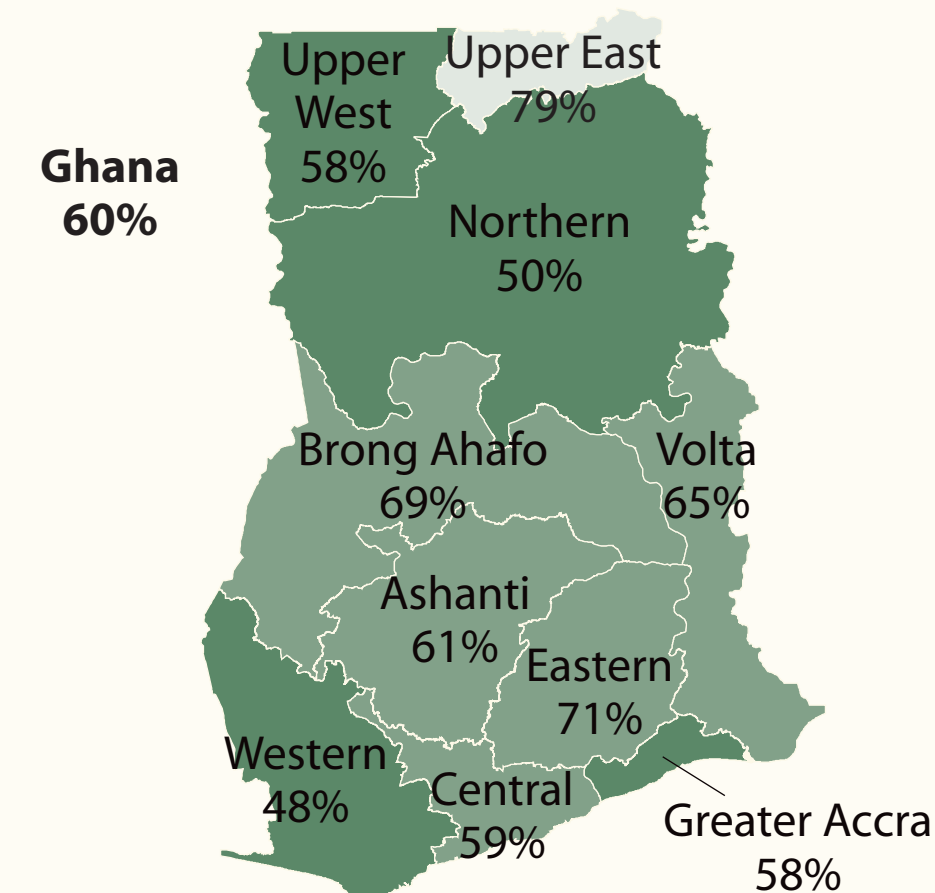
Percent of children under 5 who slept under an LLIN the night before the survey



Over half of children under 5 slept under an LLIN the night before the survey. Use of LLINs is highest in Upper East (76%).

Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Pregnant Women by Region

Percent of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the two years before the survey who received 3 or more doses of SP/Fansidar during last pregnancy

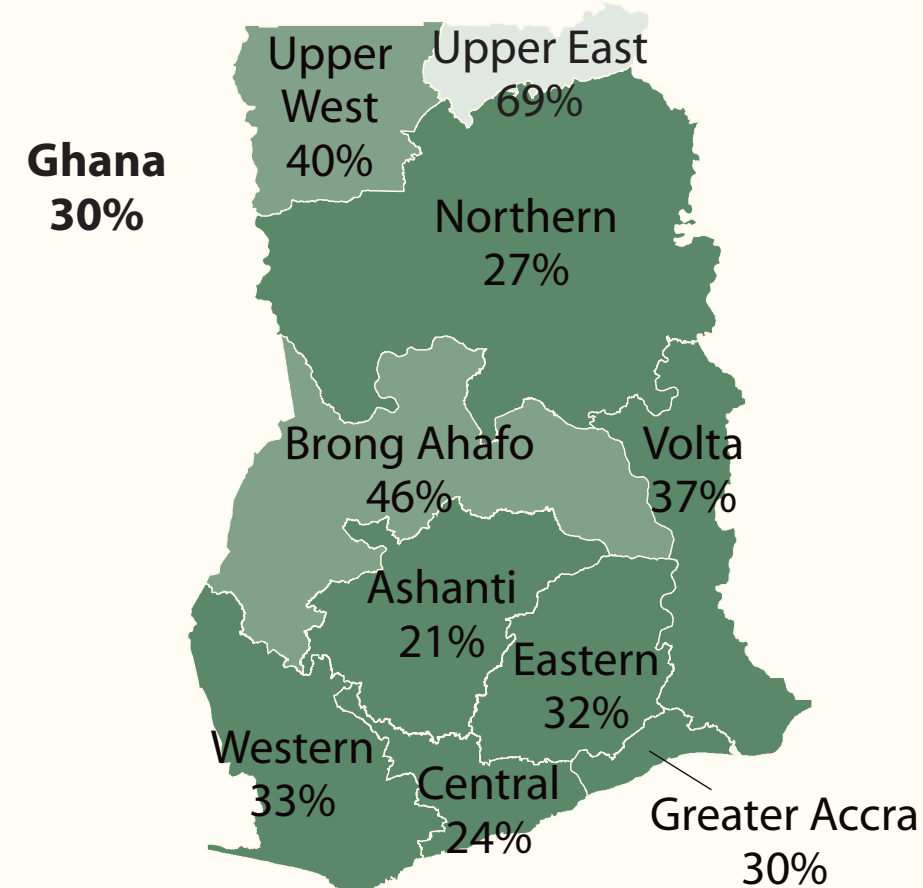


6 in 10 pregnant women received the recommended preventive treatment for malaria. Women in Upper East (79%) are most likely to receive the recommended treatment.



