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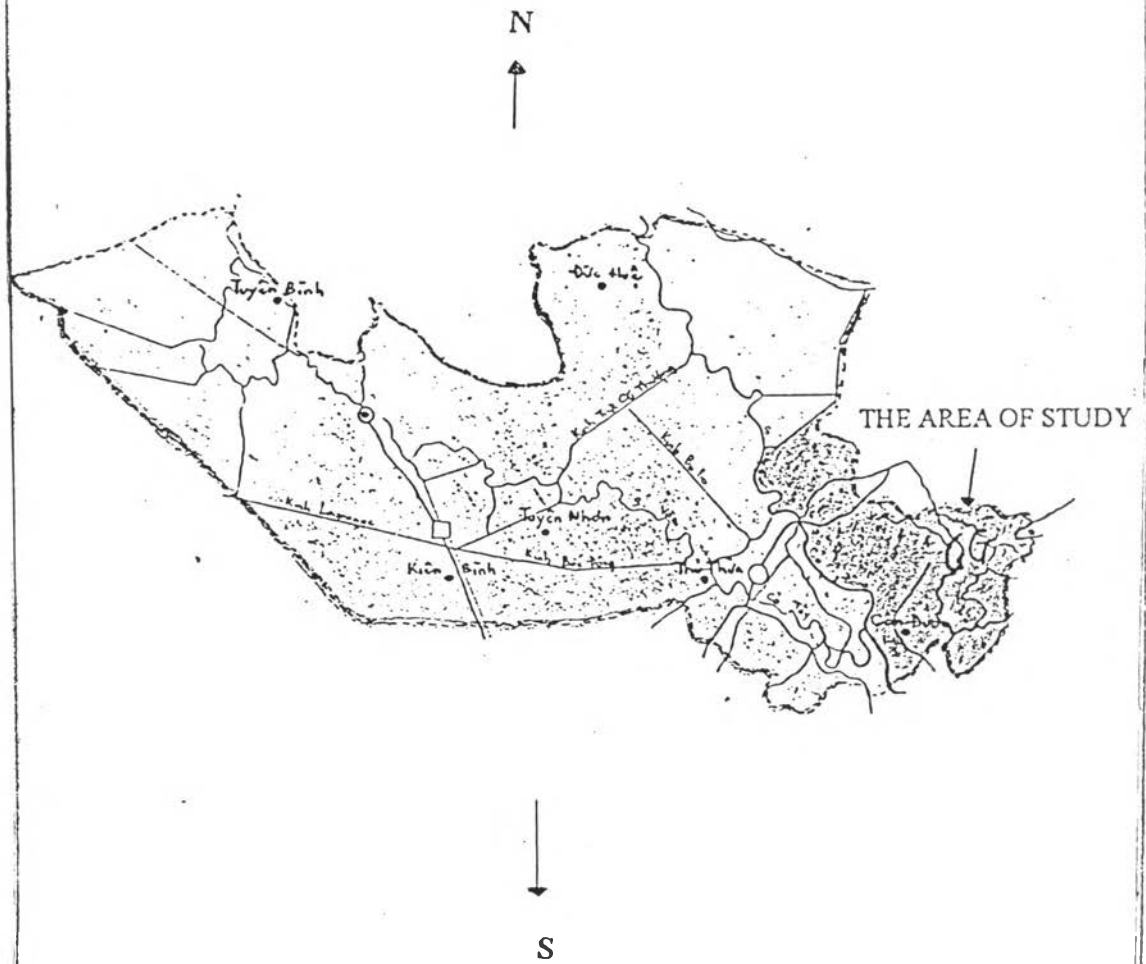
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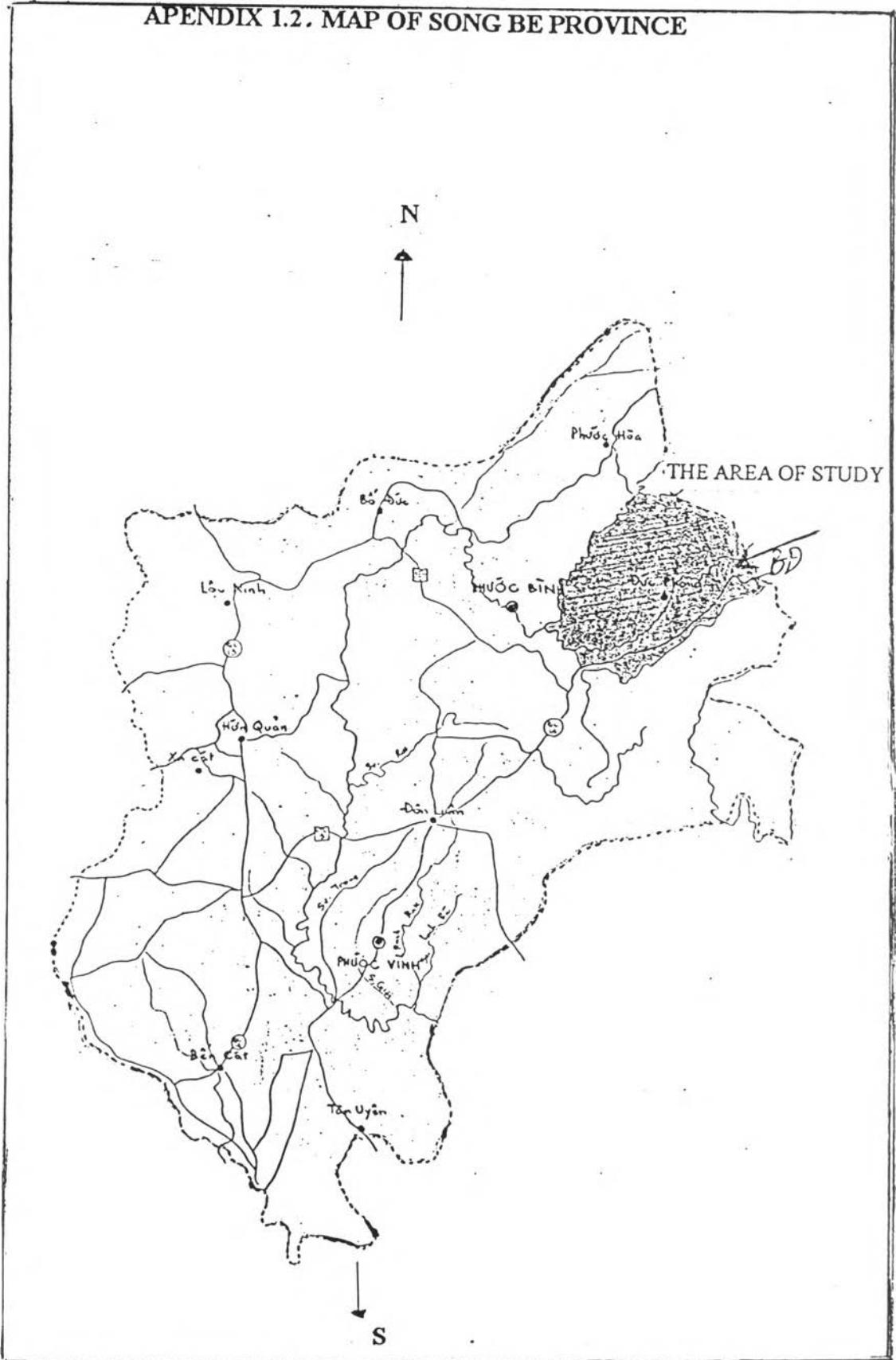
APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. MAPS

