



CSRS SCIENTIFIC SEMINAR N°4 (a)

Thursday, september 16th 2010 (Norbert Behi Lecture Hall, CSRS, Km17 Adiopodoumé) 01:00 pm

Theme: New or improved vectors control tools for reducing malaria burden in Africa: tasks to be implemented in Cote d'Ivoire

B. Koudou^{1,2,3}, **B. Bonfoh**¹, **J. Hemingway**², **Hilary Ranson**²

¹ *Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques, 01 BP 1303, Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire*

² *Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Pembroke Place, Liverpool, L3 5QA, United Kingdom*

³ *U UFR Natural Sciences, University of Abobo Adjame, 01 BP 1303 Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire*

Abstract: In West Africa, particularly in Cote d'Ivoire, pyrethroid resistance is widespread in most malaria vectors. To circumvent the resistance threat it is necessary to use non-pyrethroid insecticides or ideally, apply more than one type of insecticide to the vector population at the same time. Consequently, to translate these results into improved interventions for malaria control within the time frame of this project we will focus solely on products that are commercially available and have met the necessary safety requirements that would be required to proceed to the next step of a full field trial. We will test these alternative insecticides/delivery systems alone and in combination, and will determine the added value of combining two or more classes of chemicals within a single dwelling. None of the tools described above will be translated into new interventions unless they are acceptable to all key stakeholders, especially the end users. We will therefore strive throughout this proposal to gain a greater understanding of acceptability issues from the clients' perspective. We will engage stakeholders at the planning, implementation and evaluation stages and use participatory methods to determine the acceptability of different interventions. In addition we will conduct householder surveys of methods used to prevent mosquito bites in the home. These ethnographic surveys will be conducted in transects from rural to urban areas in the districts of Abidjan in Côte d' Ivoire. Finally through randomized control trial (RCT), we will determine whether a new tool or combinations of tools provide better protection against clinical malaria in children compared with long-lasting impregnated nets (LLINs) alone and then determine the additional (marginal) cost of malaria cases averted by the new tools compared with LLINs alone in an area with pyrethroid-resistant vectors.

Key-words: new, improved tools, resistant malaria vectors, Cote d'Ivoire



University of Abobo-Adjame