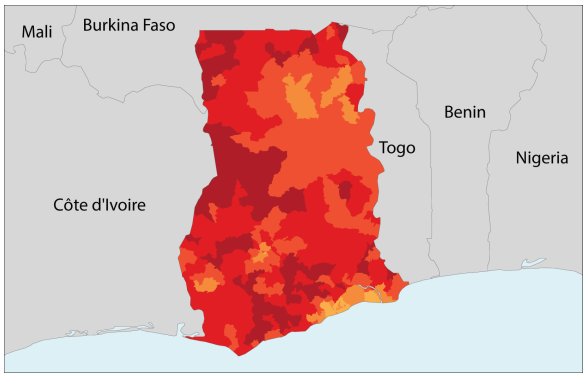
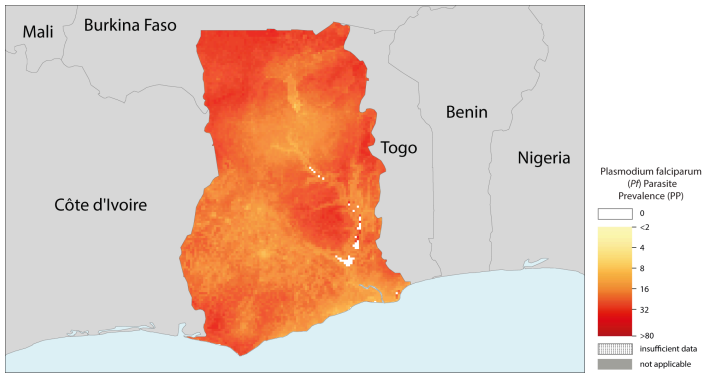
Ghana

African Region





I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2023	%
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	33.8M	100
Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population)		-
Malaria free (0 cases)		-
Total	33.8M	

Parasites and vectors	
Major plasmodium species (indigenous cases):	*P. falciparum*: 100 (%)*, *P. vivax*: 0 (%)
Major anopheles species:	*An. funestus s.l., An. gambiae s.l., Anopheles spp.*

*includes mixed infections and other species of Plasmodium

Reported cases and deaths	
Presumed and confirmed cases	5 900 188
Total confirmed cases:	5 693 888
Confirmed cases from public sector:	2 929 729
Confirmed cases from private sector:	818 141
Confirmed cases at community level:	1 946 018
Confirmed cases in combined health sectors:	-
Reported deaths:	146

Estimates	
Estimated cases:	6.6M [4.7M, 8.8M]
Estimated deaths:	11.5K [10.8K, 12.4K]

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/Strategies	Yes/ No	Year adopted
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2003
	ITN distributed by mass campaign	Yes*	2010
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	-
	DDT is used for IRS	No	-
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	Yes	2019
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2003
Diagnosis	Malaria diagnosis using RDT is free of charge in the public sector	Yes*	2011
	Malaria diagnosis using microscopy is free of charge in the public sector	Yes*	-
	Malaria diagnosis is free in the private sector	NA	-
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	-
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	banned	2006
	Single low dose of primaquine (0.75 mg base/kg) with ACT to reduce transmissibility of *P. falciparum*	No	-
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of *P. vivax*	NA	-
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	NA	-
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	NA	-
	System for monitoring of adverse reaction to antimalarials exists	Yes	2001
Surveillance	Malaria is a notifiable disease	No	-
	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	No	-
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	No	-
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	-
	Uncomplicated *P. falciparum* cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Uncomplicated *P. vivax* cases routinely admitted	NA	-
	Case investigation undertaken	No	-
	Foci investigation undertaken	No	-
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	2000

Yes* = Policy adopted, but not implemented in 2023
Disc = Discontinued
Earliest year that policy is adopted was adjusted based on the earliest year that the WHO policy was recommended

Antimalaria treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	AL; AS+AQ; DHA-PPQ	2004
First-line treatment of *P. falciparum*	AL; AS+AQ	2020
Second-line treatment *P. falciparum*	DHA+PPQ	2020
Treatment of severe malaria	AM; AS; QN	-
Treatment of *P. vivax*	AL+PQ; DHA-PPQ+PQ	2020
Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of *P. vivax*		0.50 mg/Kg (14 days)
Type of RDT used (public)		P.f only

Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)

Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
AL	2015-2018	0	3.3	8.7	28 days	9	*P. falciparum*
AS-AQ	2015-2017	0	0	6.6	28 days	13	*P. falciparum*
DHA-PPQ	2020-2021	0	0	9.7	42 days	3	*P. falciparum*

