CASE STUDY

An innovative three-layer strategy in response to a quartan malaria outbreak among forest goers in Hainan Island, China: a retrospective study

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Abstract

Background: An outbreak of Plasmodium malariae infection among forest goers in Sanya City of Hainan Island, China was reported in 2015. In response to this outbreak, an innovative three-layer strategy (TLS) targeted forest goers was adapted based on the 1-3-7 approach.

Main text: Key elements of TLS are: (i) The village with five malaria cases and adjacent villages were set as the first layer. All residents including forest goers were taken as the high-risk population (HRP). Active case detection (ACD) by blood smear microscopy and PCR was selected as the primary measure, and passive case detection (PCD) as complementary measure. One case was identified under TLS implementation. (ii) The township with cases (Gaofeng Town) and the nearby towns were chosen as the second layer. Only forest goers were screened by ACD, while PCD as a routine screening method. 7831 blood smears collected by ACD and PCD and tested with negative results. (iii) The city with cases (Sanya City) and others 12 counties/county-level cities were selected as the third layer. Malaria cases were monitored passively. A total of 77,555 blood slides were screened by PCD with zero positive sample. For each layer, the malaria vector mosquitoes were monitored using light traps, cattle-baited/human-bait traps. Anopheles minimus (dominant species), An. sinensis and An. dirus were captured. Vector control measures mainly include insecticide residual spraying and long-lasting insecticide nets. The capacity of clinicians, public health practitioners and laboratory technicians has been improved through training. During 2016–2018, TLS and chemoprophylaxis were implemented in the same areas. In the first layer, all residents were monitored by ACD, and malaria chemoprophylaxis were distributed, 89.5% of forest goers were using chemoprophylaxis against malaria. The blood smears (3126 by ACD plus 1516 by PCD) were with zero positive results. Chemoprophylaxis and ACD were offered to forest goers once a year, and PCD in residents as a complementary measure in the second and third layer, 77.8% and 95.1% of forest goers received chemoprophylaxis. In each layer, vector surveillance and control of malaria and trainings for medical staff were still in place.

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Background
Historically, malaria has been one of the most important infectious diseases in China. Hainan and Yunnan provinces were the main malaria transmission areas in the People's Republic of China [1, 2]. Prior to 2010, indigenous cases of falciparum malaria and vivax malaria were frequently detected in Hainan. Hainan is geographically characterized by mountains, hills, plateaus and plains, and the tropical monsoon and marine climates jointly produce a generally warm temperature not only for cultivating tropical plants (coconuts, areca nut and rubber trees, and more) but also for the breeding of Anopheles dirus and An. minimus [3]. Malaria cases in Hainan Island were mainly distributed in patches in the southwestern region of the island, and malaria infection in forest goers cannot be ignored in Hainan. Sanya City was one of malaria endemic (Plasmodium vivax and P. falciparum) cities in Hainan Island, which is located at the southern tip of Hainan Island [4, 5]. An. sinensis was considered to be a major vector in Sanya, An. minimus was captured in mountainous regions at times.

Forest goers referred to residents and migrants who sleeping overnight in the mountains for a living by picking and planting. Forest goers were among the high-risk populations in Hainan since the 1990s [6]. In 2002, forest goers (30.9%, 95/307) were more than twice as likely to be infected than non-forest-goer residents (15.2%) [7]. In 1991, an investigation in Nanqiao of Wanning City showed that the infection rate of malaria among forest goers (49.4%, 118/239) was significantly higher than that among non-forest-goers (8%, 11/138) [8]. The factors related to malaria infection rate in forest goers including the frequency of staying in the mountains, whether to take antimalarial chemoprophylaxis, the acceptance of antimalarial propaganda, and mosquito control measures [9–11]. Hainan Island has been engaged in malaria control and elimination in forest goers since the 1990s. Been supported by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the strategy for the prevention and control of malaria in forest goers including mass drug administration (MDA) that focused on patients and the surrounding population (family members or co-workers), epidemiology investigations on patients, timely surveillance of vector dynamics, and vector control measures (such as insecticide residual spraying (IRS), insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) or long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs)), has been intensified since 2003 [12]. Seasonal anti-malaria measures were carried out uninterruptedly in spring and autumn annually in Hainan resulting in a decline of malaria incidence [13].

