Supplemental Table 1. Initial list of key questions for the development of elimination recommendations by WHO defined by population, intervention, comparison and outcome.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Comparison</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 1. A. Should people living in a defined geographical area be given a full therapeutic course of an antimalarial medicine at approximately the same time to reduce transmission of *P. falciparum*?* | Administration of a full therapeutic course of an antimalarial medicine to the entire population of a delimited geographical area at approximately the same time | No intervention | Measured at the community level: Incidence of malaria infection  
Prevalence of malaria infection  
Incidence of clinical malaria  
Prevalence of drug resistance markers  
Measured among those who participated in the study: Adverse events  
Prevalence of drug resistance markers |
| Adults and children residing in an area with ongoing *P. falciparum* transmission | | | |
| 1. B. Should people living in a defined geographical area be given a full therapeutic course of an antimalarial medicine at approximately the same time to reduce transmission of *P. vivax*? | Administration of a full therapeutic course of an antimalarial medicine (schizonticide) with or without a hypnozoiticide to the entire population of a delimited geographical area at approximately the same time | No intervention | Measured at the community level: Incidence of malaria infection  
Prevalence of malaria infection  
Incidence of clinical malaria  
Prevalence of drug resistance markers  
Measured among those who participated in the study: Adverse events  
Prevalence of drug resistance markers |
| Adults and children residing in an area with ongoing *P. vivax* transmission | | | |
| 2. Should people living in a defined geographical area be given a hypnozoiticide at approximately the same time to reduce transmission of *P. vivax*? | Administration of a full therapeutic course of an antimalarial medicine (hypnozoiticide) to the entire population of a delimited | No intervention | Measured at the community level: Incidence of malaria infection  
Prevalence of malaria infection  
Incidence of clinical malaria |
| Adults and children residing in an area with ongoing or potential *P. vivax* transmission | | | |
3. Should people living in a defined geographical area be tested for malaria at approximately the same time and treated if positive to reduce human malaria transmission?

| Adults and children residing in an area with ongoing or potential human malaria transmission | Parasitologic testing of the entire population of a delimited geographical area at approximately the same time and treatment of confirmed malaria cases | No intervention | Measured at the community level:  
Incidence of malaria infection  
Prevalence of malaria infection  
Incidence of clinical malaria  
Prevalence of drug resistance markers  
Measured among those who participated in the study:  
Adverse events  
Prevalence of infection  
Prevalence of drug resistance markers |

4. Should people at increased risk of malaria infection be tested for malaria and treated if positive to reduce human malaria transmission?†

| Adults and children at increased risk of malaria infection residing in areas with ongoing or potential human malaria transmission | Parasitologic testing of everyone at risk and treatment of confirmed malaria cases | No intervention | Measured at the community level:  
Incidence of malaria infection  
Prevalence of malaria infection  
Incidence of clinical malaria  
Prevalence of drug resistance markers  
Measured among those who participated in the study:  
Adverse events  
Prevalence of infection  
Prevalence of drug resistance markers |

5. Should people at increased risk of malaria infection be given a full therapeutic course of an antimalarial medicine to reduce human malaria transmission?†
### 6. Should people crossing a point of entry be tested for malaria and treated if positive to reduce importation of human malaria parasites?‡

| Adults and children entering or returning to a country or subnational area with ongoing or potential human malaria transmission | Parasitologic testing of everyone crossing a point of entry and treatment of confirmed malaria cases | No intervention | Measured at the community level:  
Incidence of malaria infection  
Prevalence of malaria infection  
Incidence of clinical malaria  
Prevalence of drug resistance markers  
Measured among those who participated in the study:  
Adverse events |
|---|---|---|---|

### 7. Should people residing with or near a confirmed malaria case be tested for malaria at approximately the same time and treated if positive to reduce human malaria transmission?

| Adults and children residing in an area with ongoing or potential human malaria transmission | Parasitologic testing of people living with or near a confirmed malaria case at approximately the same time and treatment of confirmed malaria cases | No intervention | Measured at the community level:  
Incidence of malaria infection  
Prevalence of malaria infection  
Incidence of clinical malaria  
Prevalence of infection  
Measured among those who participated in the study:  
Adverse events |
|---|---|---|---|

### 8. Should people residing with or near a confirmed malaria case be given a full therapeutic course of an antimalarial medicine at approximately the same time to reduce human malaria transmission?

| Adults and children residing in an area with ongoing or potential human malaria transmission | Administration of a full therapeutic course of an antimalarial medicine (schizonticide) with or without a hypnozoiticide to people living | No intervention | Measured at the community level:  
Incidence of malaria infection  
Prevalence of malaria infection  
Incidence of clinical malaria |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adults and children residing in an area with ongoing or potential human malaria transmission | Spraying a residual insecticide on the inside surfaces and ceilings of the houses of a confirmed malaria case and neighbors | No intervention | Measured at the community level:  
Incidence of malaria infection  
Prevalence of malaria infection  
Incidence of clinical malaria  
Insecticide resistance  
Measured among those who participated in the study:  
Adverse events |

**Question**  
Should the houses of people residing with or near a confirmed malaria case be sprayed with a residual insecticide to reduce human malaria transmission?

**Measures**

- Prevalence of infection
- Adverse events

*Question was split into settings of very low to low and moderate to high transmission after significant heterogeneity in the meta-analysis was found to be reduced by stratification by level of transmission.*

†The GDG decided that strategies targeted to persons at increased risk of malaria (i.e. targeted interventions) should be limited to areas of very low to low transmission and used a modified PICO question.

‡ The GDG added testing and treatment of organized or identifiable groups shortly after arriving or returning from malaria-endemic areas as an intervention under border screening.