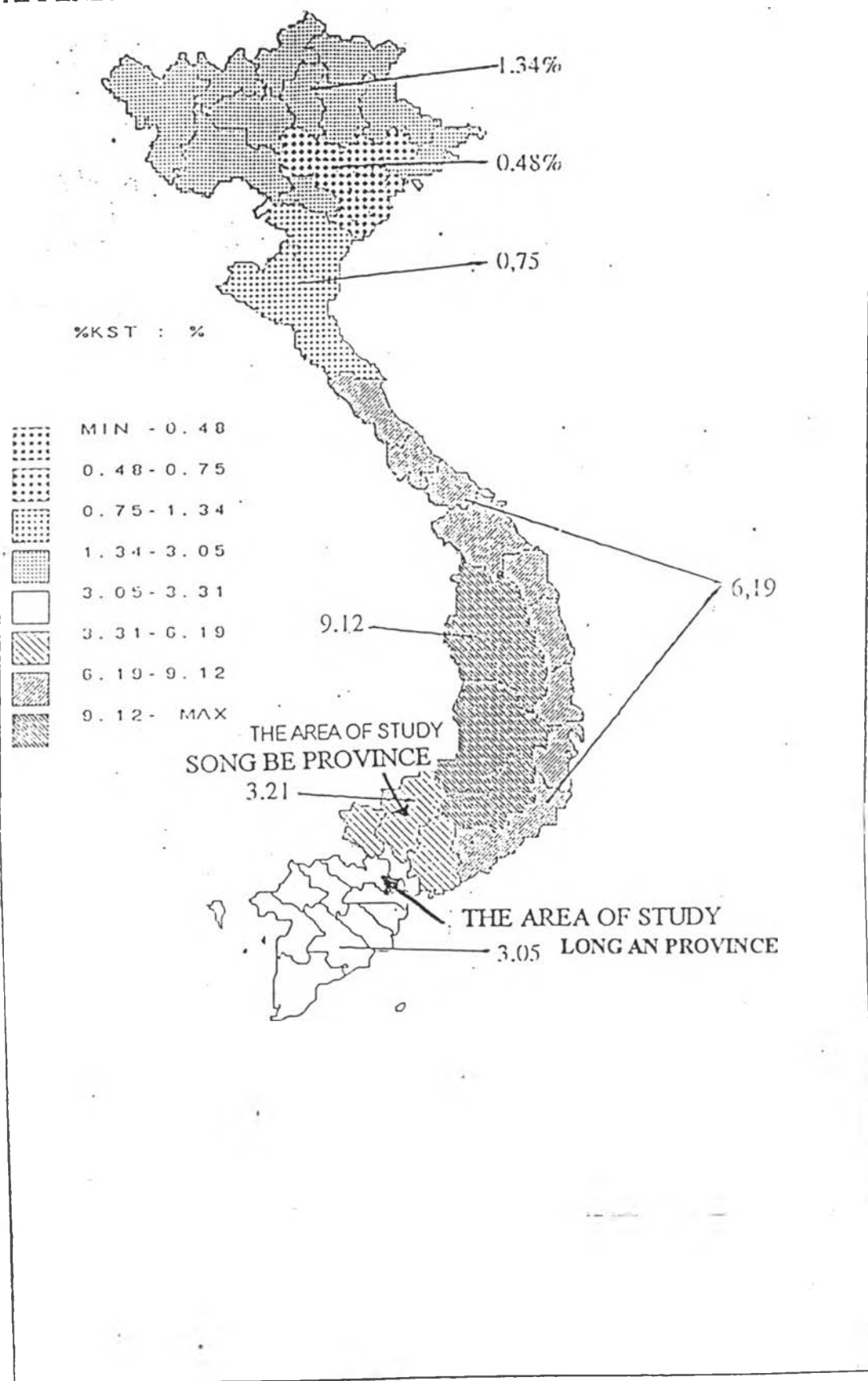
APPENDIX 1.1. MAP OF LONG AN PROVINCE



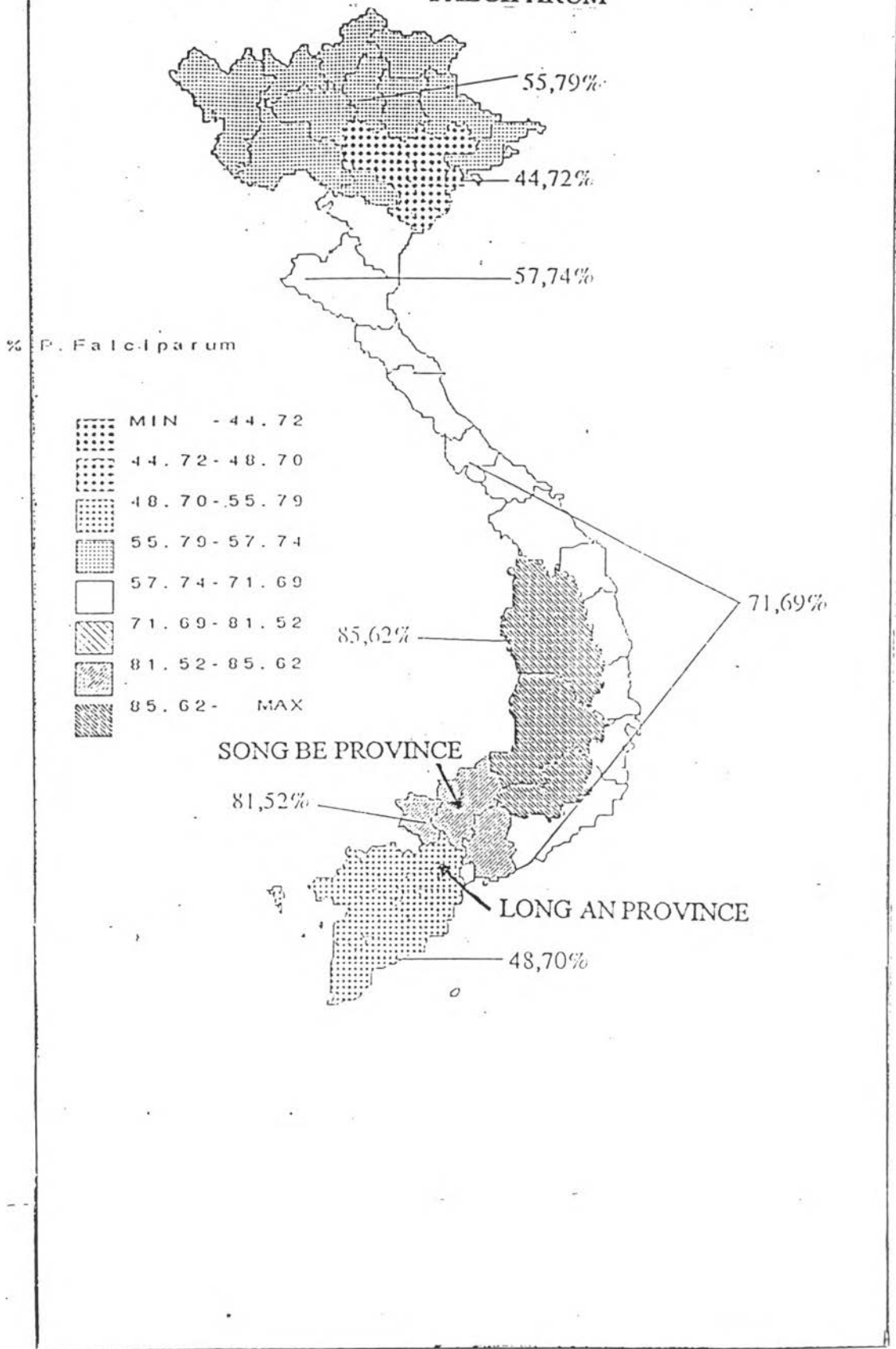
APENDIX 1.2. MAP OF SONG BE PROVINCE



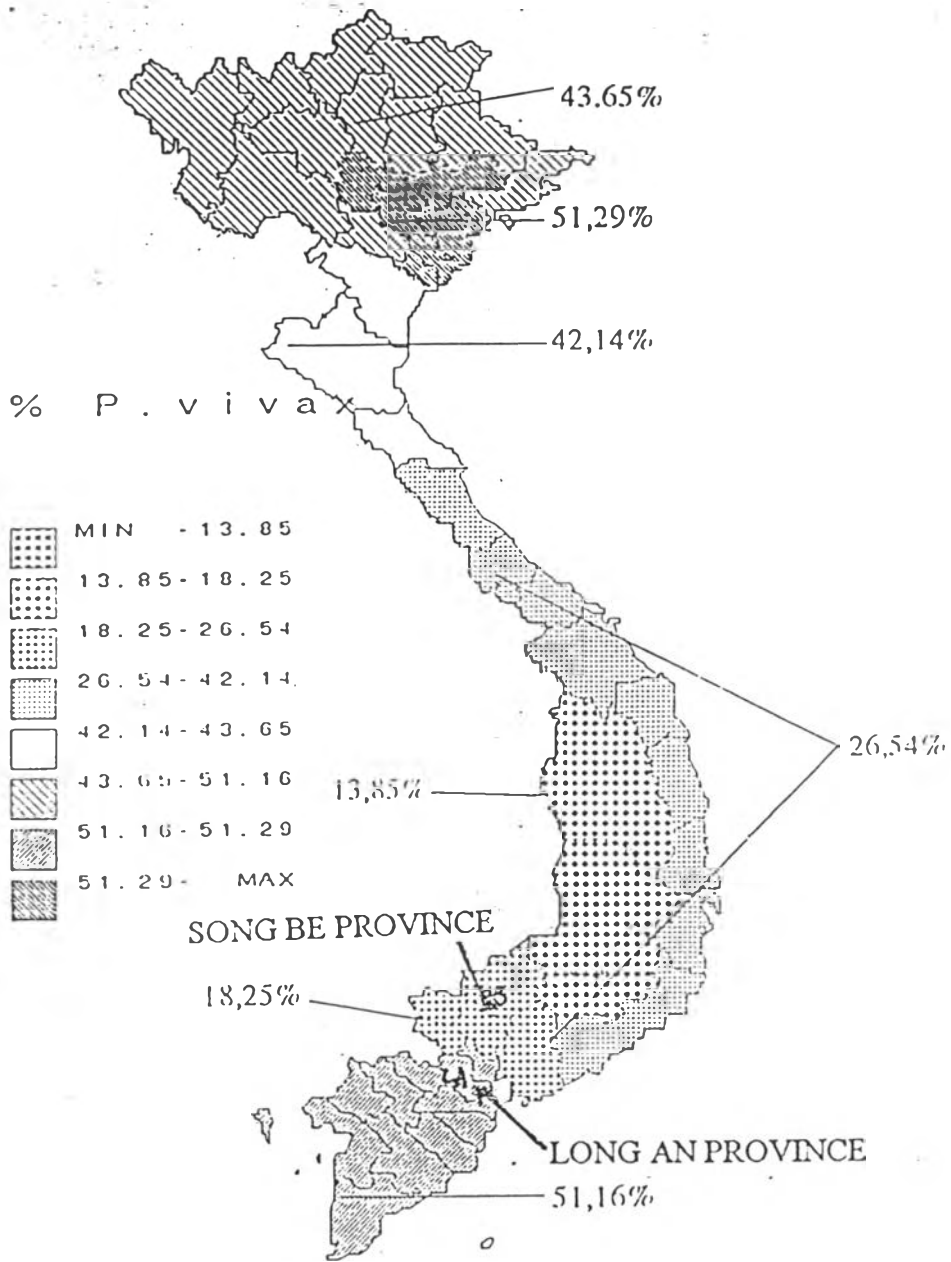
APPENDIX 1.3. MAP OF DISTRIBUTION OF MALARIA PARASITES



APPENDIX 1.4. MAP OF DISTRIBUTION OF PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM



APPENDIX I.5. MAP OF DISTRIBUTION OF PLASMODIUM VIVAX



APPENDIX 2 . MALARIA RELATED DATA

Table A2.1 : Malaria Cases in Treated Bednet Group, Long An Province

Before intervention				After intervention			
Date	P.F.	P.V.	Total	Date	P.F.	P.V.	Total
09/1993	15	22	37	09/1994	5	7	12
10/1993	12	23	35	10/1994	4	8	12
11/1993	14	20	34	11/1994	3	6	9
12/1993	13	17	30	12/1994	3	4	7
01/1994	9	12	21	01/1995	2	2	4
02/1994	10	14	24	02/1995	1	2	3
03/1994	12	16	28	03/1995	3	2	5
04/1994	12	17	29	04/1995	2	4	6
05/1994	15	18	33	05/1995	3	3	6
06/1994	18	19	37	06/1995	5	8	13
07/1994	19	20	39	07/1995	6	8	14
08/1994	21	22	43	08/1995	5	10	15
G.Total	170	220	390	G.Total	42	64	106

CHI square test, $p < 0.01$

P.F. = Plasmodium falciparum; P.V. = Plasmodium vivax

Table A2.2 : Malaria Cases Among < 9 y.o. Children in Treated Bednet Group, Long An Province