In 2010, Hainan joined the National Malaria Elimination Programme (NMEP). In Hainan Island there were eight Class I counties (endemic counties of P. falciparum) and ten Class II counties (endemic counties of P. vivax) [14]. Hainan Island officially launched malaria elimination in 2011. Subsequently, the 1-3-7 approach have been applied in the disposal of foci since 2012, which refer as following: case reporting within 1 day, case investigation within 3 days, and focus investigation and action within 7 days. Under the requirement of 1-3-7 approach, every reported case was confirmed by microscopy and PCR, and every focus file was collected and reported through the Parasitic Diseases Information Reporting Management System (PDIRMS). The last indigenous malaria case of P. vivax in Hainan was reported in Sanya in 2012.

From 2013, only imported malaria cases were reported in Hainan Island, and every imported malaria focus was classified and disposed according to the guidelines of the 1-3-7 approach. In 2015, there was an outbreak reported in Sanya, which was induced by indigenous cases infected by P. malariae among forest goers [15]. Based on the 1-3-7 approach, an innovative three-layer strategy (TLS) was designed and applied in the disposal of outbreak in 2015. From 2016 to 2018, the effectiveness of TLS was evaluated and mass drug administration by chemoprophylaxis were conducted in three layers. Hainan Province has achieved the goal of elimination malaria in 2019 and acquired the WHO certification of malaria elimination by field in 2021 [16]. This article summarizes the prevention and control measures of TLS strategy which administrated during the P. malariae malaria outbreak in 2015, and further outlines the lessons learned from the generation to evaluation from process.

An outbreak of P. malariae malaria occurred in Sanya City, Hainan in 2015
The first malaria case was reported on September 7, 2015. A total of six indigenous P. malariae cases were sequentially detected by ACD and PCD surveillance. All of them were male farmers aged from 19 to 40 years. This outbreak was reported from three villages (Baolong, Zhanan, Lixin) of Gaofeng town in Sanya City, respectively.
Four cases in September, one case each in October and November, and no more cases were detected by PCD after that (Fig. 1).

**Case 1** Male, 31 years, farmer, lived in Baolong village. On September 7, 2015, a male outpatient with chills, fever, headache, and limb weakness was diagnosed with *P. malariae* infection by blood smear microscopy in Sanya Hospital of Agricultural Reclamation (SYAR). The case subsequently confirmed by blood smear microscopy and PCR in Hainan Provincial Malaria Diagnosis Lab (HPMDL). Combined with the epidemiological history (without overnight in abroad and blood transfusion) and laboratory findings, he was determined as an indigenous case, and further classified as forest goer (Case 1). According to the information provided by Case 1, another three co-workers were confirmed as the new cases by blood smear microscopy and PCR (Case 2: Male, 19 years, farmer, lived in Lixin village; Case 3: Male, 27 years, farmer, lived in Lixin village; Case 4: Male, 31 years, farmer, lived in Lixin village). The four cases reported to stay overnight to collect bodhi fruit.

**Case 5** Male, 40 years, farmer, lived in Zhanan village. On October 17, 2015, a male outpatient with chills, fever, headache, and limb weakness was diagnosed with *P. malariae* infection by blood smear microscopy in Nandao Township Hospital. The case subsequently confirmed by blood smear microscopy and PCR in HPMDL. Considering the epidemiological history (without overnight in abroad and blood transfusion) and laboratory findings, he was also determined as an indigenous case and classified as a forest goer.

