The 2010 Nigeria Malaria Indicator Survey (NMIS) included interviews with almost 6,000 households, malaria testing of 5,211 children and anaemia testing of 5,146 children. According to microscopy testing, 42% of children age 6-59 months have malaria.

Forty-two percent of households in Nigeria own an ITN; 41% own an LLIN (not shown). ITN ownership is highest in North West and North East zones and lowest in South West zone.

Malaria prevalence in children ranges from 28% in South East zone to 50% in South West zone.

Malaria prevalence increases as children get older. Almost half of children 48-59 months tested positive for malaria compared to less than 30% of children 6-8 months old.

Almost half of children age 6-59 months have moderate or severe anaemia. Anaemia prevalence is highest among children 9-23 months.

ITN ownership has increased five-fold since 2008. The increase is most dramatic in rural areas.

Almost 30% of children under age 5 slept under an ITN the night before the survey. This is almost a five-fold increase since 2008. Still, ownership of ITNs is higher than children’s use.

Less than 1% of households had interior walls sprayed against mosquitoes (IRS) in the year before the survey.
Response rates and methodology: Malaria and anaemia testing were carried out on all children age 6-59 months living in selected households. Of the 5,612 eligible subjects, 91% were tested for anaemia using the HemoCue, 91% were tested for malaria using the rapid diagnostic test, and 91% were tested for malaria using blood smears collected for malaria microscopy. Coverage rates were uniformly high across the population.

### Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Pregnant Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of women pregnant in the two years before the survey, based on their last birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Took any antimalarial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only 13% of pregnant women received the recommended preventive treatment—2 or more doses of SP/Fansidar during an ANC visit.

### Management of Childhood Fever

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

- Had blood taken from finger for testing: 5%
- Took antimalarials: 49%
- Took antimalarials same/next day: 26%
- Took ACT: 6%
- Took ACT same/next day: 3%

While half of children with fever took antimalarials, only about one-quarter took antimalarials the same or next day and very few took ACT, the recommended drug.

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