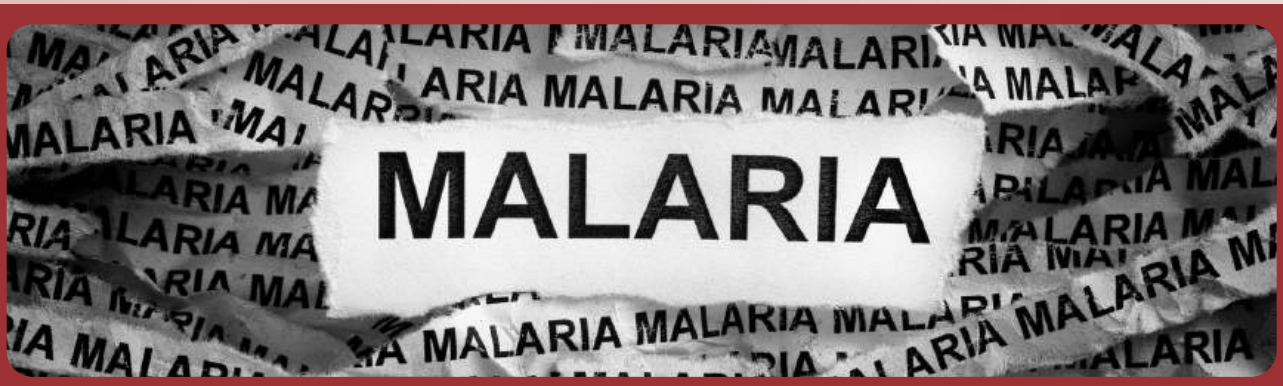


Globally, in 2023, the number of malaria cases was estimated at 263 million, with an incidence of 60.4 cases per 1000 population at risk. This is an increase of 11 million cases from the previous year and a rise in incidence from 58.6 cases per 1000 population at risk in 2022. The WHO African Region continues to carry the heaviest burden of the disease, accounting for an estimated 94% of malaria cases worldwide in 2023. The WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region has experienced a 57% increase in incidence since 2021, rising xvii to 17.9 cases per 1000 population at risk in 2023. The top five countries carrying the heaviest estimated burden of malaria cases in 2023 were Nigeria (26%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (13%), Uganda (5%), Ethiopia (4%) and Mozambique (4%).
Globally, in 2023, the number of deaths was estimated at 597 000, with a mortality rate of 13.7 per 100 000. The number of malaria deaths and the mortality rate steadily decreased from 622 000 and 14.9 deaths per 100 000, respectively, in 2020. The WHO African Region continues to carry the heaviest burden of mortality, with 95% of estimated malaria deaths worldwide

The GTS calls for a reduction in malaria case incidence and mortality rate of at least 40% by 2020, 75% by 2025 and 90% by 2030, from a 2015 baseline. The GTS and Sustainable Development Goal 2025 and 2030 targets for malaria morbidity and mortality are unlikely to be met, as the 2023 global malaria incidence is nearly three times higher than needed to reach the target. Although malaria mortality has decreased, it remains more than twice the target level.

Most RDTs used to detect P. falciparum malaria target the histidine-rich protein 2 (HRP2) antigen. P. falciparum parasites that do not express HRP2 may escape detection by these RDTs. First reported in 2010 in Peru, deletions in the P. falciparum histidine-rich protein 2 (pfhrp2) gene have since been reported in 41 endemic countries in Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

Alethia Malaria allows you to detect and treat malaria in samples with <2 parasites per microliter Negative predictive values of 100%. Screens for all 5 malaria species

Alethia® Malaria – Molecular assay for the detection of Plasmodium sp.
Alethia provides a quick, accurate and reliable molecular assay for Plasmodium sp. detection.

Approximately 219 million cases of malaria still occur worldwide, Diagnostic testing and treatment is a key component of malaria control in either endemic and non-endemic areas. When malaria claims one life every minute, it's time to change the way you test!

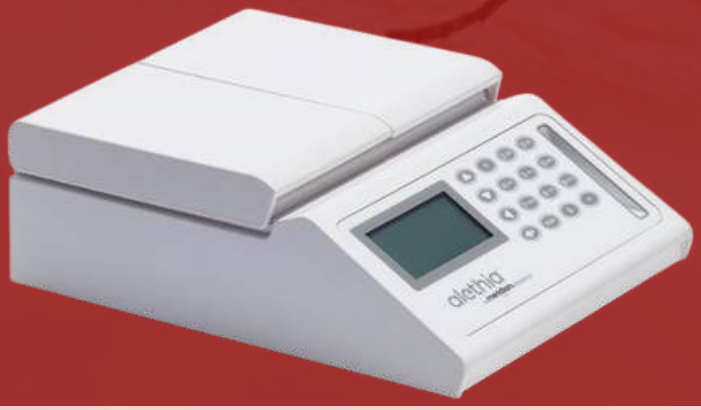
Prompt diagnosis and treatment is the most effective way to prevent a mild case of malaria from developing into severe disease and death

Let your labs screen negative results with confidence. Alethia Malaria has an analytical sensitivity of up to 80,000x more than conventional methods

Avoid delays in treatment with quick and precise results in less than one hour

Revolutionize your laboratory's diagnostic accuracy with molecular performance

With no special training or technical expertise required, **Alethia Malaria** provides your laboratory with a simple yet affordable molecular assay readily deployable in the field.



THE BETTER WE ARE AT DETECTING MALARIA, THE BETTER OUR ODDS OF BEATING IT. FOR GOOD.

For Solutions on Malaria Testing Contact Sep Sci

Separation Scientific
Tel: 011 794 4117 | Email: Info@sepsci.co.za | Web: www.sepsci.co.za

Global Trends in the burden of Malaria

WHO African Region

263 million malaria cases estimated globally in 2023

Nigeria
~68 136 000

Democratic Republic of the Congo
~33 141 000

Uganda
~12 573 000

Ethiopia
~9 560 000

Mozambique
~9 256 000

United Republic of Tanzania
~8 555 000

Angola
~8 251 000

Mali
~8 229 000

Burkina Faso
~8 139 000

Niger
~7 983 000

Côte d'Ivoire
~7 836 000

Cameroon
~7 343 000

Ghana
~6 552 000

Madagascar
~6 240 000

Benin
~5 128 000

Malawi
~4 810 000

Guinea
~4 434 000

Pakistan
~4 285 000

Chad
~3 946 000

Zambia
~3 663 000

Sudan
~3 406 000

Ce

WHO: World Health Organization.