Before intervention				After intervention			
Date	P.F.	P.V.	Total	Date	P.F.	P.V.	Total
09/1993	6	4	10	09/1994	0	1	1
10/1993	7	5	12	10/1994	1	1	2
11/1993	3	5	8	11/1994	0	1	1
12/1993	1	3	4	12/1994	0	1	1
01/1994	0	2	2	01/1995	1	0	1
02/1994	2	3	5	02/1995	0	0	0
03/1994	2	2	4	03/1995	0	1	1
04/1994	2	3	5	04/1995	0	0	0
05/1994	3	4	7	05/1995	1	1	2
06/1994	7	6	13	06/1995	2	2	4
07/1994	7	8	15	07/1995	1	1	2
08/1994	6	7	13	08/1995	1	1	2
G.Total	46	52	98	G.Total	7	10	17

CHI square test, $p < 0.01$

P.F. = Plasmodium falciparum; P.V. = Plasmodium vivax

Table A2.3 : Malaria Cases in Untreated Bednet Group, Long An Province

Before intervention				After intervention			
Date	P.F.	P.V.	Total	Date	P.F.	P.V.	Total
09/1993	16	18	34	09/1994	13	15	28
10/1993	14	12	26	10/1994	15	13	28
11/1993	12	14	26	11/1994	10	12	22
12/1993	11	12	23	12/1994	9	11	20
01/1994	9	9	18	01/1995	10	10	20
02/1994	10	11	21	02/1995	11	11	22
03/1994	9	9	18	03/1995	8	10	18
04/1994	11	15	26	04/1995	9	9	18
05/1994	14	17	31	05/1995	11	12	23
06/1994	17	19	36	06/1995	14	15	29
07/1994	19	20	39	07/1995	17	18	35
08/1994	22	24	46	08/1995	15	17	32
G. Total	164	180	344	G. Total	142	153	295

CHI square test, $p > 0.05$

P.F. = Plasmodium falciparum; P.V. = Plasmodium vivax

Table A2.4 : Malaria Cases Among < 9 y.o. Children in Untreated Bednet Group, Long An Province

Before intervention				After intervention			
Date	P.F.	P.V.	Total	Date	P.F.	P.V.	Total
09/1993	5	4	9	09/1994	5	4	9
10/1993	3	3	6	10/1994	4	5	9
11/1993	2	3	5	11/1994	3	3	6
12/1993	2	4	6	12/1994	3	2	5
01/1994	1	2	3	01/1995	2	1	3
02/1994	1	2	3	02/1995	2	1	3
03/1994	2	1	3	03/1995	0	2	2
04/1994	1	2	3	04/1995	1	1	2
05/1994	2	3	5	05/1995	2	1	3
06/1994	5	6	11	06/1995	3	4	7
07/1994	7	6	13	07/1995	3	5	8
08/1994	6	5	11	08/1995	5	7	12
G. Total	37	41	78	G. Total	33	36	69

CHI square test, $p > 0.05$

P.F. = Plasmodium falciparum; P.V. = Plasmodium vivax

Table A2.5: Malaria Cases in Treated Bednet Group, Song Be Province

Before intervention				After intervention			
Date	P.F.	P.V.	Total	Date	P.F.	P.V.	Total
09/1993	31	4	35	09/1994	8	4	12
10/1993	29	5	34	10/1994	6	5	11
11/1993	33	7	40	11/1994	9	5	14
12/1993	34	9	43	12/1994	8	6	14
01/1994	29	6	35	01/1995	5	4	9
02/1994	23	5	28	02/1995	3	2	5
03/1994	24	5	29	03/1995	4	3	7
04/1994	27	8	35	04/1995	4	1	5
05/1994	31	9	40	05/1995	6	3	9
06/1994	33	8	41	06/1995	7	6	13
07/1994	32	8	40	07/1995	5	6	11
08/1994	35	8	43	08/1995	8	5	13
G. Total	361	82	443	G. Total	73	50	123

CHI square test, $p < 0.01$

P.F. = Plasmodium falciparum; P.V. = Plasmodium vivax

Table A2.6: Malaria Cases Among < 9 y.o. Children in Treated Bednet Group, Song Be Province

Before intervention				After intervention			
Date	P.F.	P.V.	Total	Date	P.F.	P.V.	Total
09/1993	7	2	9	09/1994	1	0	1
10/1993	8	3	11	10/1994	0	1	1
11/1993	10	4	14	11/1994	2	1	3
12/1993	8	3	11	12/1994	1	0	1
01/1994	4	0	4	01/1995	0	0	0
02/1994	5	1	6	02/1995	0	1	1
03/1994	5	2	7	03/1995	1	1	2
04/1994	8	3	11	04/1995	1	0	1
05/1994	11	5	16	05/1995	2	2	4
06/1994	9	3	12	06/1995	2	1	3
07/1994	6	0	6	07/1995	1	1	2
08/1994	6	2	8	08/1995	1	1	2
G. Total	87	28	115	G. Total	12	9	21

CHI square test. $p < 0.01$

P.F. = Plasmodium falciparum; P.V. = Plasmodium vivax

Table A2.7: Malaria Cases in Untreated Bednet Group, Song Be Province

Before intervention				After intervention			
Date	P.F.	P.V.	Total	Date	P.F.	P.V.	Total
09/1993	23	4	27	09/1994	17	5	22
10/1993	20	5	25	10/1994	22	4	26
11/1993	29	6	35	11/1994	25	8	33
12/1993	31	9	40	12/1994	31	9	40
01/1994	27	7	34	01/1995	26	6	32
02/1994	23	5	28	02/1995	20	3	23
03/1994	20	3	23	03/1995	20	2	22
04/1994	25	5	30	04/1995	27	5	32
05/1994	29	8	37	05/1995	29	8	37
06/1994	28	7	35	06/1995	19	5	24
07/1994	28	6	34	07/1995	20	7	27
08/1994	31	9	40	08/1995	24	8	32
G. Total	314	74	388	G. Total	280	70	350

CHI square test, $p > 0.05$

P.F. = Plasmodium falciparum; P.V. = Plasmodium vivax

Table A2.8: Malaria Cases Among < 9 y.o. Children in Untreated Bednet Group, Song Be Province

Before intervention				After intervention			
Date	P.F.	P.V.	Total	Date	P.F.	P.V.	Total
09/1993	7	2	9	09/1994	4	0	4
10/1993	8	1	9	10/1994	3	1	4
11/1993	10	2	12	11/1994	7	3	10
12/1993	13	3	16	12/1994	9	5	14
01/1994	9	1	10	01/1995	7	2	9
02/1994	5	1	6	02/1995	6	1	7
03/1994	6	2	8	03/1995	5	0	5
04/1994	7	2	9	04/1995	8	1	9
05/1994	10	4	14	05/1995	10	2	12
06/1994	8	2	10	06/1995	7	1	8
07/1994	7	1	8	07/1995	5	1	6
08/1994	8	2	10	08/1995	4	0	4
G. Total	98	23	121	G. Total	75	17	92