Resistance status by insecticide class (2018-2023) and use of class for malaria vector control (2023)

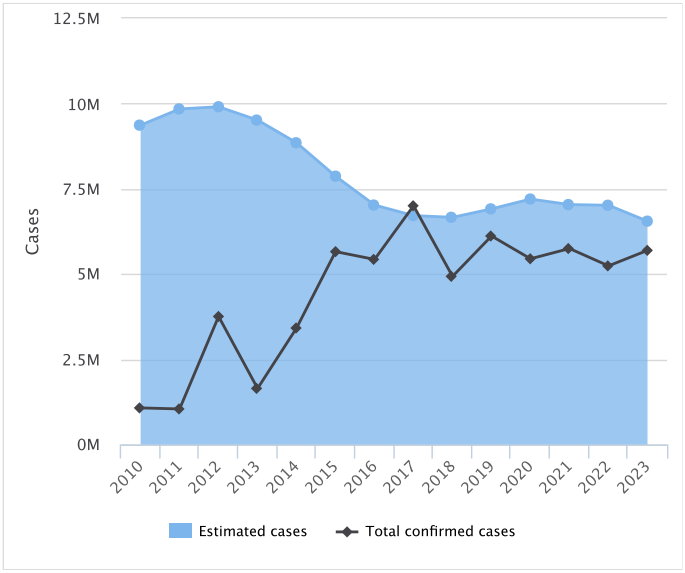
Insecticide class	(%) sites[1]	Vectors[2]	Used[3]
Carbamates	96% (23/24)	*An. funestus s.l., An. gambiae s.l.*	No
Neonicotinoids	8% (1/13)	*An. gambiae s.l.*	Yes
Organophosphates	15% (6/41)	*An. gambiae s.l.*	No
Pyrethroids	100% (41/41)	*An. funestus s.l., An. gambiae s.l.*	Yes

[1]Percent of sites for which resistance is confirmed and total number of sites that reported data
[2]Vectors reported to exhibit resistance to insecticide class
[3]Class reported as used for malaria control in 2023 (note: if data were not available, data from the previous year were used)

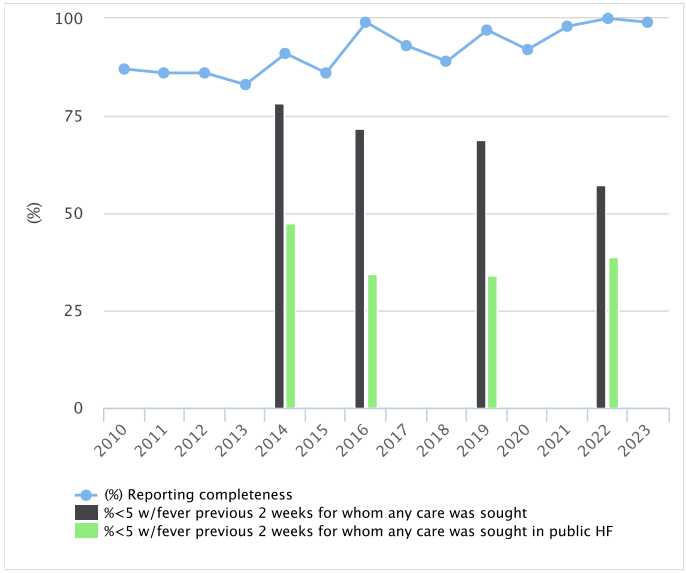
World Health Organization

III.

Estimated and reported cases



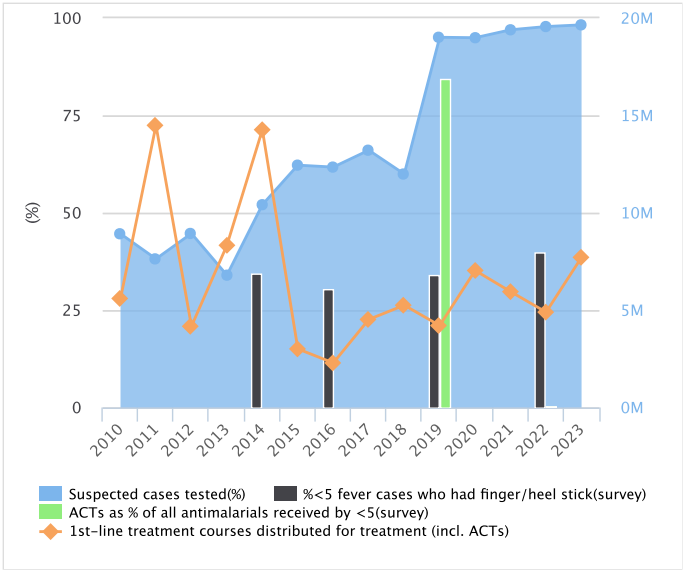
Treatment seeking and reporting completeness



