

General malaria information: predominantly *P. vivax*. Transmission occurs throughout the year.

Location-specific recommendations:

Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for all travelers: elevations below 1,500 m (4,900 ft) in most cantons east of the Andes and in certain cantons of Esmeraldas, Carchi [1], Manabí, Los Ríos [10], Cotopaxi [6], and El Oro [15] provinces; all cities and towns within these areas.

Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for certain travelers (see Issues to Consider box): elevations below 1,500 m in certain cantons east of the Andes and in certain cantons of Esmeraldas, Guayas [11], Pichincha [4], and El Oro [15] provinces; all cities and towns within these areas.

Insect precautions only are recommended (negligible transmission is reported): elevations below 1,500 m in rural areas of most other cantons west of the Andes not referenced above; elevations below 1,500 m in rural areas of certain cantons of Napo [5], Sucumbios, Tungurahua [7], and Morona-Santiago provinces.

No preventive measures are necessary (no evidence of transmission exists): the cities of Quito, Guayaquil, and Santa Elena; the Galápagos Islands; Chimborazo [8] and Cañar [13] provinces; elevations above 1,500 m; all other areas not referenced above.

Preventive measures: Travelers should observe insect precautions in areas with any level of transmission. Atovaquone-proguanil, doxycycline, mefloquine, and tafenoquine are protective in this country. G6PD testing is required prior to tafenoquine use. Due to risk of adverse events, mefloquine should be reserved for travelers for whom it has clear advantage over other chemoprophylaxis options. Drug choice depends on personal factors discussed between the traveler and medical provider.

No preventive measure is 100% effective. Immediate medical attention is necessary for fever or influenza-like illness within 3 months after travel in a malaria risk area. Include mention of travel history.

Issues to Consider

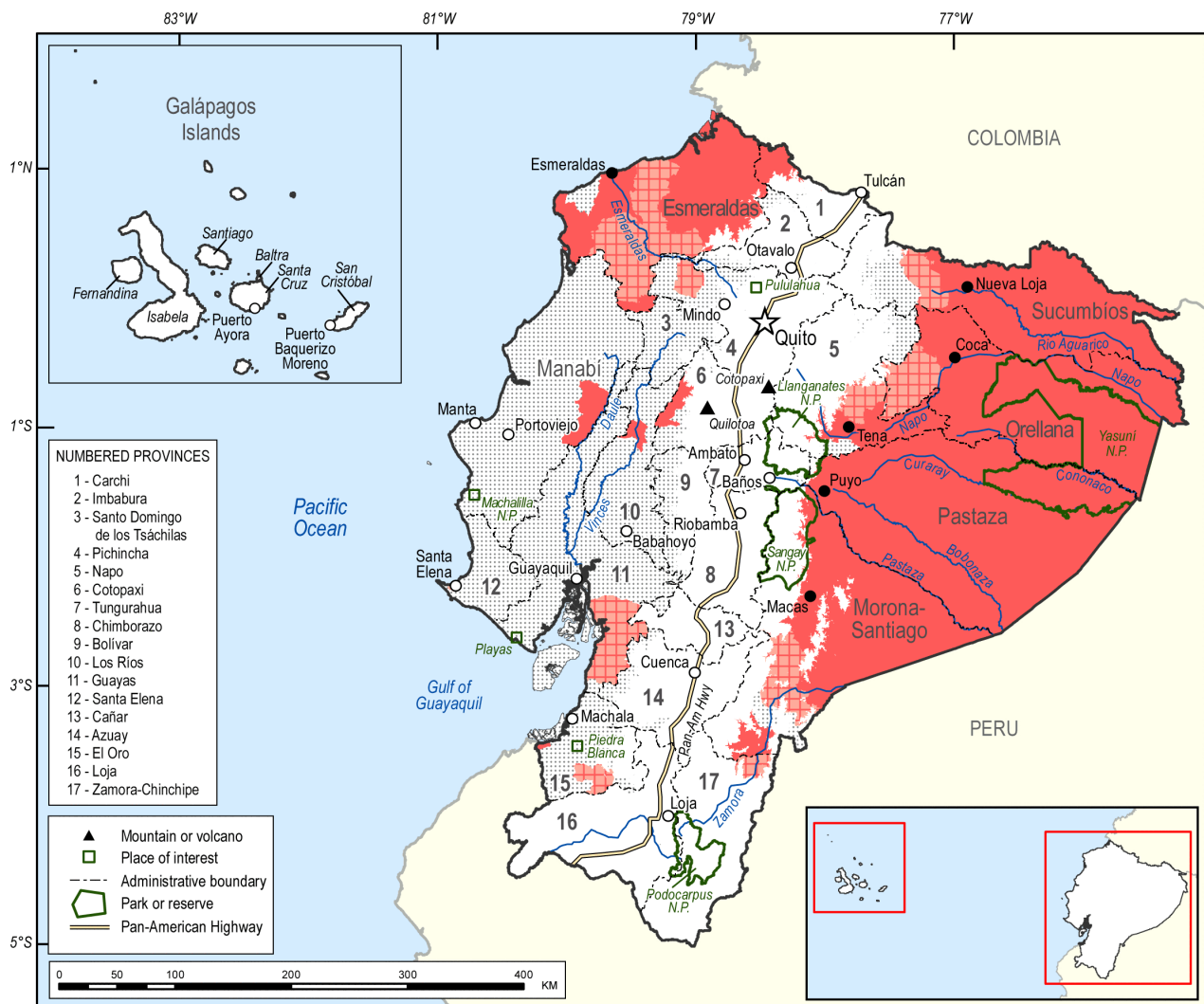
Factors favoring chemoprophylaxis

- Adventure travel
- Risk-averse and vulnerable travelers
- Areas subject to infrequent epidemics
- Immigrants visiting friends and relatives
- Flexible itineraries
- Travel longer than 1 month
- Unreliable medical expertise and/or treatment drugs at destination

Factors against chemoprophylaxis

- Air-conditioned hotels only
- Urban areas only
- Non-transmission season
- Minimal outdoor exposure
- Travel shorter than 3 days

For more information, see *Technical Explanation of Malaria Mapping*



KEY for Location-Specific Recommendations — Travelers should observe insect precautions in areas with any level of transmission.

- Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for all travelers.*
- Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for certain travelers; see *Issues to Consider* box.
- Insect precautions only are recommended* (negligible transmission is reported).
- No preventive measures are necessary (no evidence of malaria transmission exists).
- City where preventive recommendations are the same as the surrounding region.
- City where no preventive measures are necessary (no evidence of malaria transmission exists).
- ★ National capital (no preventive measures are necessary).

* Exceptions may apply. For more information, see *Technical Explanation of Malaria Mapping*.