"Screening mosquito entry points into houses with novel long-lasting insecticidal netting to reduce indoor vector densities and mitigate pyrethroid-resistance"



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BOVA NETWORK, 16th October, 2020







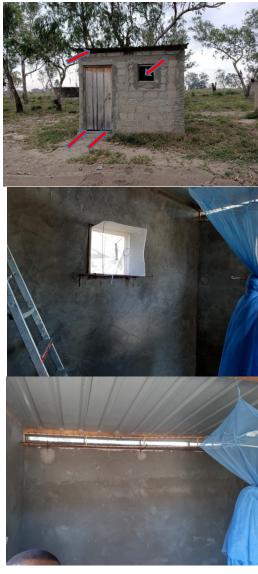


①Better understanding of mosquito house entry behavior (door, window, eaves)

⁽²⁾ Effect of untreated *vs* insecticide-treated *vs* no netting in windows and eaves on mosquito densities







Methodology:



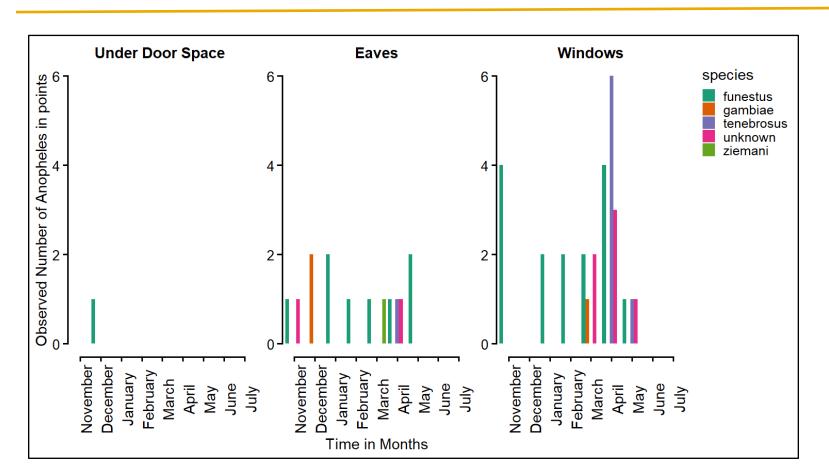


- Week 1 every month: Quantify mosquito entry points (doors, window and eaves)
- Weeks 2,3,4: Screen mosquito entry points (windows, doors, and eaves) with AVIMA screening mesh







