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The Gambia Malaria Indicator Survey 2017 (GMIS 2017) was implemented by the Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS), in close collaboration with the Gambia National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) and the National Public Health Laboratories (NPHL) of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoH&SW). Financial support for the survey was provided by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund - GFATM), and the Government of The Gambia. Utica International provided technical assistance.

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**Malaria Prevalence in Young Children by Health Region**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Region</th>
<th>Prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Bank East</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower River</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central River</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper River</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Gambia</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trends in Malaria Prevalence in Young Children by Residence**

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

- **Urban:** 0.1
- **The Gambia:** 0.8
- **Rural:** 1.1

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**Response Rates and methodology for testing:** All household members age 6 months and older living in selected households were eligible for malaria testing. Malaria testing was done through a rapid diagnostic test (RDT) as well as blood smear microscopy. Of the 9,434 eligible individuals, 92% provided blood for RDT and for malaria microscopy.
The Gambia Malaria Indicator Survey 2017 (GMIS) provides population-based estimates on malaria indicators including malaria prevention, malaria knowledge, and prevalence of malaria to inform strategic planning and program evaluation.

The prevalence of low haemoglobin has fallen substantially from 12% in the GDHS 2013 to 7% in the GMIS 2014 and to 4% in the GMIS 2017.

An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

In this subsample, no case testing positive for malaria is found.

Among children age 6-59 months, the prevalence of low haemoglobin has fallen substantially from 12% in the GDHS 2013 to 7% in the GMIS 2014 and to 4% in the GMIS 2017.

**Among children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks before the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources.**

**Trends in Knowledge of Symptoms, Causes and Prevention of Malaria.**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know malaria causes, symptoms and prevention between 2014 and 2017.

**Trends in Care Seeking for Children with Fever.**

Among children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks before the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources.

**Malaria Prevalence in Household Members by Health Region.**

Percentage of household members age 6 months and older who tested positive for malaria by microscopy.

*An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

**In this subsample, no case testing positive for malaria is found.*