**Case 6** Male, 25 years, farmer, lived in Lixin village. On November 26, 2015, a symptomatic malaria carrier was found by PCR in HPMDL after TLS implemented. Subsequently, the case was confirmed by microscopy as *P. malariae* infection. However, Case 6 had no history of overnight sleeping in mountain, and classified as a victim in village.

All cases were sequentially transferred to SYAR and hospitalized to receive treatment with a standard regimen of oral chloroquine phosphate for 3 days (600 mg on 1st day, and then 300 mg once a day on the 2nd and 3rd days of therapy), plus primaquine diphosphate for 8 days (22.5 mg per day) to ensure therapeutic compliance.

**Design of TLS and its application in the 2015 outbreak**

Based on the geographical distribution of five malaria cases (Case 1, 5 by PCD, and Case 2, 3, 4 by ACD), history of malaria joint defence and work urgency of elimination malaria, an innovative three-layer strategy (TLS, Fig. 2) was designed for expanded screening, PCD and ACD were optimally conducted as described in a previous study [17–19]. TLS was applied to prevent malaria transmission in the 2015 outbreak, more details showed...
Table 1 Implementation of the three-layer strategy for epidemic response in 2015 outbreak and strengthened intervention from 2016 to 2018

| Layer            | No. of counties/cities | No. of towns | No. of villages | No. of negative | No. of positive | No. of negative | No. of positive | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | ACD in forest goer | n | Coverage rate, % | Chemoprophylaxis |
|------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------|------|------|-------------------|---|------------------|-----------------|
| First layer      | 2                      | 2            | 10              | 496            | 0              | 1770           | 1³              | 827  | 564  | 125  | 3126              | 2799 | 89.5             |                  |
| Second layer     | 4                      | 11           | –               | 6121           | 0              | 1710           | 0              | 6714 | 5788 | 5691 | 5118              | 3984 | 77.8             |                  |
| Third layer      | 13                     | –            | –               | 77,555         | 0              | 17,795         | 0              | 99,586 | 176,943 | 97,630 | 10,364            | 9857 | 95.1             |                  |
| Total            | –                      | –            | –               | 84,172         | 0              | 21,275         | 1³              | 107,127 | 183,295 | 103,446 | 18,608            | 16,640 | 89.4             |                  |

ACD active case detection, PCD passive case detection, MPD malaria parasite detection by microscopy, TLS three-layer strategy, – not applicable

³ This data showed the number of cases after implementation of TLS, not including five cases which depending on 1-3-7 approach by ACD plus PCD

*Significant difference among three layers (Chi-square value = 979.6, P < 0.01)
as below, and the scope of three layers in details have showed in Additional files 1 and 3.

**First layer**
The villages with five malaria cases (Baolong, Zhanan and Lixin in Gaofeng Town, Sanya City) and adjacent villages, were regarded as the first layer. All residents who lived in the first layer were considered as the high-risk population (HRP). ACD screening was taken as primary measure in all residents by blood smear microscopy and SSU rRNA PCR assay [20], and PCD acted as complementary measure. During the implementation of ACD, a total of 1774 slides were screened by blood smear microscopy and PCR. Thirteen positive samples were found by PCR. Confirmed by experienced microscopists from HPMDL, only Case 6 were identified and determined as indigenous cases of *P. malariae* infection (Table 1).

**Second layer**
The Gaofeng Town and ten adjacent towns, which involved to Yuci in Sanya city, Daan and Zhizhong in Ledong County, Xiangshui, Maogan, Nanlin, Sandao, Xinzhain in Baoting County and Changhao in Wuzhishan city, were chosen as the second layer. ACD screening for forest goers were conducted in ten towns. While the PCD as routine screening method was reinforced in the health establishments and diagnostic assays were carried out on all febrile patients. A total of 7831 blood slides were screened by PCD and ACD, and negative results were obtained (Table 1).