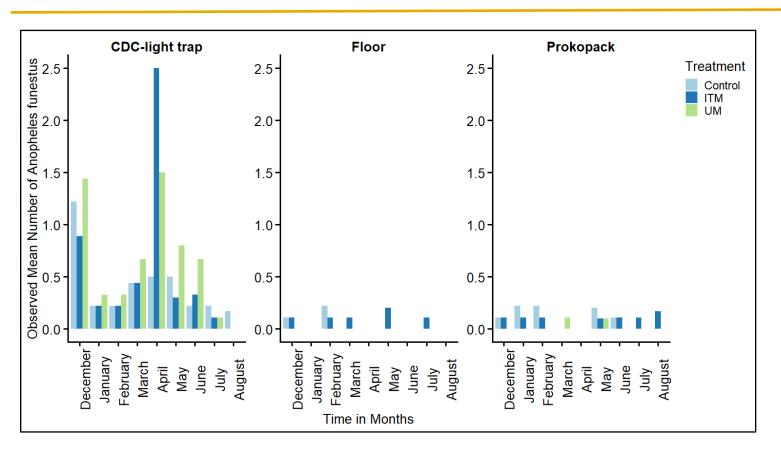






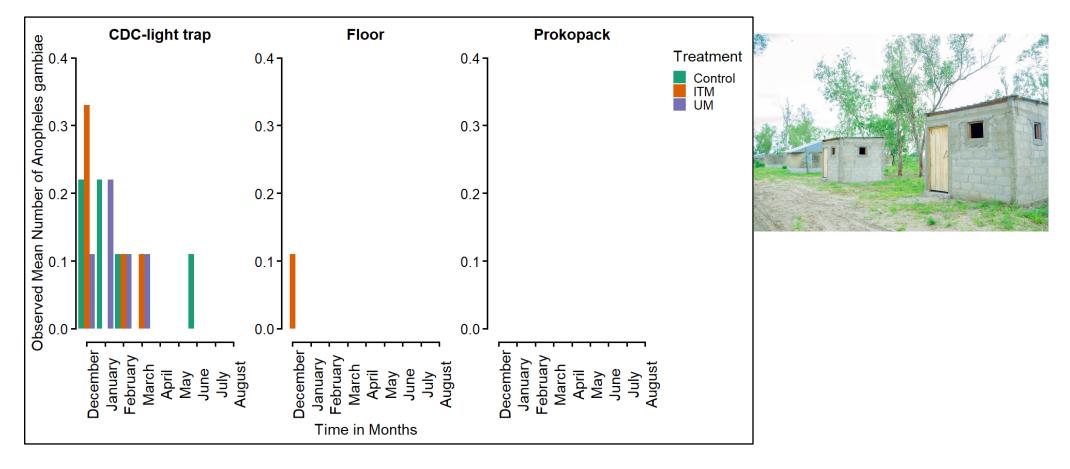
Low density perhaps our traps need redesigning as the density was higher in the screened huts

Screening findings: An. funestus densities





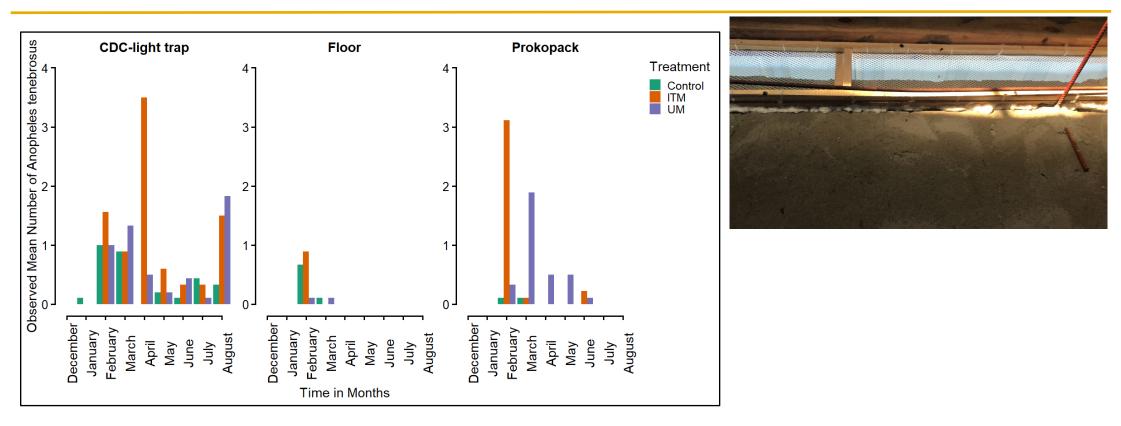
- Lack of differences in CDC-light trap may be expected as Chlorfenapyr does not repel or irritate mosquitoes.
- We expected mosquitoes to crawl through the big holes on screens and pick sufficient insecticide doses, but low mosquito numbers to assess delayed mortality effect.



Screening findings: An. gambiae densities

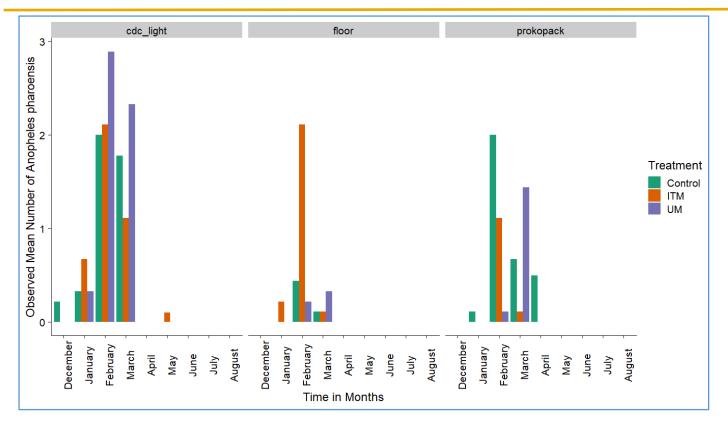
Lack of differences in CDC-light trap may be expected as Chlorfenapyr does not repel or irritate mosquitoes.

Screening findings: An. tenebrosus densities



- Lack of differences in CDC light trap may be expected as Chlorfenapyr does not repel or irritate mosquitoes.
- We expected mosquitoes to crawl through the big holes and pick sufficient insecticide doses, but low mosquito numbers to assess delayed mortality effect.

