From October to December 2018, Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) countries reported 25,974 malaria cases, representing a 21% decrease compared to the same time period in 2017.

**Cambodia**
The country reported 16,297 cases, a 16% decrease compared to the same time period in 2017. Cases are mostly in the north-eastern and north-western regions of Cambodia, along the forested border areas with Viet Nam, Lao PDR and Thailand.

**China**
The country reported no indigenous cases.

**Lao People’s Democratic Republic (PDR)**
The country reported 2,694 cases, a 14% increase compared to the same time period in 2017. Most cases are in the five southern provinces.

**Myanmar**
The country reported 3,914 cases, a 46% decrease compared to the same time period in 2017. Most cases are in the border states/region to India and Bangladesh.

**Thailand**
The country reported 1,358 cases, a 30% decrease compared to the same time period in 2017. Most cases are in the border provinces to Malaysia, Myanmar and Cambodia.

**Viet Nam**
The country reported 1,711 cases, a 16% decrease compared to the same time period in 2017. Most cases are indigenous and located in the border provinces to Cambodia.

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*Incidence is calculated as the number of reported cases per month per 1000 population.*

Cambodia

Lao PDR

Myanmar

Thailand

Viet Nam

*Incidence is calculated as the number of reported cases per month per 1000 population.

Regional map of malaria incidence by province (October–December 2018)*

*Incidence is calculated as the number of reported cases from October to December 2018 per 1000 population.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

*Incidence is calculated as the number of reported cases from October to December 2018 per 1000 population.
Percentage of *P. falciparum* cases by month by country* (2016–2018)

*Percentage of *P. falciparum* cases is calculated as number of confirmed cases due to *P. falciparum* divided by total confirmed cases per month per country.

Monthly test positivity rate (TPR) by country* (2016–2018)

*TPR is calculated as number of confirmed cases divided by number of tested cases (including rapid diagnostic tests and microscopy) per month per country.
### Monthly malaria cases and deaths by country in 2017 (January–December)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Surveillance indicator</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Confirmed cases</th>
<th>Other cases</th>
<th>Mixed cases</th>
<th>P. vivax cases</th>
<th>P. falciparum cases</th>
<th>Other cases</th>
<th>P. falciparum deaths</th>
<th>P. vivax deaths</th>
<th>Mixed cases deaths</th>
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1. Mixed cases include cases identified with more than one *Plasmodium* species. Other cases refer to *P. malariae*, *P. ovale*, *P. knowlesi* and unknown. Data in the table include microscopy and rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs).

2. Numbers of cases tested are reported from the vertical malaria programme, including data from some public hospitals.
Data sources: Reported cases include cases reported from all sources of public health facilities, community health workers and the private sector, except for Cambodia and Myanmar data which do not include private sector data. The case count in China includes only indigenous cases. For the regional map of malaria incidence by province, the annual population estimate is based on the estimate submitted by each country to the World Malaria Report in 2017. All other population estimates are based on the annual UN estimate of total population.

Disclaimer: The Mekong Malaria Elimination (MME) is an initiative aimed at supporting the countries in the Greater Mekong Subregion towards the goal of malaria elimination by 2030. The World Health Organization (WHO) has compiled data for this publication based on reports from the countries in the Greater Mekong Subregion. The data presented in this publication are based on available data as of February 2019. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this summary do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. WHO does not warrant that the information contained in this summary is complete and correct and shall not be liable for any damages incurred as a result of its use. This summary may not be reviewed, abstracted, quoted, reproduced, transmitted, distributed, translated or adapted, in part or in whole, in any form or by any means without the prior written consent of WHO.

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