**Third layer**
Sanya City and others 12 counties/county-level cities were selected as the third layer, refered to Ledong, Baoting, Wuzhishan, Dongfang, Lingshui, Qiongzhong, Baisha, Changjiang, Wanning, Qionghai, Tunchang and Dazhou. Febrile forest goers were screened. The forest goers who with fever at the time or had a history of fever within the past one month were defined as HRP. PCD was the primarily routine measure for screening. A total of 77,555 blood slides were screened by PCD, plus 17,795 blood slides by ACD. All tests were negative (Table 1).

**Malaria vector surveillance and control measures, medical staff training**
Vector surveillance and control were also implemented as described previously [21, 22]. Anopheline mosquitoes were collected using light traps, cattle-baited/human-bait traps in every month throughout the year of 2015 and for at least three consecutive nights in a month. (i) *An. minimus* and *An. sinensis* (dominant species) were trapped in the first layer. (ii) In the second layer, *An. sinensis* was the dominant species. *An. minimus* and *An. dirus* were captured only in Wuzhishan City. (iii) In the third layer, *An.
minimus was captured in 4 counties (Changjiang, Danzhou, Baisha and Tunchang); and An. dirus was captured only in Baisha County, while An. sinensis was captured in every county except for Qionghai. The dynamics of vectors indicated that there were highly effective malaria vectors around the foci in Sanya City, and mosquito surveillance was necessary.

Vector surveillance and control were implemented as described previously. During 2016–2018, (i) IRS with deltamethrin was only implemented in every focus in the first layer. (ii) A total of 6783 LLINs were distributed and covered in three layers involving 11 counties or cities except for Tunchang County and Wanning City (Table 2). In addition, the capacity of clinicians, public health personnel and laboratory personnel enhanced with the regular training at different service levels (Table 3; Additional file 2).

**Strengthened intervention by TLS from 2016 to 2018**

From 2016 to 2018, TLS was applied to prevent malaria re-establishment, and mass chemoprophylaxis (MC) was conducted in the three layers. The scope of strengthened intervention by TLS was the same as its in 2015. The chemoprophylaxis of administration by piperazine phosphate, and doses for children decreased by weight or age. Villagers, including forest goers, were required to sign informed consent forms before administration of the drugs.

**First layer**

From March to June, and September in every year from 2016 to 2018, adult residents in the first layer were given a total dose of 600 mg per month. Chemoprophylaxis and ACD were given and implemented on all residents, including forest goers. 89.5% of forest goers accepted chemoprophylaxis. A total of 4642 blood smears (3126 by ACD plus 1516 by PCD) were diagnosed by microscopy (Table 1). No positive slides were obtained.

**Second layer and third layer**

In the second and third layer, 77.8% of 5489 forest goers received chemoprophylaxis in the second layer. Chemoprophylaxis and ACD were used once a year seeking for forest goers in the field. In the third layer, 10,364 people were classified as forest goers, and 95.1% of them received chemoprophylaxis (Table 1).

**Malaria vector surveillance and control measures, medical staff training**

Vector surveillance and control were implemented as described previously. During 2016–2018, (i) An. minimus and An. sinensis were also captured in the first layer, and An. sinensis was still the dominant species. LLIN distribution was considered as an effective measure for vector control in Hainan from 2016 to 2018 because of the existence of An. dirus. (ii) In the second and third layer, An. sinensis was the dominant species. An. minimus and An. dirus were usually captured in all years from 2016 to 2018. LLINs and training were also distributed in the two layers, except for Tunchang County and Wanning City in the third layer. Training on clinicians, public health personnel and laboratory personnel was persisted from 2016 to 2018 for maintaining alertness of the general health services to suspected malaria.