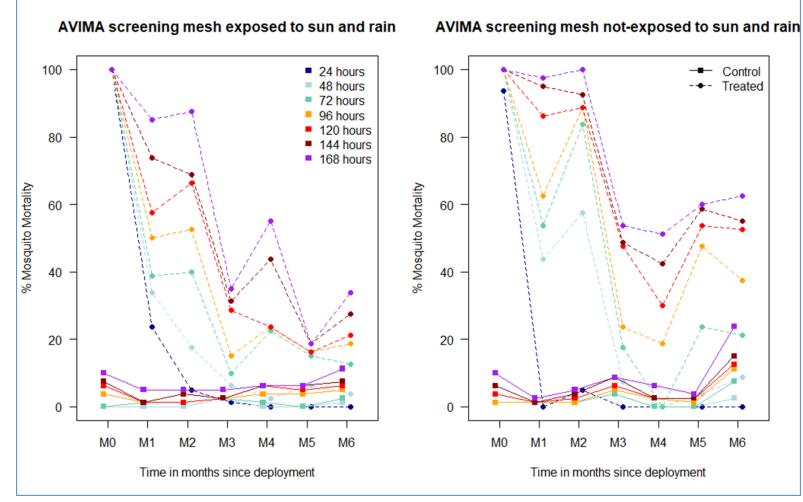
Screening findings: An. pharoensis densities





- No differences in CDC light trap may be expected as Chlorfenapyr does not repel or irritate mosquitoes.
- We expected mosquitoes to crawl through the big holes and pick sufficient insecticide doses, but low mosquito numbers to assess delayed mortality effect.

Findings: Bio-efficacy of the AVIMA mesh (WHO cone assays)



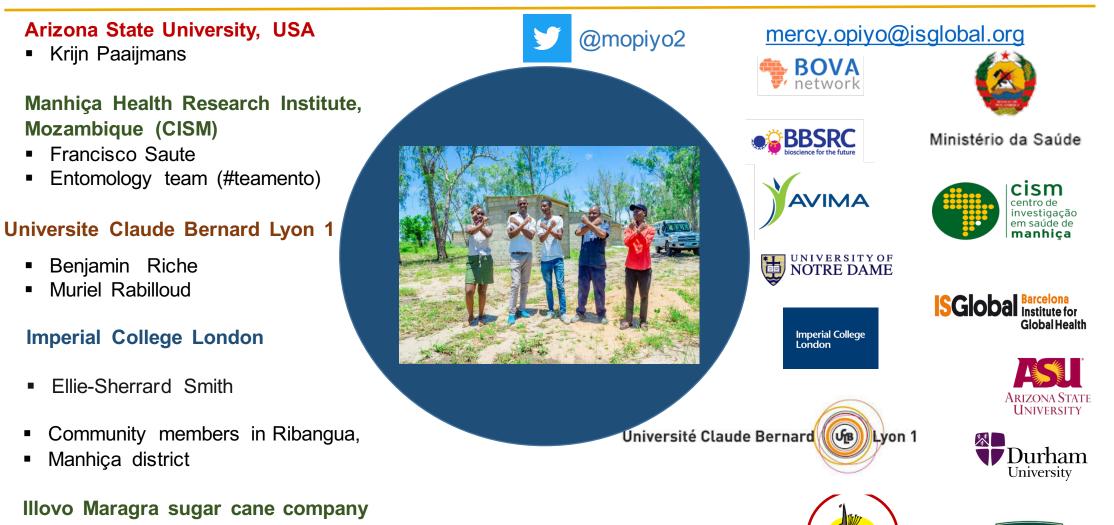
- Bio-efficacy below 80 % threshold by month 2
- Delayed mortality seems to improve



- · The screening meshes did not reduce the mosquito density/entry into huts
- The effect on delayed mortality could not be assessed due to insufficient mosquito numbers (the idea was that mosquitoes pick up more insecticides while crawling through the mesh)
- Bio-efficacy of Avima chlorfenapyr-treated mesh is shorter than expected (similar to what is described in recent literature)
- Quantifying the product from the mesh has been difficult (due to the different production process)
- Lower concentration of the chemical content on the surface of the mesh.

- For the remaining months assess AVIMA alpha-cypermethrin screens instead of chlorfenapyr for screening, with a focus on secondary vectors that are responsible for residual malaria transmission.
- New batches of improved chlorfenapyr screens will be assessed in cone bio-assays to assess killing efficacy over time, but this active ingredient may need to be combined with another a.i. in a future product

Acknowledgements:



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