The 2010 Kenya Malaria Indicator Survey (KMIS) assessed malaria knowledge, prevention, and treatment practices and malaria and anaemia prevalence. Over 6,500 households were interviewed, and over 11,000 children were tested for anaemia and malaria.

Malaria Prevalence in Children

Percent of children testing positive for malaria by blood smear

Eight percent of children under aged 3-59 months tested positive for malaria according to blood smears. Thirteen percent of children age 5-14 tested positive for malaria.

Anaemia Prevalence in Children

Percent of children with moderate or severe anaemia

Anaemia is a common symptom of malaria infection. More than half of children under age 5 have moderate or severe anaemia (shown above). Anaemia is most common in younger children.

Anaemia prevalence ranges from 16% in low risk endemicity areas to 34% in lake endemic areas.

Ownership of ITNs

Percent of households with at least one ITN

Ownership of ITNs has decreased slightly since the 2008-09 KDHS after a sizable increase between 2003 and 2007.

Indoor residual spraying is fairly common in highland epidemic areas and lake endemic areas, where 38% and 15% of households, respectively, were sprayed in the year before the survey.

Use of ITNs and IRS

Slept under an ITN the night before the survey

Children and pregnant women are the most vulnerable to malaria. About 2 in 5 children and pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey. Half of children and pregnant women were protected either by ITNs or IRS.
Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Pregnant Women

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Took any antimalarial</th>
<th>Took any SP/Fansidar</th>
<th>Received SP/Fansidar during ANC visit</th>
<th>Took 2+ doses SP/Fansidar</th>
<th>Received 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar during ANC visit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pregnant women should receive at least two doses of the antimalarial SP/Fansidar during an antenatal visit to prevent malaria. One-quarter of pregnant women received this recommended treatment. This is a large increase since 2008-09 when only 14% of pregnant women received IPTp.

Management of Childhood Fever

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

- Sought treatment from health facility: 59%
- Took antimalarials: 35%
- Took antimalarials same/next day: 21%
- Took ACT: 18%
- Took ACT same/next day: 11%

One-fifth of children with fever received an antimalarial the day of or day after the fever. Only 11% took ACT, the recommended antimalarial, the day or day after the fever.

Response rates and methodology:

Malaria testing was carried out on children age 3 months-14 years living in selected households. Malaria testing was done through both rapid diagnostic blood testing, as well as blood smear microscopy. Of the 12,346 children eligible for malaria testing, 92% were tested. Anaemia testing was carried out on a blood drop using the HemoCue system for children age 6 months-14 years.

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

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Cover photo courtesy of PSI.