



Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention in Chad

Coverage Summary Report 2016

Background: Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention supported by the ACCESS-SMC project was introduced in 14 health districts in Chad in 2016. In 2016, the first of four monthly cycles of SMC was carried out in late August /early September, and the final cycle took place in late November / early December. However, due to drug supply issues the start of cycle 1 was delayed in some areas and not all districts received 4 cycles of SMC. Mani, Massaguet and Massakory, in Chad only received 3 cycles whilst 4 cycles were administered in Bai-illi, Bongor, Bousso, Dourbali, Kouno, Mandelia, Massenya, N'Djamena Centre, N'Djamena Est, N'Djamena Nord and N'Djamena Sud. The key indicators are for those districts that had at least all 4 cycles of SMC. Result for areas that delivered 3 cycles are listed at the end of the document.

It is important the SMC programme is monitored to ensure the intervention is delivered effectively reaching the children that need it. WHO recommends that children should receive all four monthly cycles, and should adhere to the treatment dose each month, in order to maximise protection and minimise selection for drug resistance. As part of the monitoring of the SMC programme in Chad, a coverage survey was carried out in late December/early January by CSSI with support from the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine and Malaria Consortium, to determine the proportion of children that received each monthly treatment, and to ask about adherence to the treatment doses, and reasons for missed treatments.

Key messages:

The reach of the SMC programme in Chad has been good, with 73% of children having received an SMC card and 89% at least one cycle of SMC.

Retention of the SMC card was poor, only 60% of those issued with a card had a card available for inspection.

39% of eligible children received at least 3 cycles of SMC, and only 15% received all 4 cycles.

Coverage was highest at cycle 1 and progressively lower in each subsequent cycle.

It is important to ensure that children too old for the SMC programme do not receive SMC, the dose is designed for children under 5 years of age, older children receiving this dose will not be fully protected. Some treatment outside the recommended age range is inevitable, but it is important this is kept to a minimum. Chad has a high proportion (57%) of children greater than 5 years old given SMC.

Reported adherence to the three day course of SMC was excellent, with 93% of those who had received SMC reporting that the full course was given.

97% of children slept under an insecticide treated net the night before the survey.

Key indicators 2016 for districts that received all 4 cycles:

Number surveyed who were eligible for all 4 SMC cycles **797**

Slept under a bednet last night **97%**

Received an SMC card **73%**

Confirmed by card if available, otherwise from caregiver recall:

Received at least one cycle **90%**

Received at least 3 cycles **39%**

Received all 4 cycles **15%**

Received no SMC **11%**

For those that had SMC at the last cycle, adherence to all 3 doses **97%**

Children 6-7yrs old who received SMC at least once **57%**

Table 1: Key indicators of SMC Coverage amongst districts that received all four cycles of SMC – Chad						
Number children 3mons–7yrs included	1111					
Number eligible for all 4 SMC cycles [§]	797					
	n/N	%	95% Confidence Interval			
Slept under a bednet last night	766/795	97.1	(94.1-98.6)			
Received SMC card	559/797	73.2	(63.5-81.0)			
Retained card if card received	344/797	59.7	(50.0-68.7)			
Received SMC cycle 1	538/797	70.3	(59.4-79.3)			
Received SMC cycle 2	398/797	51.0	(42.2-59.7)			
Received SMC cycle 3	187/797	25.6	(19.6-32.8)			
Received SMC cycle 4	126/797	18.1	(11.8-26.8)			
	Confirmed by card if available, otherwise recall[^]			Maximum by card or recall		
No. of SMC cycles	n/N	%	95% Confidence Interval	n/N	%	95% Confidence Interval
0	120/797	14.5	(8.9-22.6)	94/797	10.5	(5.6-18.8)
1	179/797	23.6	(16.3-32.9)	175/797	22.7	(15.3-32.3)
2	249/797	27.7	(21.3-35.1)	254/797	28.2	(21.9-35.5)
3	153/797	22.0	(14.1-32.7)	161/797	23.3	(15.2-34.1)
4	96/797	12.2	(8.1-18.1)	113/797	15.2	(9.9-22.8)
Received no SMC*	94/797	10.5	(5.6-18.8)	94/797	10.5	(5.6-18.8)
Received at least one cycle	677/797	85.5	(77.4-91.1)	703/797	89.5	(81.2-94.4)
Received at least 3 cycles	249/797	34.2	(24.8-45.1)	274/797	38.5	(28.1-50.2)
Received all 4 cycles	96/797	12.2	(8.1-18.1)	113/797	15.2	(9.9-22.8)

Percentages are survey -weighted and will not equate to n/N. [§] aged at least 3 months at time of first cycle, and under 5 years at time of survey. * this is confirmed as no receipt, rather than failure to indicate receipt.

Table 2: Key indicators of SMC Coverage amongst districts that received only three cycles of SMC – Chad

Number children 3mons–7yrs included	217					
Number eligible for all 4 SMC cycles [§]	149					
	n/N	%	95% Confidence Interval			
Slept under a bednet last night	140/149	94.4	(87.1-97.7)			
Received SMC card	99/149	67.9	(47.5-83.2)			
Retained card if card received	84/149	85.4	(68.8-93.9)			
Received SMC cycle 1	129/149	87.4	(80.7-92.0)			
Received SMC cycle 2	99/149	64.8	(46.6-79.5)			
Received SMC cycle 3	25/149	15.8	(8.2-28.4)			
Received SMC cycle 4	2/149	1.1	(0.1- 7.5)			
	Confirmed by card if available, otherwise recall[^]			Maximum by card or recall		
No. of SMC cycles	n/N	%	95% Confidence Interval	n/N	%	95% Confidence Interval
0	4/149	2.8	(1.0- 7.6)	3/149	2.1	(0.6- 7.4)
1	41/149	28.8	(14.7-48.7)	40/149	28.3	(14.1-48.6)
2	33/149	22.2	(12.4-36.4)	33/149	22.2	(12.4-36.4)
3	65/149	42.9	(29.1-58.0)	67/149	44.2	(30.3-59.2)
4	6/149	3.3	(0.4-20.7)	6/149	3.3	(0.4-20.7)
Received no SMC*	3/149	2.1	(0.6- 7.4)	3/149	2.1	(0.6- 7.4)
Received at least one cycle	145/149	97.2	(92.4-99.0)	146/149	97.9	(92.6-99.4)
Received at least 3 cycles	71/149	46.2	(31.9-61.1)	73/149	47.5	(32.7-62.8)
Received all 4 cycles	6/149	3.3	(0.4-20.7)	6/149	3.3	(0.4-20.7)