

# Summary of presentations

Monday 17<sup>th</sup> May

**Presentation by Dr Jenarun Jelip, Head: Vector-Borne Disease Sector, Ministry of Health, Malaysia:  
*Core Practices and Approaches in vector and case surveillance in Malaysia***

Dr Jenarun gave a comprehensive overview of the data needs and practices to enable data-driven decision-making for sustained malaria elimination and prevention of re-introduction in Malaysia. He started off by outlining malaria case declines since the early 1960's, until complete elimination of indigenous transmission of *Plasmodium falciparum* and *vivax* in all areas of Malaysia in 2018, a status that has been maintained for the past three years. *Plasmodium knowlesi* remains a longer-term problem to resolve. Malaysia practices integrated vector and case surveillance for optimized focal responses. Using domestic resources, they developed a range of web-based tools to support data gathering and analysis, specifically the packages eNotification, eVEKPRO, MyFoci, and also other web-based tools such as MAGICs.ME, MyEntoPest, and SIMCA. Malaysia uses four sentinel sites for Insecticide Resistance monitoring, and about 14 for general *Anopheles* surveillance. The malaria control and prevention program is also based on a 1-3-7-42 response system following detection of any positive malaria case, until end-of-outbreak. The eVEKPRO web-based tool incorporates not just malaria but also chikungunya, dengue, zika, Japanese encephalitis, lymphatic filariasis and typhus, while the MAGICs.ME is a system that includes geo-referencing and information coordination for malaria elimination. The MyEntoPest platform embraces all entomological information including insecticide resistance, bionomics and distribution. There are multiple *Anopheles* species responsible for malaria transmission in Malaysia, utilizing a broad range of habitats. Dr Jenarun gave a good explanation of the guidelines that have been developed for the prevention of re-establishment of human malaria in Malaysia, based on Receptivity and Vulnerability Indices that guide program activities and responses guided by appropriate micro-stratification. Finally, Dr Jenarun pointed out the need for fine-grain and high-quality data to enable data-driven decision-making.

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**Presentation by Ms Lucia Fernandez Montoya, Technical Officer at WHO, who spoke on *the DHIS2 Entomology Tool*.**

Ms Fernandez gave an excellent overview on the data-integration, analysis and visualization capacities of the DHIS2 Ento tool. Generic DHIS2 modules have been developed to strengthen the collection, reporting and use of malaria entomology and vector control data to inform decision-making.

The modules consist of electronic data collection forms, standard indicators and automatically generated data visualizations developed to support the following interventions areas:

- insecticide treated nets (ITN) mass distribution campaigns,
- ITN bioefficacy monitoring,
- indoor residual spraying (IRS) campaigns,
- IRS residual efficacy monitoring,
- insecticide resistance monitoring,
- adult mosquito surveillance and identification and
- monitoring of mosquito larval habitats.

All the modules have been designed in line with existing WHO standard protocols and guidance. The system is highly flexible and can be adapted to incorporate data forms customized by country NMC programs, and also additional layers not listed in the bullet points above. This includes ability to integrate the UCSF ESPT data sheets. All the modules are available upon request – please contact: [fernandezl@who.int](mailto:fernandezl@who.int).

Following the presentations by Dr Jenarun and Ms Fernandez, there was a Plenary discussion session with lively Question and Answer audience participation. As part of the discussions, Leo made a particular request to the audience that if there are APMEN Member States that are interested to pilot introduction of either the UCSF ESP tool or the DHIS2 Ento tool, please to contact him so that APMEN can explore how to assist such countries in setting up trial assessments, assisted by a small group of experts from UCSF, WHO and elsewhere. Leo also asked that if there any ideas from anyone how APMEN VCWG can expand its support to NMCP's, please to send such ideas to APMEN. Leo also mentioned the upcoming new information-sharing platform being introduced by APMEN VCWG, an APMEN Journal Club discussion group where recent publications can be presented by authors of such publications.