CHI square test, $p > 0.05$

P.F. = Plasmodium falciparum; P.V. = Plasmodium vivax

Table A2.9: Malaria Cases in Treated and in Untreated Bednet Groups, Song Be Province (Tho Son and Daknhau communes)

With intervention (Tho Son)				With no intervention (Daknhau)			
Date	P.F.	P.V.	Total	Date	P.F.	P.V.	Total
09/1993	24	6	30	09/1994	17	5	22
10/1993	26	5	31	10/1994	22	4	26
11/1993	32	8	40	11/1994	25	8	33
12/1993	35	10	45	12/1994	36	10	46
01/1994	29	9	38	01/1995	33	7	40
02/1994	25	5	30	02/1995	20	3	23
03/1994	22	4	26	03/1995	20	2	22
04/1994	30	5	35	04/1995	31	5	36
05/1994	37	9	46	05/1995	32	9	41
06/1994	31	10	41	06/1995	28	8	36
07/1994	26	8	34	07/1995	23	7	30
08/1994	23	6	29	08/1995	19	5	24
G. Total	340	85	425	G. Total	306	73	379

CHI square test, $p > 0.05$

P.F. = Plasmodium falciparum; P.V. = Plasmodium vivax

Table A2.10: Malaria Cases in Treated and in Untreated Bednet Groups, Phu Rieng Rubber Company

With intervention				With no intervention			
Date	P.F.	P.V.	Total	Date	P.F.	P.V.	Total
09/1993	12	1	13	09/1994	11	0	11
10/1993	10	2	12	10/1994	10	2	12
11/1993	12	3	15	11/1994	15	3	18
12/1993	16	5	21	12/1994	18	6	24
01/1994	14	3	17	01/1995	13	4	17
02/1994	10	2	12	02/1995	11	0	11
03/1994	10	1	11	03/1995	9	1	10
04/1994	13	2	15	04/1995	10	2	12
05/1994	16	6	22	05/1995	15	6	21
06/1994	13	5	18	06/1995	14	5	19
07/1994	11	3	14	07/1995	10	3	13
08/1994	11	2	13	08/1995	9	2	11
G. Total	148	35	183	G. Total	145	34	179

CHI square test, $p > 0.05$

P.F. = Plasmodium falciparum; P.V. = Plasmodium vivax

Table A2.11: Anopheles Density in Long An Province (man per hour)

Method of collection	Location	Anopheles species	Pre-impregnation (8/94)	Post -impregnation	
				1st round (9/94 - 2/95)	2rd round (2-7/95)
Indoor man bait	Control	An.sundaicus	0.02	0.02	0.13
		An.subpictus	2.16	0.46	0.78
	Trial	An.sundaicus	0.61	0	0.02
		An.subpictus	3.05	0.06	0.26
Outdoor man bait	Control	An.sundaicus	0.02	0.03	0.13
		An.subpictus	2.38	1.37	1.31
	Trial	An.sundaicus	0.33	0.61	0.03
		An.subpictus	1.86	0.96	0.36
Daytime indoor resting	Control	An.sundaicus	0.6	0	0.3
		An.subpictus	27.8	0.5	12.1
	Trial	An.sundaicus	3	0	0.1
		An.subpictus	29.4	0.9	6.6
Around cattle shed	Control	An.sundaicus	0	0	0
		An.subpictus	37.5	13.7	32.5
	Trial	An.sundaicus	0.5	0	0
		An.subpictus	56	31.25	25.5

Note:

After one year using Permethrin impregnated bednets , the Anopheles density is lower than untreated bednets group, particularly in the main vector like *An.sundaicus*, *An.subpictus*

Table A2.12 : Anopheles Density in Song Be Province (man per hour)

Method	Location	Aug-94	Nov-94	Apr-94	Jul-95
Indoor man bait	E	0.4	0.23	0.14	0.05
	C	0.32	0.05	0.04	0.64
Outdoor man bait	E	0.55	0.4	0.14	0.1
	C	0.5	0.03	0.6	1.28

Anopheles minimus density

Method	Location	Aug-94	Nov-94	Apr-94	Jul-95
Indoor man bait	E	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01
	C	0.02	0	0.09	0.23
Outdoor man bait	E	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.015
	C	0.07	0	0.02	0.18

Anopheles dirus density

Method	Location	Aug-94	Nov-94	Apr-94	Jul-95
Indoor man bait	E	0.03	0.02	0	0
	C	0.05	0	0.27	0.24
Outdoor man bait	E	0.02	0	0	0.01
	C	0.07	0.02	0.08	0.07

Note :

Anopheles density is lower in Permethrin impregnated bednets when comparing with untreated bednet group, particularly in the main vector borne disease like *An.minimus* and *An.dirus*. But after impregnation, *Anopheles* species still present with low density and Permethrin impregnated bednets measure doesnot change the components of species of vector also

APPENDIX 3. COST

Table A3.1 : Capital Cost of Health Center in Long An Province

No	Item	Life of assets	Cost (\$)	Exchange rate	Cost (VND)	Inflation	Current cost	Interest	Annual cost
1	Building	20 (86)			25,000,000	0.10	53,500,000	0.10	6,079,545
2	Medical equipment								
	Microscope	10 (86)	1,100	1,000	1,100,000	0.10	2,354,000	0.10	361,375.50
	Tray	2 (94)			50,000		50,000		26,315.79
	Stethoscope	2 (94)	4	1050	4,200		4,200		2,210.53
3	Furniture								
	Chair	5 (91)			220,000	0.10	292,600	0.10	71,365.85
	Writing desk	5(91)			330,000	0.10	438,900	0.10	107,048.78
	Ward robe	5(91)			220,000	0.10	292,600	0.10	71,365.85
	Long chair	5(91)			110,000	0.10	146,300	0.10	35,682.93
	Electric fan	5(91)			110,000	0.10	146,300	0.10	35,682.93
	Bed examination	5 (91)			220,000	0.10	292,600	0.10	71,365.85
	Thermos	2 (94)			50,000		50,000	0.10	26,315.79
	Bicycle	5 (91)			550,000	0.10	731,500	0.10	178,414.63
Total annual capital cost									7,066,689.43

Note:

Calculate the cost

Current cost $C_n = C_0 \cdot (1+I)^n$ I : in flation per year; n : n th year

Annual cost : Current cost * $r / [1 - (1/(1+r))^n]$; r : interest rate per year, n : life of asset

Health center in TanTap and Long Huu Dong commune was build in 1986

Calculate the cost in 1994

Table A3.2 : Capital Cost of Health Center in Song Be Province

No	Item	Life of assets	Cost (\$)	Exchange rate	Cost (VND)	Inflation	Current cost	Interest	Annual cost
1	Building	20 (90)			36,000,000	0.10	52,704,000	0.10	5,955,552
2	Medical equipment								
	Microscope	10 (90)	1100	1020	1,122,000	0.10	1,642,608	0.10	251,319
	Tray	2 (94)			50,000		50,000	0.10	26,316
	Stethoscope	2 (94)	4	1050	4,200		4,200	0.10	2,210
3	Furniture								
	Chair	5 (90)			200,000	0.10	292,800	0.10	71,415
	Writing desk	5(90)			300,000	0.10	439,200	0.10	107,122
	Ward robe	5(90)			200,000	0.10	292,800	0.10	71,415
	Long chair	5(90)			100,000	0.10	146,400	0.10	35,707
	Electric fan	5(90)			100,000	0.10	146,400	0.10	35,707
	Bed examination	5 (90)			200,000	0.10	292,800	0.10	71,415
	Thermos	2 (94)			50,000		50,000	0.10	26,316
	Bicycle	5 (90)			500,000	0.10	732,000	0.10	178,537
Total annual capital cost									6,833,031

