Malaria prevalence in children has decreased slightly from 30% in 2011 to 24% in 2018.

Malaria Prevalence by Region

Percent of children 6-59 months who tested positive for malaria by RDT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Malaria Prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Far-North</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adamawa</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Littoral</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douala</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-West*</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North-West</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Malaria Prevalence by Mother's Education

Percent of children 6-59 months who tested positive for malaria by RDT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mother's Education</th>
<th>Malaria Prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary 1st cycle</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary 2nd cycle</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than secondary</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information about the 2018 CDHS, contact:

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The 2018 Cameroon Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS) was implemented by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health. The survey was funded by the Government of Cameroon, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the U.S. President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Global Fund through the National Malaria Control Program (PNLP), The Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC) provided funding for a module on smoking. The Centre Pasteur du Cameroun (CPC) provided technical assistance for HIV lab testing and the International Reference Centre Chantal Biya (IRCCB) provided quality control for lab testing. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, which is funded by USAID.

Cover photo: © 2005 Rachel Hoy, courtesy of Photoshare.
The 5th Demographic and Health Survey in Cameroon (CDHS 2018) provides information on malaria prevention and prevalence. More than 13,000 women age 15-49 were interviewed in the 2018 CDHS. Children age 6-59 months were eligible for malaria testing.

59% of the household population has access to an ITN (if each ITN in the households is shared by two people).

Ownership of Insecticide-Treated Nets (ITNs) by Households

- No ITN: 27%
- At least 1 ITN but not enough for all household members: 32%
- At least 1 ITN for every 2 people in the household: 41%

3 in 4 households own at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN).

ITN Access by Region

- Cameroon: 59%
- Far-North: 72%
- South-West*: 46%
- North-West: 56%
- North: 63%
- Adamawa: 48%
- East: 42%
- Centre: 56%
- South: 54%
- West: 51%
- Littoral: 58%
- Douala: 59%
- Yaounde: 62%

*Due to security concerns, teams were not permitted to visit some zones in South-West. The data presented for that region are not representative of the region as a whole but reflect the situation in urban areas.

15% of children under 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey.

Case Management of Children with Fever

- Advice or treatment was sought: 61%
- Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing: 21%

60% of children under 5 and 61% of pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

Trends in Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Pregnant Women

- Percent of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received 1, 2, or 3 doses of SP/Fansidar

- 1+ dose: 75%
- 2+ doses: 54%
- 3+ doses: 44%

Trends in Household ITN Ownership

- Percent of households with at least one ITN

- CDHS 2004: 2%
- CDHS-MICS 2011: 36%
- CDHS 2018: 73%

Among children with a fever who took an antimalarial, only 21% took ACT.