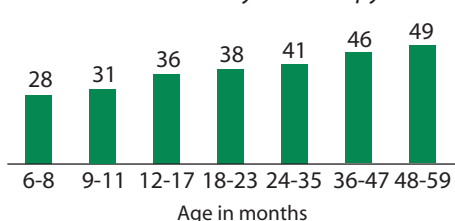


Key Findings from the 2010 Nigeria Malaria Indicator Survey

The 2010 Nigeria Malaria Indicator Survey (NMIS) included interviews with almost 6,000 households, malaria testing of 5,211 children and anaemia testing of 5,146 children. According to microscopy testing, 42% of children age 6-59 months have malaria.

Malaria Prevalence in Children

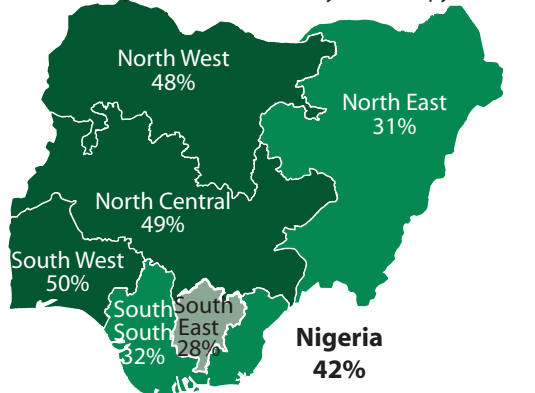
Percent of children testing positive for malaria by microscopy



Malaria prevalence increases as children get older. Almost half of children 48-59 months tested positive for malaria compared to less than 30% of children 6-8 months old.

Malaria in Children by Zone

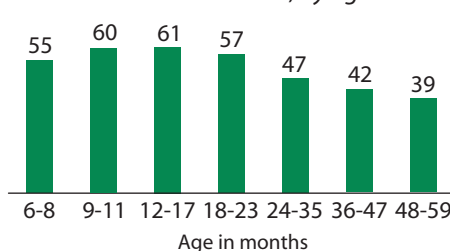
Percentage of children age 6-59 months who tested positive for malaria by microscopy



Malaria prevalence in children ranges from 28% in South East zone to 50% in South West zone.

Anaemia Prevalence in Children

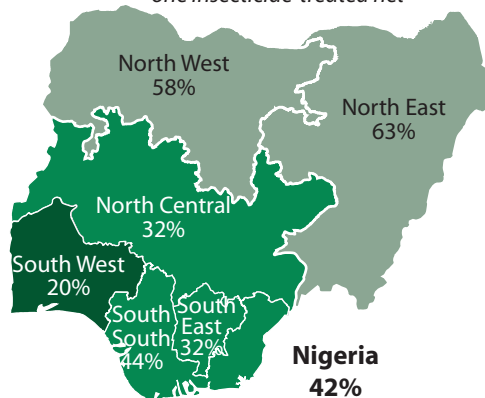
Percentage of children with moderate or severe anaemia, by age



Almost half of children age 6-59 months have moderate or severe anaemia. Anaemia prevalence is highest among children 9-23 months.

ITN Ownership by Zone

Percentage of households with at least one insecticide-treated net

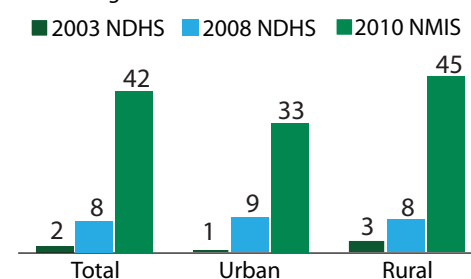


Forty-two percent of households in Nigeria own an ITN; 41% own an LLIN (not shown). ITN ownership is highest in North West and North East zones and lowest in South West zone.

More than half (56%) of nets were obtained through net distribution campaigns; 76% of nets were obtained for free.

Trends in Ownership of ITNs

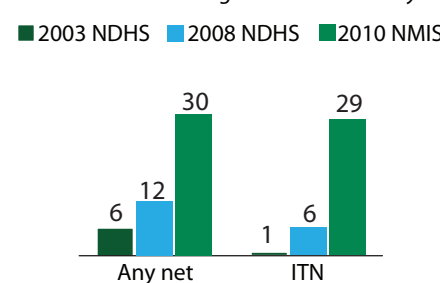
Percentage of households with at least one ITN



ITN ownership has increased five-fold since 2008. The increase is most dramatic in rural areas.

Trends in Children's Use of Nets

Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under a net the night before the survey

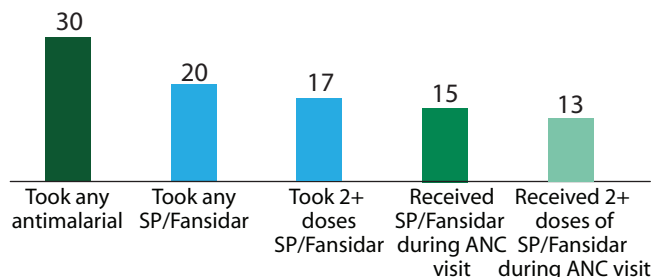


Almost 30% of children under age 5 slept under an ITN the night before the survey. This is almost a five-fold increase since 2008. Still, ownership of ITNs is higher than children's use.

Less than 1% of households had interior walls sprayed against mosquitoes (IRS) in the year before the survey.

Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Pregnant Women

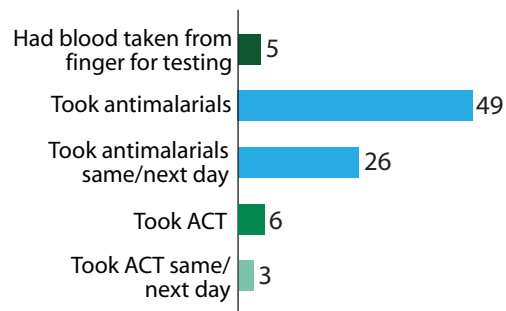
Percent of women pregnant in the two years before the survey, based on their last birth



Only 13% of pregnant women received the recommended preventive treatment—2 or more doses of SP/Fansidar during an ANC visit.

Management of Childhood Fever

Among children under 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage who:



While half of children with fever took antimalarials, only about one-quarter took antimalarials the same or next day and very few took ACT, the recommended drug.

Response rates and methodology: Malaria and anaemia testing were carried out on all children age 6-59 months living in selected households. Of the 5,612 eligible subjects, 91% were tested for anaemia using the HemoCue, 91% were tested for malaria using the rapid diagnostic test, and 91% were tested for malaria using blood smears collected for malaria microscopy. Coverage rates were uniformly high across the population.

For more information on the results of the 2010 Nigeria Malaria Indicator Survey, please contact:

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2010 Nigeria Malaria Indicator Survey (NMIS)



Malaria Prevalence and Prevention

The 2010 Nigeria Malaria Indicator Survey (NMIS) was implemented by the National Population Commission (NPC) and the National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP). ICF International provided technical assistance through the USAID-funded MEASURE DHS programme. Funding for the 2010 NMIS was provided by the NMCP, Global Funds [through the Society for Family Health (SFH) and the Yakubu Gowon Centre (YGC)], World Bank, United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

