The 2011-12 Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey (THMIS) assessed malaria prevention, treatment practices, and malaria and anaemia prevalence.

**Malaria Prevalence in Children**
Percent of children age 6-59 months testing positive for malaria by rapid diagnostic test (RDT)

![Graph showing malaria prevalence in children by month]

In Tanzania, 9% of children under age five tested positive for malaria according to rapid diagnostic tests (RDT). Malaria prevalence increases with age.

**Malaria Prevalence in Children by Region**
Percent of children 6-59 months testing positive for malaria by rapid diagnostic test (RDT)

![Map showing malaria prevalence by region]

By region, malaria prevalence varies greatly. Prevalence is highest in Geita, Kigoma, and Lindi regions.

**Prevalence of Moderate to Severe Anaemia in Children**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age in months</th>
<th>6-8</th>
<th>9-11</th>
<th>12-17</th>
<th>18-23</th>
<th>24-35</th>
<th>36-47</th>
<th>48-59</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6-59</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anaemia is a common symptom of malaria infection. In Tanzania, 6% of children under age five have moderate to severe anaemia, which is defined as haemoglobin less than 8.0 g/dl. Moderate to severe anaemia generally declines with age.

**More than 90% of women and men age 15-49 know there are ways to avoid malaria. The most commonly cited way to avoid getting malaria is sleeping under a mosquito net.**

**ITN Ownership and Indoor Residual Spraying**
Percent of:

- Households with at least one ITN
- Households with IRS in the last 12 months
- Households with at least one ITN and/or IRS in the last 12 months

*ITN = Insecticide-treated mosquito net

Among all households in Tanzania, 91% own at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN). ITN ownership is lowest in Mjini Magharibi region (67%) and highest in Lindi region (96%). Nationally, only 14% of households had indoor residual spraying (IRS) in the past 12 months, but 87% of households in Zanzibar received IRS in the past 12 months.

**Results from the 2011-12 Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey**

Children and pregnant women are the most vulnerable to malaria. In 2011-12, 72% of children under five and 75% of pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey. Use of mosquito nets by household members, children under five and pregnant women has increased markedly since 2004-05.
Trends in Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Pregnant Women

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

- **2004-05**
  - Took any SP/Fansidar during ANC visit: 50%
  - Received 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar during ANC visit: 21%

- **2007-08**
  - Took any SP/Fansidar during ANC visit: 57%
  - Received 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar during ANC visit: 30%

- **2010**
  - Took any SP/Fansidar during ANC visit: 61%
  - Received 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar during ANC visit: 26%

- **2011-12**
  - Took any SP/Fansidar during ANC visit: 60%
  - Received 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar during ANC visit: 32%

To prevent malaria, pregnant women should receive two or more doses of SP/Fansidar during an antenatal care (ANC) visit. Nearly one-third (32%) of pregnant women received this intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) during ANC, a slight increase from 26% in the 2010 TDHS.

Treatment of Fever in Children

Among children under age five who had fever in the two weeks before the survey, percent who:

- Sought advice or treatment from a health facility, provider, or pharmacy: 77%
- Had blood taken from a finger or heel stick: 25%
- Took antimalarial drugs: 54%

Over half (54%) of children with fever received an antimalarial. Among children with fever who received an antimalarial, 61% received ACT - the recommended treatment.

Response rates and methodology: All children age 6-59 months living in selected households were eligible for malaria and anaemia testing. Malaria testing was done through both rapid diagnostic blood testing, as well as blood smear microscopy. Anaemia testing was carried out using the HemoCue system. Of the 8,119 eligible children, 95% provided blood for anaemia, 94% for rapid diagnostic testing, and 92% for malaria microscopy testing.

For more information on the results of the 2011-12 Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey, please contact:

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The 2011-12 Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey (THMIS) was implemented by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS - Zanzibar) from December 16, 2011 to May 24, 2012. The Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS) and the Zanzibar AIDS Commission (ZAC) authorised the survey. Funding for the survey was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW). ICF International supported the survey through the MEASURE DHS project, a USAID-funded programme providing support, technical assistance, and funding for population and health surveys in countries worldwide.