

Insecticide treated screening for **unimproved** housing for equitable community malaria control



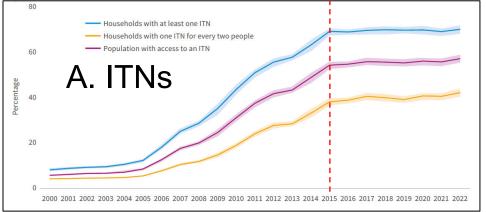
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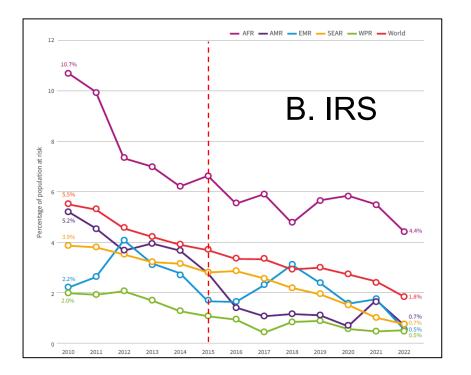
19th Annual RBM Vector Control Working Group Meeting



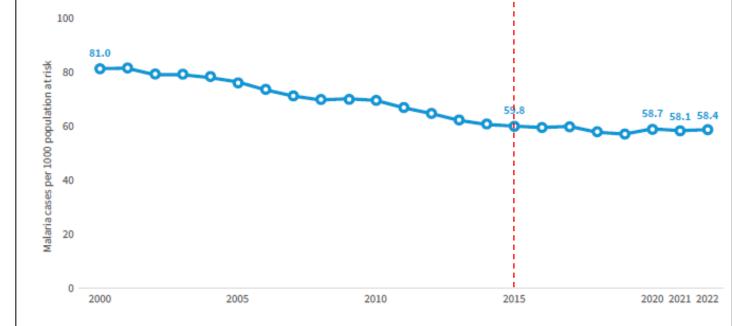
April 16th, 2024

Global malaria resurgence & vector control coverage post 2015

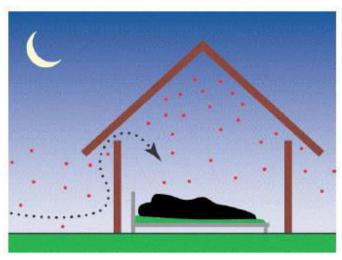




C. Global malaria case incidence



House screening works as well as ITNs to prevent malaria



Lindsay et al. 2002 Trends Parasitology Jatta et al. 2018 Lancet Planet Health

Outcome	C	Odds Ratio (95% CI)			
Malaria infection (microscopy)		0.88 [0.83; 0.93]			
	Insecticide treated net	0.83 [0.78; 0.88]			
	Improved house	0.88 [0.80; 0.97]		—	
Malaria infection (RDT)	Finished house materials	0.85 [0.80; 0.89]			
	Insecticide treated net	0.84 [0.79; 0.88]			
	Improved house	0.82 [0.77; 0.88]	-		
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			0.8	1	1.25
			Odds Ratio (95% CI)		

Tusting et al 2020 Plos Medicine

Afrotropical Anopheles mainly bite indoors at night

Mosquito house entry may be reduced by

- Closed eaves
- Screened windows
- Well-fitted doors

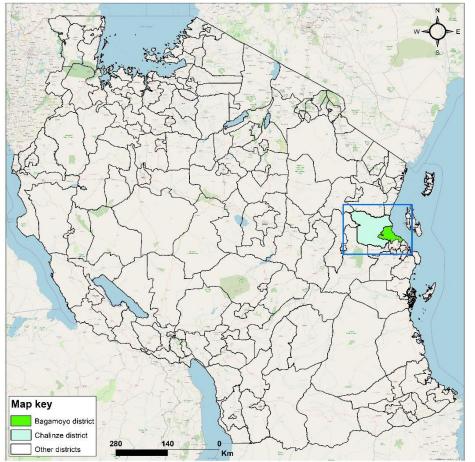


Insecticide Treated Screening (ITS) : Insecticide Treated Eave Nets (ITENs) and Window screens (ITWS) for unimproved houses





Pilot trial flow and design



225 households recruited per arm

Household randomization

ITS (eaves, windows and wall holes) Standard of care

Primary endpoint

malaria prevalence (PCR) at end of long rains all household members >6 months old