Note:

Health center in Thong Nhat and Nghia Trung commune was build in 1990

Calculate the cost in 1994

Table A3.3 : Cost in Permethrin Treated Bednet Group (Long An Province)

Provider cost	
I. Capital cost	
Microscope	361,375.5
No of test	401.0
Price of test	901.2
Proportion cost used for malaria	95,525.7
Building and other capital cost	6,705,314.0
No of visits/ year	3,081.0
Price of visit	2,176.3
Proportion cost used for malaria	230,692.4
Total capital cost	326,218
II . Recurrent cost	
Cost of litre Permethrin US\$	360.0
Exchange rate	1,050.0
Cost VND	378,000.0
1. Cost of Permethrin used for treating bednets	
<i>1.1 Cost of Permethrin</i>	
No of single treated bednets(two rounds)	258.0
Quantity of Permethrin used for one single bednet	3.6
Quantity of Permethrin used for total single bednet	928.8
No of double treated bednets(two rounds)	818.0
Quantity of Permethrin used for one double bednet	6.6
Quantity of Permethrin used for total double bednet	5,398.8
Total Permethrin used for treating bednets	6,327.6
Cost of Permethrin used for treating bednets	2,391,833
<i>1.2 Cost for treating bednets</i>	
No of single treated bednets(two rounds)	258.0
Price for treating one single bednet	200.0
Price for treating total single bednets	51,600.0
No of double treated bednets(two rounds)	818.0
Price for treating one double bednet	400.0
Price for treating total double bednets	327,200.0
Total	378,800
<i>1.3 Equipment for treating bednets(Plastic bowls.)</i>	<i>50,000.0</i>
Total cost of treating bednets	2,820,633

(Continue)

2. Cost of treatment	
<i>2.1 The drug (anti- malaria)</i>	
No of adult patient who are diagnosed clinical P.F	35.0
Price for treating adult patient diagnosed clinical P.F	466,970.0
No of children patients who are diagnosed clinical P.F	7.0
Price for treating children patient diagnosed clinical P.F	46,697.0
No of adult patients who are diagnosed clinical PV	54.0
Price for treating adult patient diagnosed clinical P.V	77,220.0
No of children patients who are diagnosed clinical P.V	10.0
Price for treating children patient diagnosed clinical PV	7,150.0
Total	598,037
<i>2.2 Salary</i>	
No of staffs	3.0
Salary+ bonus/ person	400,000.0
Total salary+ bonus of staffs / year	14,400,000.0
Total patients visits Health center/ year	3,081.0
Price / visit	4,673.8
Proportion cost used for malaria	495,423
<i>2.3 Maintenance building</i>	
Price for maintenance building one year	1,200,000.0
Price/visit	389.5
Proportion cost used for malaria	41,285
<i>2.4 Operational cost</i>	
Electricity/year(no telephone, use water from the ground)	600,000.0
Price/visit	194.7
Proportion cost used for malaria	20,643
<i>2.5 Medical supplies used for diagnosed malaria disease</i> (giemsa, oil imersion, needles, lancet, slide, cotton)	
No of patients	106.0
Price/case	1,000.0
Total	106,000
Total cost of treatment	1,261,388
Total recurrent cost	4,082,021
Total provider cost	4,408,239

(Continue)

Patient cost	
<i>1. Bednets</i>	
No of single bednets	129.0
Price / one single bednet	25,000.0
Price for total single bednet	3,225,000.0
No of double bednets	409.0
Price / one double bednet	50,000.0
Price for total double bednet	20,450,000.0
Total cost for bednets	23,675,000.0
Life of nets	5.0
Price of nets for one year	5,774,390.0
<i>2. Drug cost (non - antimalaria)</i>	
Average price for one case	6,000
Total cost	636,000
<i>3. Income loss due to illness</i>	
Average income loss/day	10,000
Average days absence from work	5
Total income loss	4,450,000
<i>4. Cost of food (special food due to illness)</i>	
Average monet spent more for food /day	6,000
Average illness days	5
Total cost of food	3,180,000
<i>5. Income loss of persons who take care of patient</i>	
Average days absence from work due to take care of patients	3
No of patients need take care	17
Total income loss	510,000
Total patient cost	14,550,390

Table A3.4 : Cost in Untreated Bednet Group (Long An Province)

Provider cost	
I. Capital cost	
Microscope	361,375.5
No of test	401.0
Price of test	901.2
Proportion cost used for malaria	265,854.0
Building and other capital cost	6,705,314.0
No of visits/ year	3,081.0
Price of visit	2,176.3
Proportion cost used for malaria	642,021.3
Total capital cost	907,875.3
II. Recurrent cost	
<i>2.1 The drug (anti- malaria)</i>	
No of adult patients who are diagnosed clinical P.F	109
Price for treating adult patient diagnosed clinical P.F	1,454,278
No of children patients who are diagnosed clinical P.F	33
Price for treating children patient diagnosed clinical P.F	220,143
No of adult patients who are diagnosed clinical P.V	117
Price for treating adult patient diagnosed clinical P.V	167,310
No of children patients who are diagnosed clinical P.V	36
Price for treating children patient diagnosed clinical PV	25,740
Total	1,867,471
<i>2.2 Salary</i>	
No of staffs	3
Salary+ bonus/ person	400,000
Total salary+bonus of staff/year	14,400,000
Total patients visits Health center/ year	3,081
Price / visit	4,674
Proportion cost used for malaria	1,378,830
<i>2.3 Maintenance building</i>	
Price for maintenance building one year	1,200,000
Price/visit	389
Proportion cost used for malaria	114,898
<i>2.4 Operational cost</i>	
Electricity/year(no telephone, use water from the ground)	600,000
Price/visit	195
Proportion cost used for malaria	57,449

(Continue)

<i>2.5 Medical supplies used for diagnosed malaria disease</i>	
(giemsa, oil immersion, needles, lancet, slide, cotton)	
No of patients	295
Price/case	1,000
Total	295,000
Total recurrent cost	3,713,648
Total provider cost	4,621,523

