



A Brief Malaria Mystery Client Report 2016

Introduction

The mystery client report presents the behavior of PSI/Myanmar’s trained private providers in management of suspected malaria cases, including provision of malaria rapid diagnostic test (mRDT) and dispensing quality assured artemisinin combination therapy (QAAC) and other antimalarial drugs. The private providers under artemisinin monotherapy replacement project (AMTR) are general retail stores (GRS), informal providers (IFP), and medical drug representatives (MDR).

Approach

The “mystery client” approached the selected providers, acting as person who had fever suspected of malaria and assessed the behavior of providers. 430 providers were approached: where 170 GRS, 157 IFP and 103 MDR were involved.

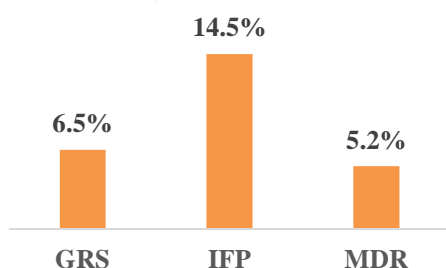
Key Findings

- 12.3% of approached providers proposed mRDT testing to those mystery clients.
- 60.6% gave medicine without any prior test.
- 27.1% referred them to other health centers.

Testing performance among all providers

Among all approached providers (N=430)	n (%)
Propose blood testing for malaria	50 (12.3%)
Proposed and performed mRDT	42 (10.8%)
Proposed but not performed mRDT	8 (1.5%)
Due to no fever	2 (0.38%)
Due to stock out	6 (1.13%)
Not propose blood testing for malaria	380 (87.7%)

mRDT Performance among different providers

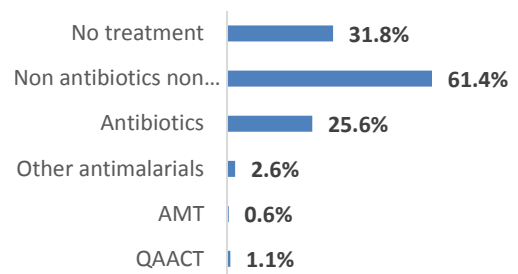


Among the providers, who performed mRDT (N=42), **93%** correctly described and demonstrated **the 5 key steps** in the process of conducting and interpreting a rapid diagnostic test for malaria.

Also, **96%** of providers, who performed mRDT, **did not provide any antimalarial treatment** if the mRDT test result showed negative.

No notable difference was seen among three different providers for these above performances.

Type of treatment by all providers



Overall, only 1.1% of the approached providers gave QAAC, 0.6% gave oAMT, and 2.6% gave other antimalarials to those mystery clients.