Chalinze district

Odufuwa et al. Trials (2022) 23:578

ITS installed in control houses at the end of trial

Baseline characteristics

Factor	Untreated households	ITENs & ITWS
Number of households	214	207
Number of participants	955	918
Age-group of head of HH		
18-24	11 (5.2%)	9 (4.6%)
25-49	110 (52.1%)	90 (46.4%)
50-above	90 (42.7%)	95 (49.0%)
Sex of HH		
Male	162 (76.8)	139 (71.7)
Female	49 (23.2)	55 (28.4)
Household size		
1-2 members	47 (22.0)	49 (23.7)
3-5 members	108 (50.5)	103 (49.8)
6 and above	59 (27.6)	55 (26.6)
Education of head of HH		
No formal education/pre-primary	44 (20.6%)	38 (18.4%)
Primary	155 (72.4%)	154 (74.4%)
Secondary/tertiary	15 (7.0%)	15 (7.3%)
Proportion of population access to nets		
No	117 (54.7%)	111 (53.6%)
Yes	97 (45.3%)	96 (46.4%)
Primary material of house roof		
Grass/banana leaves/Thatch Dung/mud/soil	19 (8.9%)	6 (2.9%)
Iron sheets/Tin cans	195 (91.1%)	201 (97.1%)
Primary wall material		
Sticks/Grass/Iron sheet/Mud	182 (85.1%)	178 (86.0%)
Burnt/cement bricks	32 (15.0%)	29 (14.0%)
Primary floor material		
Earth/sand/mud	154 (72.0%)	134 (64.7%)
Cement	60 (28.0%)	73 (35.3%)
Socioeconomic status		
Lowest	50 (23.4%)	33 (15.9%)
Low	41 (19.2%)	42 (20.3%)
Middle	40 (18.7%)	46 (22.2%)
High	40 (18.7%)	44 (21.3%)
Highest	43 (20.1%)	42 (20.3%)

Balance between arms

Installation was fast, feasible and acceptable

Variables	Arithmetic mean (95% Confidence Interval)		
N=206			
Installation time (hours and minutes)	01:04 (00:01 - 04:26)		
Average fabric per household (metres)			
Total	29.5 (1.6 – 64.2)		
Eaves	24.1 (0.8 – 60.2)		
Windows	3.4 (0.3 – 17.2)		
Overall wall holes per household	2.0 (0 – 20.5)		
Willingness to purchase material for self-installation	% (n)		
	OE 2 (404/400)		
Yes	95.3 (181/190)		
Νο	4.2 (8/190)		
Don't know	0.5 (1/190)		

ITS trend towards lower malaria prevalence

		Unadjusted		Adjusted for covariates	
	Prevalence % (n/N)	Odds Ratio	P-value	Odds Ratio	p-value
Control	28.0 (65/232)	1.00		1.00	
ITS	19.9 (50/251)	0.66 (0.34 - 1.28)	0.214	0.70 (0.36 - 1.36)	0.293



Entomological data in mathematical models indicate substantial improvements relative to pyrethroid PBO ITNs

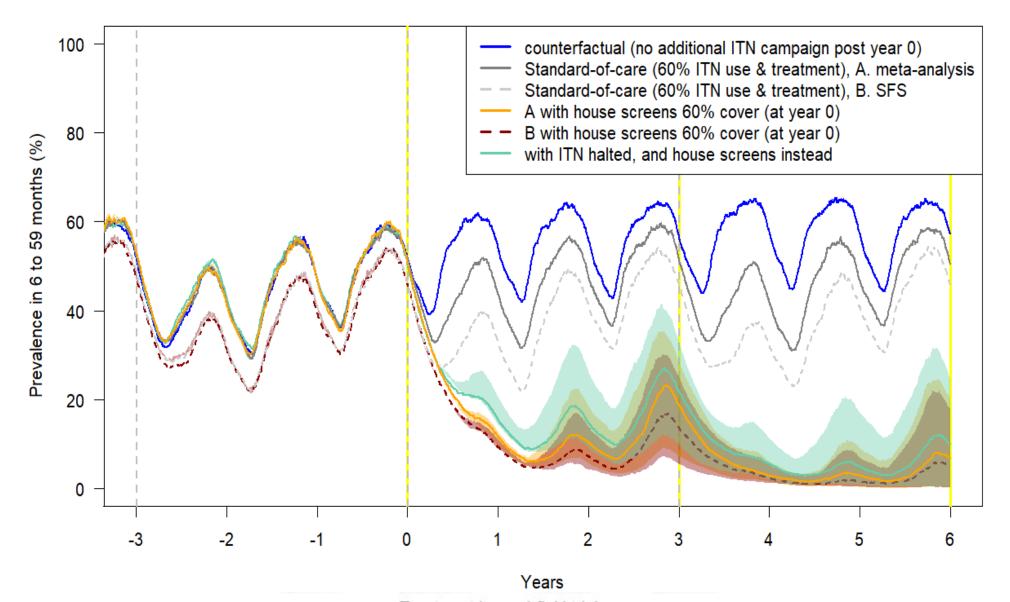


Figure by: Ellie Sherrard-Smith



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Conclusion and next steps

- ITS was feasible and acceptable
- Cost in line with ITNs (\$1.29 per person year)
- The direction of effect favours ITS
- > The trial was inconclusive
- Trial was underpowered due to community mistrust during COVID
 - Drop outs [73 (36%) in control & 54 (28%) in treatment]
 - **Refusals** [88 (25%) in control & 122 (30%) in treatment]
- > Mathematical modelling of SFS data indicates likely benefit over ITNs
- Cluster randomised-controlled trials required



Benefits of insecticidal house screening

- Potential additional tool for vector control tool in unimproved houses
- Use for insecticide resistance management
- Cost effective and equitable
- Does not require daily compliance

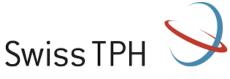








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