

Case Investigation is defined as ‘gathering enough information to allow classification of a malaria case by origin of infection. It includes, but is not limited to, administration of a standardized questionnaire to a person diagnosed with a malaria infection.’

Active Case Detection is ‘the operation carried out by surveillance agents who visit every locality in a defined area at regular intervals (usually monthly during the transmission season), in order to enquire for fever cases through individual house visits, and to test for malaria (and treat if positive) each suspected person so discovered.’ *

Reactive Case Detection is ‘triggered whenever a case is identified by passive case detection...and will involve visiting the household of the locally acquired case, screening family members, and screening neighbors within a defined radius.’

*The WHO definition of ACD was updated in 2012, after the survey was disseminated.