MESA Track

VCWG Meeting, 2015
Mar Velarde
Malaria Eradication Scientific Alliance (MESA)
ISGlobal Barcelona
MESA Track

• MESA Track is a living **database** of **research** projects relevant to the malaria **elimination and eradication** agenda.

• Launched during 2014 ASTMH

• Currently, MESA track includes:
  
  o **> 200 projects**
  o **68 countries** around the world

• Themes captured range from 'immune correlates of protection' to 'measurement of transmission’

• Collaborative approach
http://www.malariaeradication.org/mesa-track

• Database overview
• Search function
Thank you!

www.malariaeradication.org
Akros | Daniel Bridges
APR 2014 TO SEP 2015
Mopping up and getting to zero: mapping residual malaria transmission for targeted response in urban Lusaka, Zambia
Entomology, Geospatial Analysis, Implementation research | Southern Africa → Zambia

Akros | Daniel Bridges
2014 TO 2015
Genotyping - parasite barcoding
Geospatial Analysis, Implementation research | Southern Africa → Zambia

PATH MACEPA, Ministry of Health (MOH) Ethiopia | Asefaw Getachew, Belay Bezabih
2014 TO 2015
Population parasite clearance to decrease malaria transmission in Amhara Region, Ethiopia: a pilot study
Epidemiology, Geospatial Analysis, Implementation research | East Africa → Ethiopia

Eijkman Institute for Molecular Biology (CIMB), Indonesia | Rintis Novianti
SEP 2011 TO JUL 2013
Study of the genetic diversity of P. vivax in various malaria endemic settings in Bangka and Sumba islands, Indonesia
MAY 2011 TO APR 2013

Spread of Artemisinin Resistance in Plasmodium falciparum Malaria
Product development & clinical research | Central Africa › Congo, the Democratic Republic of the, East Africa › Kenya, South Asia › Bangladesh, South Asia › India, Southeast Asia › Cambodia, Southeast Asia › Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Southeast Asia › Myanmar, Southeast Asia › Thailand, Southeast Asia › Viet Nam, West Africa › Nigeria

Mahidol Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Unit (MORU) | Arjen Dondorp
Defining the microepidemiology of pf malaria in Pallin, an area of artemisinin resistance.
Epidemiology | Southeast Asia › Cambodia

Mahidol Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Unit (MORU) | Arjen Dondorp
2006 TO 2010
Effect of High-Dose or Split-Dose Artesunate on Parasite Artesinin-Resistant Falciparum Malaria
Product development & clinical research | Southeast Asia › Cambodia

Mahidol Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Unit (MORU) | Arjen Dondorp
2007 TO 2008
Artemisinin Resistance in Plasmodium falciparum Malaria
Epidemiology, Product development & clinical research | Southeast Asia › Cambodia

Malaria Consortium
Malaria Eradication Scientific Alliance (MESA)
Malawi-Liverpool-Wellcome Trust Clinical Research Programme (MLW)
National Institutes of Health (NIH)
PATH MACEPA
Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute (Swiss TPH)
UCSF Global Health Group
Malaria Consortium's work includes both implementation and research activities. One of the main goals of the organization is to identify innovative approaches for monitoring, evaluation and surveillance systems, and high quality implementation research.

Currently, Malaria Consortium is working in a number of countries located in different regions of the world: Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Thailand, South Sudan and Uganda.

In Southeast Asia, Malaria Consortium is committed to working closely with the National Malaria Control Programmes (NMCPs) to contribute to the long term elimination strategies. For instance, in the Greater Mekong Subregion, Malaria Consortium's work has focused on trying to support strategies for rapid elimination in areas where there are high levels of artemisinin resistance.

At the moment, Malaria Consortium is developing its new strategy which will be available at the end of 2015. Within the new strategy, Malaria Consortium will continue to support malaria elimination efforts through implementation based on operational research. Over the next years, the main research priorities for malaria control and elimination will be:

- Addressing bottlenecks in the health system and the private sector
- Tackling drug resistance
- Improving vector control
- Delivering malaria interventions for migrant and mobile populations
Understanding the feasibility and potential impact of screening for asymptomatic malaria in households where a febrile case of malaria has been reported

Objectives
1. To estimate the proportion of infected individuals with malaria parasites in households where a febrile malaria case occurs.
2. To understand how the above estimate varies according to geography and other modifying factors.
3. To understand the feasibility of interventions where members of households with a reported case of malaria (Index household) are screened for asymptomatic malaria and treated accordingly.

PI Institution(s)
- Malaria Consortium

Principal Investigator (PI)
- Arantxa Roca-Feltrer

Funding source(s)
- Malaria Eradication Scientific Alliance (MESA)

Partner(s)
- National Center for Parasitology, Entomology and Malaria Control, Cambodia (CNM)
- Institut Pasteur du Cambodia (IPC)