

RBM Partnership To End Malaria

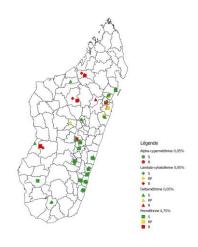
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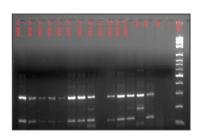


- After DDT use in IRS for malaria vector, pyrethroid have been introduced in Madagascar since 2004 : malaria vectors become resistant to the product
- 2. Geographical spread of the resistance of malaria vector to pyrethroids was detected
- 3. Kdr mutations recently detected















- **□ WHO** also recommends:
 - 1. pyrethroid insecticides to be preserved for LLINs
 - 2. preemptive rotation of more than one insecticides for IRS as a strategy for insecticide resistance management
- □ Actellic 300 CS (pirimiphos-methyl) and Sumishield are the two long last molecules recommended for IRS and so far no resistance is recorded for these two insecticides







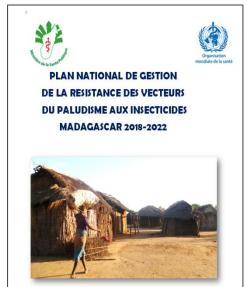




Malagasy government decision



Madagascar plan for insecticide resistance management



In order to manage vector resistance, the Ministry of Public Health recommended to change the insecticide in these two districts











Government of Madagascar in collaboration with PMI VectorLink project deploys in 2018 simultanously and successfully as part of introducing rotation for resistance management



Actellic 300 CS used for IRS for 2 to 3 years in Madagascar



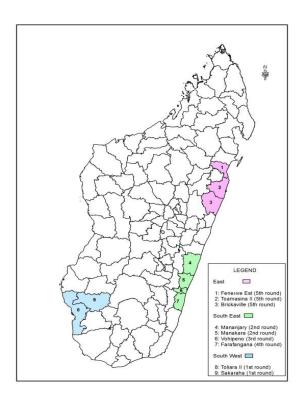








Districts of Madagascar receiving IRS In 2017 and 2018





Actellic 300 CS on 2017 and 2018 in Madagascar

Actellic 300 CS and Sumishield on 2018 in Madagascar



Joint plan for 2019 by the Malagasy government, Vectorlink and PMI

Mixed and simultaneous use of insecticides:

- □ Actellic 300 CS in two new IRS districts (Ampanihy and Betioky),
- Sumishield in two old IRS districts (Sakaraha and Tuléar)
- ☐ Fludora Fusion in one new IRS district (lhosy)