Diagnostic Testing of Children with Fever by Region

Among children under 5 with fever in the two weeks before the survey, percent who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing

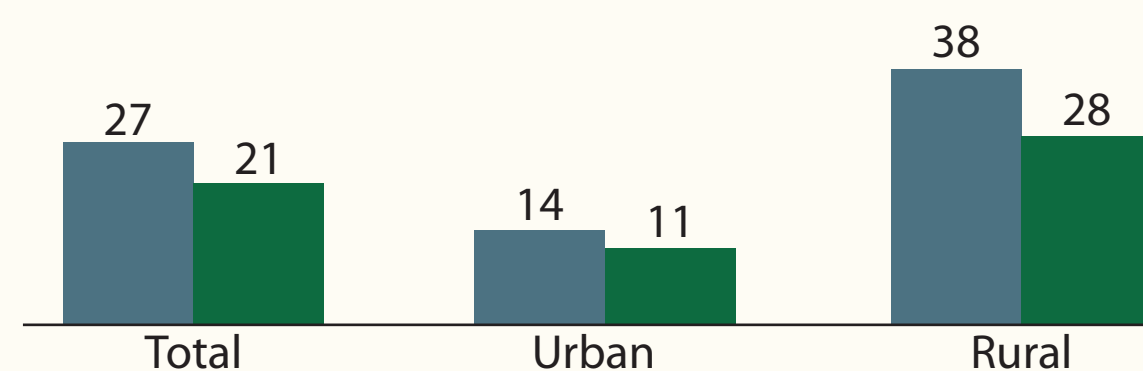


3 in 10 children with fever had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing. Children with fever in Upper East (69%) are most likely to have blood taken for testing.

Trends in Malaria Prevalence by Residence

Percent of children age 6-59 months who tested positive for malaria by microscopy

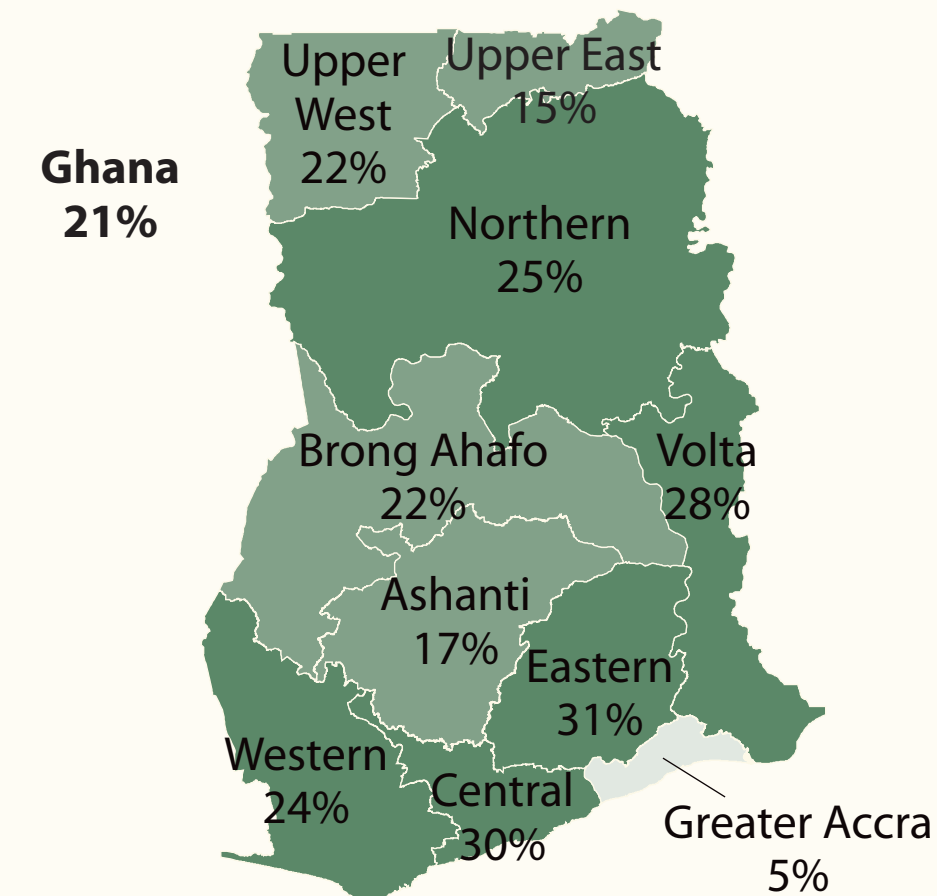
■ 2014 GDHS ■ 2016 GMIS



Malaria prevalence in children has decreased from 27% in 2014 to 21% in 2016. Children in rural areas are more than twice as likely as children in urban areas to have malaria.

Malaria Prevalence in Children by Region

Percent of children age 6-59 months who tested positive for malaria by microscopy



Malaria prevalence in children ranges from a low of 5% in Greater Accra to a high of 31% in Eastern.