

Abstract

Background: Imported malaria case have risen from 16% of the total confirmed malaria cases in the country in 2004 to 45% in 2016. Large numbers of Nepalese got to work in neighbouring malaria endemic states of Indian such as assam, Gujrat, West Bengal and Maharashtra and my return with malaria infection. Besides, seasonal migration for work for couple of months during the peak malaria season to endemic states and home coming for celebrating major festivals in way of life in Far West and Mid-West.

Methods: This implementation research was in concurrent triangulation, mixed method approached. Quantitative study was conducted by collecting the secondary data through DHIS2 and Qualitative study consisted, in-depth interview and key-informant interview was conducted by face to face interviews, with stakeholders to explore the fidelity of case-base surveillance of imported malaria cases in Sunauli & Rupediya boarder of Rupendehi and Bank district of Province number 5.

Result: Trend of both indigenou and imported malaria cases was significantly decreasing whereas, Proportional of imported malaria was high in number than indigenou cases. This adopted 1-3-7 surveillance system was effective program in context of Nepal. After implementing this surveillance system unbelievably malaria cases were decrease. However this surveillance system was not properly followed. Somehow in conclusions we can say that this approach was partially follow.

Keyword: Fidelity, case-base surveillance, imported malaria, implementation research