**Discussion**

Forest goers have the highest-risk of malaria infection in Hainan, mostly due to the abundant forest products and human behaviour. Abundant forest products, such as wood, honey, and wild animals, attracted the residents and mobile populations to work as forest goers [23]. The behaviour of staying overnight without using nets results in malaria infection. In the malaria control phase, an investigation in Nanqiao, Wanning City showed that overnight behaviour in mountains, the low usage rate of nets and the lack of malaria prevention knowledge were the key factors that affected the epidemics and control of malaria [24, 25]. In the elimination stage, the malaria outbreak in 2015 been mentioned above was caused by forest goers, and five of them had a history of staying overnight in mountains.

In the elimination phase outbreaks still happened in China, but was much less than control stage [26, 27]. The innovative TLS was adapted from 1-3-7 approach and first applied in the 2015 outbreak, and Case 6 was confirmed as an asymptomatic carrier. If 1-3-7 approach was implemented in this outbreak, only three cases associated with Case 1 and cases associated with Case 5 could be found. TLS enlarged the screening scope, improved the case detection ability and detected potential sources of infection, especially for the asymptomatic carriers and cases without treatment. In the outbreak of 2015, six cases were from different villages of the same township (Gaofeng). No malaria cases found outside Sanya City. It would alert us that different intervention measures need to tailor in different layers, which are like the prevention strategies against COVID-19 in China [28].

This outbreak was caused by P. malariae and more likely to be an imported-introduced case. The human-monkey mode of transmission is impossible because only 5 cases were found at this time. There have been no subsequent cases in the mountains, although forest goers have existed since the 1990s [6]. All of the malaria parasites in this outbreak were identified as P. malariae, not P. simium, which led to zoonosis in forest goers in Brazil [29]. Sanya is a tourist city with a large number of
### Table 2  Malaria vector surveillance and control from 2015 to 2018 under the three-layer strategy

| Layer          | Vector surveillance (No. of mosquitoes collected) | Vector control<sup>a</sup> |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                | An. minus  | An. dirus | An. sinensis | An. minus | An. dirus | An. sinensis | An. minus | An. dirus | An. sinensis | No. of LLINs distributed |
|                | 2015       | 2016      | 2017         | 2018       | 2015       | 2016         | 2017       | 2018       | 2018         | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| First layer    | 1          | 0         | 154          | 1          | 2          | 687          | 0          | 0          | 679          | 0    | 0    | 196  |     |
| Second layer   | 2          | 18        | 238          | 2          | 19         | 231          | 0          | 34         | 115          | 2    | 21   | 104  |     |
| Third layer    | 274        | 19        | 3200         | 56         | 40         | 2713         | 22         | 3          | 3551         | 25   | 0    | 1272 |     |
| Total          | 277        | 37        | 3592         | 59         | 61         | 3631         | 22         | 37         | 4345         | 27   | 21   | 1572 |     |

<sup>a</sup> Insecticide residual spraying (IRS) data were not shown, and IRS was implemented only in the address of six foci in Sanya

**LLINs** long-lasting insecticide nets
migrant people, including people from abroad and *An. minimus*, which is the main effective vector of malaria in Hainan, also exists in Sanya. The present study concluded that there was a high possibility of human-to-mosquito-to-human transmission in forest goers.

Which vector can transmit *P. malariae* remains a puzzle. There is no reports of *P. malariae* sporozoites being found in the salivary glands of vectors [30, 31]. In China, only Sanya has reported locally sequentially indigenous cases of *P. malariae* [32, 33]. Sporadic elderly cases of *P. malaria*, rather than young-to-middle aged groups in Sanya, have been reported in Guangdong and Shanghai, and no successive cases have been reported, although *An. sinensis* exists [30, 31]. At present, *An. sinensis* is widely distributed and the dominant species in China in recent years, while *An. minimus* is only found in Yunnan and Hainan. We presumed that *An. minimus* is more likely to transmit *P. malaria* in Sanya than *An. sinensis*. The transmission of *P. malaria* by *An. minimus* is currently a conjecture.