Patient cost	
<i>1. Bednets</i>	
No of single bednets	180
Price / one single bednet	25,000
Price for total single bednet	4,500,000
No of double bednets	400
Price / one double bednet	50,000
Price for total double bednet	20,000,000
Total cost for bednets	24,500,000
Life of nets	5
Price of nets for one year	5,975,610
<i>2. Drug cost (non - antimalaria)</i>	
Average price for one case	6,000
Total cost	1,770,000
<i>3. Income loss due to illness</i>	
Average income loss/day	10,000
Average days absence from work	5
Total income loss	11,300,000
<i>4. Cost of food (special food due to illness)</i>	
Average money spent more for food /day	6,000
Average illness days	5
Total cost of food	8,850,000
<i>5. Income loss of persons who take care of patient</i>	
Average days absence from work due to take care of patients	3
No of patients need take care	69
Total income loss	2,070,000
Total patient cost	29,965,610

Table A3.5 : Cost in Permethrin Treated Bednet Group (Song Be Province)

Provider cost	
I. Capital cost	
Microscope	251,319
No of tests	473
Price of test	531
Proportion cost used for malaria	65,313
Building and other capital cost	6,581,715
No of visits/ year	3,355
Price of visit	1,961.7
Proportion cost used for malaria	241,297
Total capital cost	306,610
II . Recurrent cost	
Cost of litre Permethrin US\$	360
Exchange rate	1,050
Cost VND	378,000
1. Cost of Permethrin used for treating bednets	
<i>1.1 Cost of Permethrin</i>	
No of single treated bednets(two rounds)	260.0
Quantity of Permethrin used for one single bednet	3.6
Quantity of Permethrin used for total single bednets	936.0
No of double treated bednets(two rounds)	820.0
Quantity of Permethrin used for one double bednet	6.6
Quantity of Permethrin used for total double bednets	5,412.0
Total Permethrin used for treating bednets	6,348.0
Cost of Permethrin used for treating bednets	2,399,544
<i>1.2 Cost for treating bednets</i>	
No of single treated bednets(two rounds)	260
Price for treating one single bednet	200
Price for treating total single bednets	52,000
No of double treated bednets(two rounds)	820
Price for treating one double bednet	400
Price for treating total double bednets	328,000
Total	380,000
<i>1.3 Equipment for treating bednets(Plastic bowls.)</i>	50,000
Total cost of treating bednets	2,829,544

(Continue)

2. Cost of treatment	
<i>2.1 The drug (anti- malaria)</i>	
No of adult patients who are diagnosed clinical P.F	61
Price for treating adult patients diagnosed clinical P.F	813,862
No of children patient who are diagnosed clinical P.F	12
Price for treating children patients diagnosed clinical P.F	80,052
No of adult patient who are diagnosed clinical P.V	41
Price for treating adult patients diagnosed clinical P.V	58,630
No of children patients who are diagnosed clinical P.V	9
Price for treating children patients diagnosed clinical PV	6,435
Total	958,979
<i>2.2 Salary</i>	
No of staffs	3
Salary+ bonus/ person	40,000
Total salary+ bonus of staffs / year	14,400,000
Total patients visits Health center/ year	3,355
Price / visit	4,292
Proportion cost used for malaria	527,928
<i>2.3 Maintenance building</i>	
Price for maintenance building one year	1,200,000
Price/visit	358
Proportion cost used for malaria	43,994
<i>2.4 Operational cost</i>	
Electricity/year(no telephone, use water from the ground)	600,000
Price/visit	178.8
Proportion cost used for malaria	21,997
<i>2.5 Medical supplies used for diagnosed malaria disease</i> (giemsa,oil imersion,needles,lancet,slide,cotton)	
No of patients	123
Price/case	1,000
Total	123,000
Total cost of treatment	1,675,899
Total recurrent cost	4,505,443
Total provider cost	4,812,053

(Continue)

Patient cost	
<i>1. Bednets</i>	
No of single bednets	130
Price / one single bednet	25,000
Price for total single bednet	3,250,000
No of double bednets	410
Price / one double bednet	50,000
Price for total double bednet	20,500,000
Total cost for bednets	23,750,000
Life of nets	5
Price of nets for one year	5,792,683
<i>2. Drug cost (non - antimalaria)</i>	
Average price for one case	6,000
Total cost	738,000
<i>3. Income loss due to illness</i>	
Average income loss/day	10,000
Average days absence from work	5
Total income loss	5,100,000
<i>4. Cost of food (special food due to illness)</i>	
Average money spent more for food /day	6,000
Average illness days	5
Total cost of food	3,690,000
<i>5. Income loss of persons who take care of patients</i>	
Average days absence from work due to take care of patients	3
No of patient need take care	21
Total income loss	630,000
Total patient cost	15,950,683

Table A3.6 : Cost in Untreated Bednet Group (Song Be Province)