Source: DHS 2014,2022, MIS 2016,2019

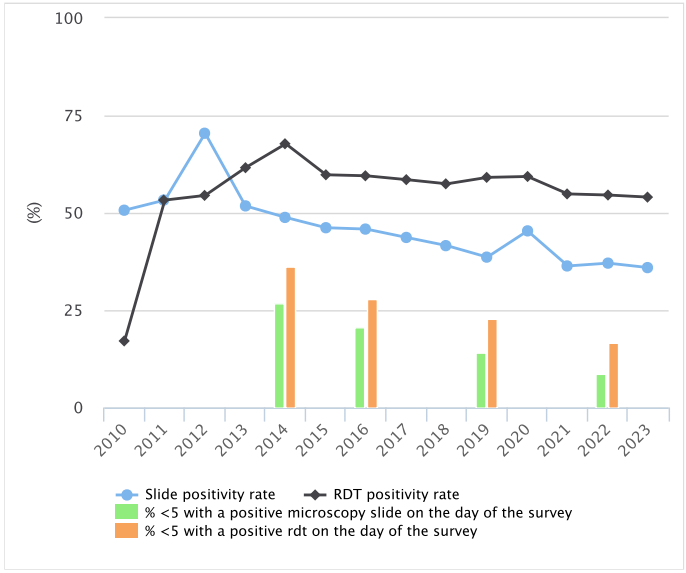
IV.

Cases tested and treated



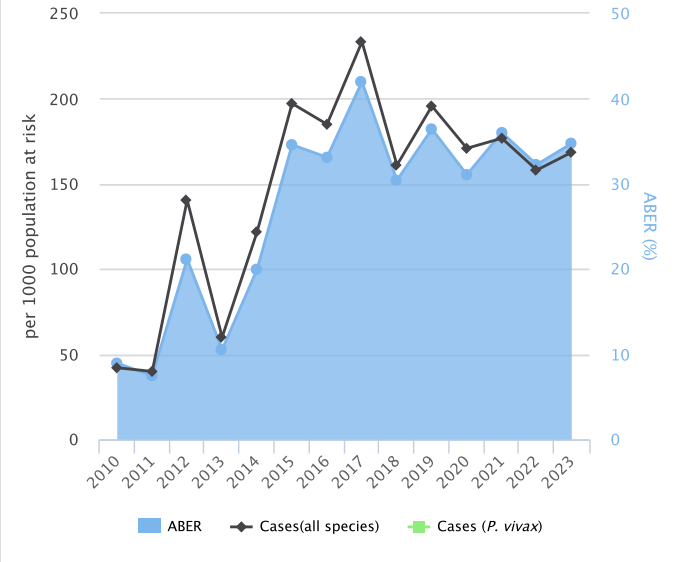
Source: DHS 2014,2022, MIS 2016,2019

Test positivity

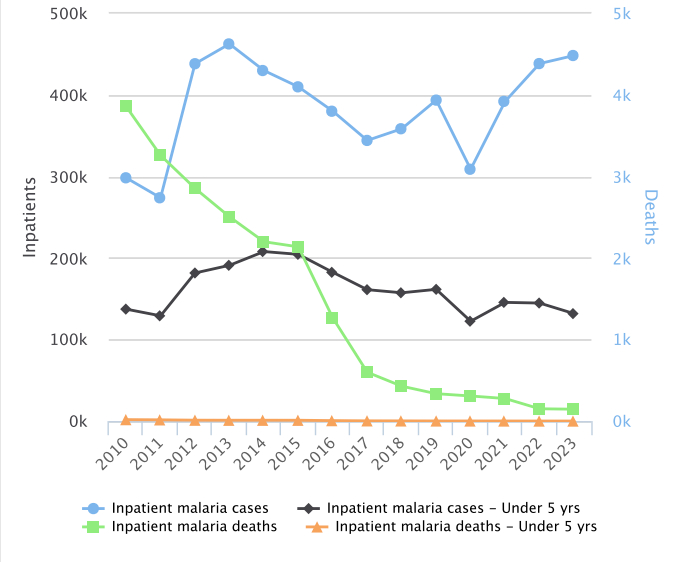


Source: DHS 2014,2022, MIS 2016,2019

V. Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 population at risk and ABER

