Thailand's 1-3-7 malaria surveillance strategy

Thailand introduced the 1-3-7 malaria surveillance strategy in its National Malaria Elimination Strategy 2017–2026. The I-3-7 strategy aims to identify infections rapidly and to use timely and active surveillance and response to prevent them from spreading.



Protocols

Case reporting within I day

Health facility staff report each confirmed case to district-level staff within I day to ensure timely follow-up.



Patient receives

treatment

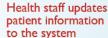


Case investigation within 3 days

imported or indigenous.

Form helps identify

transmission source



Health staff conduct a case investigation within 3 days to identify where the patient contracted malaria and to classify the case as

Data are uploaded to

the database



Health staff updates Health staff reports case within 24 hours

Results

Since 2017, the first year of full implementation, Thailand's malaria cases have declined from 14,954 to just 2,835 in 2021.





On-time case notification improved to 89.3%



On-time case investigations improved to 96.5%





On-time foci investigations improved to 87.2%





Malaria cases fell by 81% since the strategy's launch



Community response within 7 days

Health staff conduct a focus investigation and deploy appropriate interventions, including reactive case detection, diagnosis and treatment, and vector control measures.



Distributing I net per 2 persons



Spraying at least 90% of households







Screening 50 people

Success factors



The Malaria Elimination Steering Committee integrates budgets across several ministries and the World Health Organization.



Community authorities have the flexibility to tailor local budgets to meet their specific malaria elimination needs.



A cross-border partnership through the Global Fund's Regional Artemisinin-Resistance Initiatives shares data and policies.



The chat group of over 400 malaria workers nationwide enables continual communication and monitoring.









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