The cities or counties in the central part of Hainan Island, where *An. dirus* and *An. minimus* exists, are actively developing tourism resources for economic development [34], where the challenges in the control and prevention of imported malaria, forest goers remain as a high-risk group.

TLS was firstly applied in the 2015 outbreak, but there was no more similar scenarios in China can be used to explore scopes of the TLS for practicability after 2015. In addition, although there were at least two transmission chains in the perspective of epidemiological investigation, the relationship between two transmission chains is not certain and further investigation is urgently need.

### Conclusions

The innovative TLS was effective in blocking the outbreak by *P. malariae* among forest goers in Hainan at malaria elimination stage. However, it still need to be tailored to apply in malaria control or elimination in similar settings for outbreak disposal. Moreover, whether it could prevent re-establishment by the potential malaria in the post-elimination phase needs to be further assessed.

### Abbreviations

CDC: Center for Diseases Control and Prevention; IRS: Indoor residual spraying; MDA: Mass drug administration; TLS: Three-Layer Strategy; LLINs: Long-lasting insecticide nets; FG: Forest goer; NMEP: National Malaria Elimination Programme; JPCS: Joint prevention and control strategies; ACD: Active case detection; PCD: Passive case detection; PDIRMS: Parasitic Diseases Information Reporting Management System; MPD: Malaria parasite detection; SYAR: Sanya Hospital of Agricultural Reclamation; HPMDL: Hainan Provincial Malaria Diagnosis Lab; HRP: High-risk population; ITNs: Insecticide-treated nets; ACT: Attendees of capacity training; MC: Mass chemophrophylaxis.

### Supplementary Information

The online version contains supplementary material available at https://doi.org/10.1186/s40249-022-01015-6.

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### Author contributions

YCL conceived the paper, analysed results, and wrote the first version of the manuscript. WZ, FM, XMH, RQC, YH, WZH, HZX, RSY, SLH, JJ, XDW, GYW, YL, HSL, ZCZ, JW, GSW supported data collection. GZW, BY, YC supported interpretation of results and revision of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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### Availability of data and materials

Not applicable.

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### Table 3 Attendees of capacity training for response and intervention to malaria epidemic in 13 counties or cities of Sanya City, China from 2015 to 2018

| Layer        | No. of clinicians |               | No. of public health personnel |               | No. of laboratory technicians |               |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
|              | 2015   | 2016  | 2017  | 2018    | 2015   | 2016  | 2017  | 2018    | 2015   | 2016  | 2017  | 2018    |
| First Layer  | 51     | 41    | 44    | 41      | 119    | 67    | 92    | 42      | 45     | 35    | 45    | 34      |
| Second Layer | 34     | 37    | 56    | 0       | 61     | 78    | 44    | 46      | 35     | 36    | 52    | 23      |
| Third Layer  | 264    | 297   | 287   | 167     | 682    | 487   | 215   | 229     | 211    | 187   | 209   | 148     |
| Total        | 349    | 375   | 387   | 208     | 862    | 632   | 351   | 317     | 291    | 258   | 306   | 205     |

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### Additional file 1

The areas of three layers in details as a part of TLS in 2015

### Additional file 2

1. Vector surveillance and control from 2015 to 2018 when implementation of the three-layer strategy. 2. Training in details in 13 counties or cities for response and intervention from 2015 to 2018

### Additional file 3

TLS applied in the disposal of the outbreak in 2015, and in strengthening epidemic measures from 2016 to 2018, respectively. (A) Bodhi fruit; (B) ACD of malaria in 2015; and (C) MDA to prevent malaria from 2016 to 2018
Declarations

Ethical approval and consent to participate
This study was approved by the Hainan Provincial Health and Family Planning Commission (ID: 201536, 201603, 201714, 201711). Informed consent was signed by the participants who taking piperaquine. The researchers informed medication procedure, adverse reactions, and the purpose of the medication.

Consent for publication
Not applicable.

Competing interests
The authors declare no competing interests.

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