RBM VECTOR CONTROL WORKING GROUP (VCWG)

Outdoor Malaria Transmission Work Stream
update and plans 2013

Prof Marc Coosemans & Dr Chusak Prasittusuk
1. Importance of “outdoor” transmission.

Scaling up ITNs and IRS have contributed significantly to a worldwide decrease of malaria, but:

- IRS has little impact on outdoor resting vectors
- ITNs do not affect outdoor and/or early biting vectors

Residual transmission > Outdoor transmission
2. Progress of the Work stream on “Outdoor transmission” 2012

Mekong countries: Cambodia, Myanmar, PR China (Yunnan province) PR Laos, Vietnam, Thailand.

Objectives:
1. To establish the institutional networks: identify the researchers as the technical support on outdoor transmission
2. To review research and other related activities to control outdoor transmission in these countries
3. Discuss the strategic direction for research and development along the lines of entomological and epidemiological efficacy and community acceptability
4. Establish and ongoing network of communications and mutual technical support and information exchange

Activities in 2012:
- 4th Work Stream Meeting on Outdoor malaria transmission in the Mekong Countries. (Roll Back Malaria) Bangkok 12- 13 March 2012.
- Scientific Review on Outdoor transmission
- Development of Guidelines on Spatial repellents (WHOPES)
- Research project in Cambodia : MalaResT on topical repellents

Bangkok, VCG, Outdoor malaria transmission, 25-26 March 2013
4th Work Stream Meeting on Outdoor malaria transmission in the Mekong Countries. (Roll Back Malaria)
Bangkok 12- 13 March 2012.

Around 40 participants from 5 Mekong countries (Cambodia, Myanmar, PR Laos, Thailand and Vietnam), experts from WHO, research institutes, partners and industries.

- Review of the malaria situation in the different countries of Mekong region.
- Current control practices against Outdoor malaria transmission/ special groups
- Panel discussion on strategic direction for control outdoor transmission
  – 1. Comprehensive literature reviews on ODT (scientific papers & Unpublished reports)
  – 2. Identification of control measures (existing/new) requiring evaluation
  – 3. Study designs / evidence based research
4th Work Stream Meeting on Outdoor malaria transmission in the Mekong Countries. (Roll Back Malaria)
Bangkok 12- 13 March 2012.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The group has agreed to setting up an **Outdoor Transmission Network** with Secretariat (to be identified); TORs (drafted) to be finalized and key products of this Outdoor/Residual Transmission Network identified;

2. **Focal points** for Outdoor/Residual Transmission for each country should be identified;

3. Network should foster exchange of information amongst all stakeholders to develop new tools and evaluation;

4. There is a need to have new tools addressing outdoor transmission prioritizing the general population and for special risk groups (to be defined operationally);
RECOMMENDATIONS

5. There is a need for well-designed epidemiological evaluations of new concepts for outdoor transmission malaria control/elimination (personal protection and push-pull).

6. New tools do not (necessary) require epidemiological end-points, rather entomological efficacy against mosquito bites and compliance/adherence parameters should be adequate.

7. Inventory of institutions and researchers should be more comprehensive, finalized, and made available (feedback from countries needed);

8. Database of previous and on-going research carried out in Mekong countries should be developed and made available;

9. Advocate and mobilize resources
Initial draft of ToRs of the Network

1. Stimulate and guide **common research** that will respond to questions related to countries problem on outdoor transmission;

2. Support the development of **standardized operations research protocols** for entomology, social science and epidemiology as relevant or applied to vector control;

3. **Coordinate** technical support and **sharing** of information/research results and evaluating those results to translate them to policy and action on a region wide basis;

4. Strengthen and sustain existing **research capability** of the countries (programs and institutions within the countries);

5. **Advocate** and mobilize resources by identifying existing and potential resources for the network.
2012: Scientific Review on Outdoor transmission

Comprehensive review on residual transmission and shifts observed in the presence of indoor insecticidal pressure (IRS/ITN)

- Shifts in vector species,
- Shifts early-evening/morning biting
- Shift to exophagy
- Shifts to zoophily
- Shift to exophilii

In the Afro-tropical, Australian, Oriental and Neotropical Regions (126 references)

Reference:
Residual transmission of malaria: an old issue for new approaches.
In “Anopheles mosquitoes – New insights into malaria vectors”
Editor Sylvie Manguin; Publisher Intech (open access)
http://www.intechopen.com/books
(publication foreseen in March 2013)
2012: Development of guidelines on spatial repellents

GUIDELINES FOR
EFFICACY TESTING OF
SPATIAL REPELLENTS

CONTROL OF NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES
WHO PESTICIDE EVALUATION SCHEME

http://www.who.int/whopes/guidelines/en/

published in 2013 by
WHOPES
2012: Research project: MalaResT
Topical Repellents as added control measure in Cambodia
(2012-2014; Partners: ITMA, CNM, IPC, SCJ funded by BMGF)

CONCEPT:
Repellents as additional protective tool

Acceptability, adherence and adequacy of LLINs and repellents

ANTHROPOLOGY

1. Mass effect of mass repellent use on malaria transmission
2. Individual protective efficacy of the used repellent

ENTOMOLOGY

1. Impact of additional use of repellent on the prevalence of malaria carriers and malaria incidence
2. Other parameters including impact on arboviroses

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Bangkok, VCWG, Outdoor malaria transmission, 25-26 March 2013
RBM VECTOR CONTROL WORKING GROUP (VCWG)
8th Annual Meeting 28-30th January 2013, Geneva, Switzerland

5th Outdoor Malaria Transmission Work Stream Meeting
Wednesday 30th January 2013

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Conclusions

• The work stream has expanded its geographical focus beyond the Mekong to include partners in Africa working on entomological studies of vector species shifts and behavior, and the development of protective clothing, topical and spatial repellents.

• To explore the mechanism of shift in species, behavior of vectors (exophagic, early biting, exophilic, zoophilic) as consequence of scaling vector control.

• To further collect evidence of the epidemiological efficacy of topical, spatial repellents, protective clothing in protecting against malaria. Improved designs for evaluation of protective efficacy of repellents (topical, spatial). Personal protection versus community protection?

• To develop standard designs to evaluate entomological variations in time (biting time) and space (outdoor indoor) of malaria transmission Risk assessment of insecticide treated clothes

• Informative research to improve adherence to personal protective method.
Synergy with Workstream
Optimizing Evidence for Vector Control Interventions.

This work stream focuses on three main areas:

• reviews, identification of gaps and testing guidelines for new vector control paradigms (in collaboration with the Innovative Vector Control Consortium (IVCC));

• review of interactions of more than one vector control intervention (e.g. ITNs and IRS);

• updating on developments in new vector control technologies.

• Clear protocols and efficient monitoring strategies are essential to rationalize and optimize our vector control investments.
8th Annual RBM VCWG Meeting, 28-30 January 2013
3. Plans for 2013

Meeting in March 2013
- To finalize the ToR of the Mekong OMT Network
- To agree on workplan 2013/2014
- To identify country focal points and office of Secretariat of the MOMTN
- To agree on modalities, roles, functions and working system

Participants:
- participants/country (PR China, Cambodia, Myanmar, Lao PDR, Thailand, Vietnam)
- WHO/SEARO, WHO/WPRO & WHO/HQ
- RBM, partners

Organization: SEAMEO-TROPMED -

Bangkok, VCWG, Outdoor malaria transmission, 25-26 March 2013