To prevent malaria, pregnant women should receive 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar or intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy (IPTp-SP). Overall, 91% of pregnant women took at least one dose of IPTp-SP, 80% took 2+ doses, while 61% took 3+ doses. Since 2016, IPTp-SP doses (1, 2, or 3) has slightly increased.

Among households in Ghana, 74% own at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN). More than half (52%) of households have one ITN for every two people, while 26% do not own any ITNs.

Two-thirds of the household population in Ghana have access to an ITN, while only 43% of the household population slept under an ITN the night before the survey. The gap between access to and use of ITNs is larger in urban (59% versus 28%) than in rural households (74% versus 57%).

In the two weeks before the survey, 30% of children under five had fever, the primary symptom of malaria. Treatment was sought for 69% of children with recent fever, while only 34% had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing. Treatment seeking and diagnostic testing has stagnated since 2016.

In Ghana, 14% of children age 6-59 months tested positive for malaria by microscopy. Malaria prevalence has declined by nearly half from 27% in 2014 to 14% in 2018.

Malaria prevalence ranges from a low of 2% in Greater Accra region to a high of 27% in Western region.