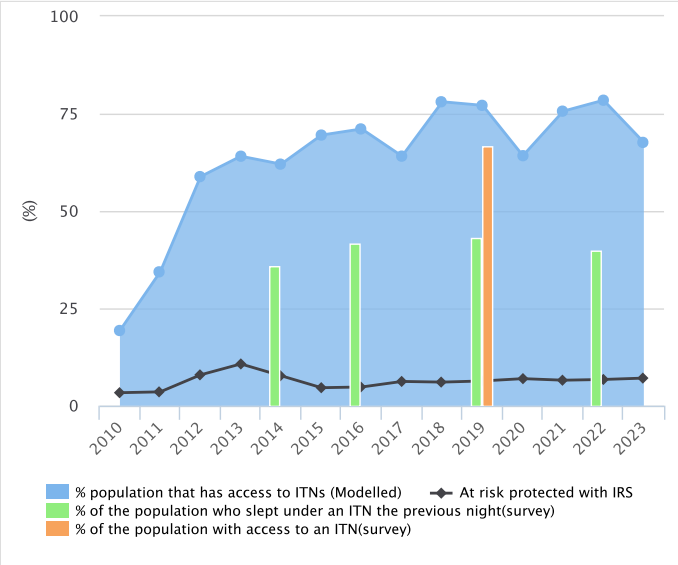


Malaria inpatients and deaths

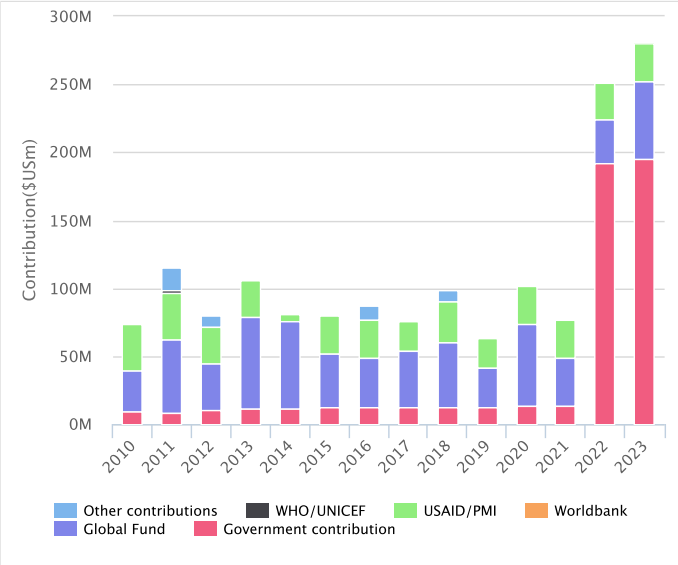


ABER=smears examined in a year X100 / Total population. Includes cases that are imported and introduced

V. Coverage of ITN and IRS

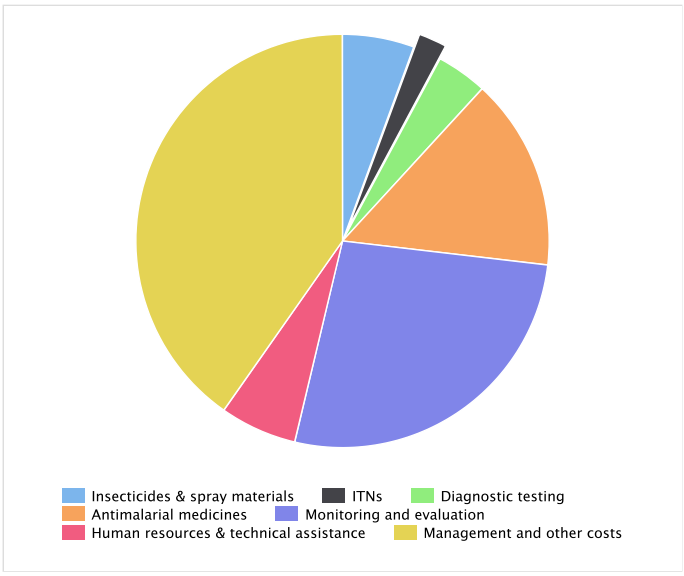


Sources of financing



Source: DHS 2014,2022, MIS 2016,2019

VI. Government expenditure by intervention in 2023



Footnotes

(est.) : WHO estimates based on the survey

Country profiles are generated automatically based on data reported by countries. They are available for all current malaria endemic countries and territories asked to report to the Global Malaria Programme annually. Country profiles are based on data validated by the countries as of 14 November 2024.
Further information on the methods used to estimate malaria cases and an explanation for the gap between estimated and reported confirmed indigenous cases is provided mpac-april2018-erg-report-malaria-burden-session6.pdf (who.int)