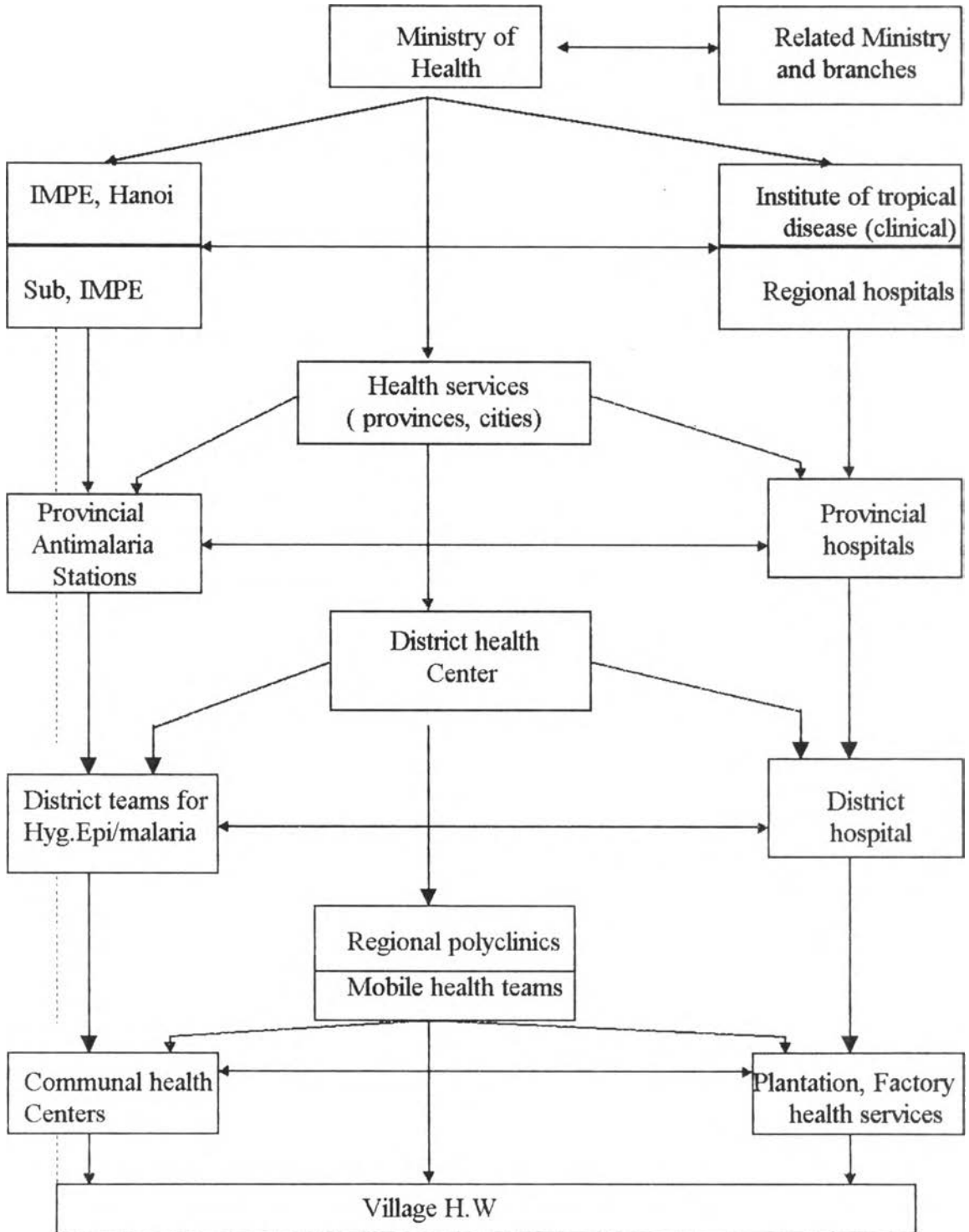
Provider cost	
I. Capital cost	
Microscope	251,319
No of tests	473
Price of test	531
Proportion cost used for malaria	185,850
Building and other capital cost	6,581,715
No of visits/ year	3,355
Price of visit	1,961.7
Proportion cost used for malaria	686,595
Total capital cost	872,445
II. Recurrent cost	
<i>2.1 The drug (anti- malaria)</i>	
No of adult patients who are diagnosed clinical P.F	205
Price for treating adult patient diagnosed clinical P.F	2,735,110
No of children patients who are diagnosed clinical P.F	75
Price for treating children patient diagnosed clinical P.F	500,325
No of adult patients who are diagnosed clinical PV	53
Price for treating adult patient diagnosed clinical P.V	75,790
No of children patients who are diagnosed clinical P.V	17
Price for treating children patient diagnosed clinical PV	12,155
Total	3,323,380
<i>2.2 Salary</i>	
No of staffs	3
Salary+ bonus/ person	400,000
Total salary+bonus of staff/year	14,400,000
Total patients visits Health center/ year	3,355
Price / visit	4,292
Proportion cost used for malaria	1,502,235
<i>2.3 Maintenance building</i>	
Price for maintenance building one year	1,200,000
Price/visit	358
Proportion cost used for malaria	125,186
<i>2.4 Operational cost</i>	
Electricity/year(no telephone, use water from the ground)	600,000
Price/visit	178.8
Proportion cost used for malaria	62,593

(Continue)

<i>2.5 Medical supplies used for diagnosed malaria disease</i>	
<i>(giemsa, oil imersion, needles, lancet, slide, cotton)</i>	
No of patients	350
Price/case	1,000
Total	350,000
Total recurrent cost	5,363,395
Total provider cost	6,235,840

Patient cost	
<i>1. Bednets</i>	
No of single bednets	180
Price / one single bednet	25,000
Price for total single bednets	4,500,000
No of double bednets	395
Price / one double bednet	50,000
Price for total double bednets	19,750,000
Total cost for bednets	24,250,000
Life of nets	5
Price of nets for one year	5,914,634
<i>2. Drug cost (non - antimalaria)</i>	
Average price for one case	6,000
Total cost	2,100,000
<i>3. Income loss due to illness</i>	
Average income loss/day	10,000
Average days absence from work	5
Total income loss	12,900,000
<i>4. Cost of food (special food due to illness)</i>	
Average monet spent more for food /day	6,000
Average illness days	5
Total cost of food	10,500,000
<i>5. Income loss of persons who take care of patient</i>	
Average days absence from work due to take care of patients	3
No of patients need take care	92
Total income loss	2,760,000
Total patient cost	34,174,634

APPENDIX 4. MALARIA SERVICES NETWORK IN VIETNAM (1998)



Source : Institute of Malanology in Hanoi, 1998

Note : IMPE : Institute of Malariology, Parasitology and Entomology; H.W : Health worker

APPENDIX 5 . CHARACTERISTIC OF MOSQUITOES IN VIETNAM

Definition

- The relative tendency of mosquitoes to feed indoor is known as endophagy, the opposite tendency is exophagy
- While the relative tendency of mosquitoes to rest indoor is known as endophily, the opposite tendency to shrun enclosed space whether by day or by night is termed exophily

Characteristics of Mosquitoes in Viet Nam

- Main vector: *An.minimus*, *An.dirus*, *An.sundaicus* : prefer biting human than animal

Anopheles sunaicus :

The biting time of *Anopheles .sundaicus* is the nighttime (especially from 22 PM to 2 AM. However this species can bite in the daytime in the begining of the rainy season (in dark days). This species feed indoor and outdoor. In the previous years, this species often rest indoor in the day time, but now they rest indoor and outdoor also. This species prefer biting human than animal

Anopheles dirus :

Feed mainly outdoor (exophagy), and rest outdoor (exophily). The biting time of *Anopheles .dirus* is the nighttime (especially from 18 PM to 22 PM). This species feed mainly outdoor (6 times higher than in outdoor) This species often rest outdoor and this species prefer biting human to animal

Anopheles minimus :

The biting time of *Anopheles .minimus* is the nighttime(especially from 21 PM to 2 AM). This species feed outdoor and indoor and this species often rest outdoor and indoor also. This species prefer biting human and animal

- Change of density during year

Anopheles minimus : highest at the begining and at the end of rainy season

Anopheles dirus : highest in the middle of the rainy season

Anopheles sunaicus : highest at the begining of the rainy season

APPENDIX 6. CASE DEFINITION

VietNam :

- *If having the blood examination, based on two criteria :*

Finding asexual forms of Plasmodium in the blood

Fever : Armpit temperature above 37.5°C and /or patients or the patient's relative said that the patients get fever within recent 3 days.

- *If donot have the blood examination, based on 3 criteria :*

Fever (like above) : the regular paroxysm of fever or fever with shaking, sweating or fever with anaemia

Living or presenting in malarious areas within recent 6 months

Cannot find any factors that explain the cause of fever

WHO :

Malaria case, in a malaria eradication program, is defined as a person in whom, regardless of the presence or absence of clinical symptoms, the occurrence of malaria parasite in the blood has been confirmed by microscopic examination

APPENDIX 7. BIOASSAY (WHO TECHNIQUE)

Let mosquitoes contact with Permethrin treated paper for 1hour, after that calculate the number of death mosquitoes within 24 hours. If the rate of dead mosquito $> 98 \%$: mosquitoes are sensitive to Permethrin. If the rate of dead mosquito from $80 - 98 \%$: mosquitoes increase their tolerance. If the rate of dead mosquito below 80% : mosquitoes are resistant to Permethrin