

**ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT  
IN THE MALARIA CONTROL PROJECT, MYANMAR:  
A METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH**



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The main objective of this study is to assess the cost and effectiveness of two diagnostic technologies in the malaria control project, Myanmar. This study analyses cost-effectiveness based on three scenarios related to the level of accuracy of diagnostic tests and drug resistance status. The major task of this study is to design methodology to evaluate the cost and effectiveness of the existing technology, microscopy, and new technology, dipstick diagnosis, with some application of hypothetical and actual data.

In order to explore alternative financing in malaria case management, this study attempts to analyze and investigate factors that determine patients' willingness to pay for the service. A set questionnaire was designed to obtain information on patient costs, treatment seeking behavior and willingness to pay for diagnosis and treatment of malaria.

This study emphasizes crucial issues of assessing alternative diagnostic technology for malaria in the midst of changing strategies in malaria control activities to improve case management, and the current financing issues of the health sector in Myanmar based on the view of sustainability.

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**ABBREVIATIONS**

ABER	:	Annual Blood Slide Examination Rate
API	:	Annual parasite Incidence
ATP	:	Ability To Pay
BHS	:	Basic Health Service
CCS	:	Community Cost Sharing
CHE	:	Centre for Health Economics
DOH	:	Department of Health
FP	:	False Positive
FN	:	False Negative
GP	:	General Practitioner
MCP	:	Malaria Control Project
RDT	:	Rapid Diagnostic Technique
RMCS	:	Revised Malaria Control Strategy
SPR	:	Slide Positive Rate
TP	:	True Positive
TN	:	True Negative
VBDC	:	Vector-Borne Diseases Control Project
WTP	:	Willingness to Pay