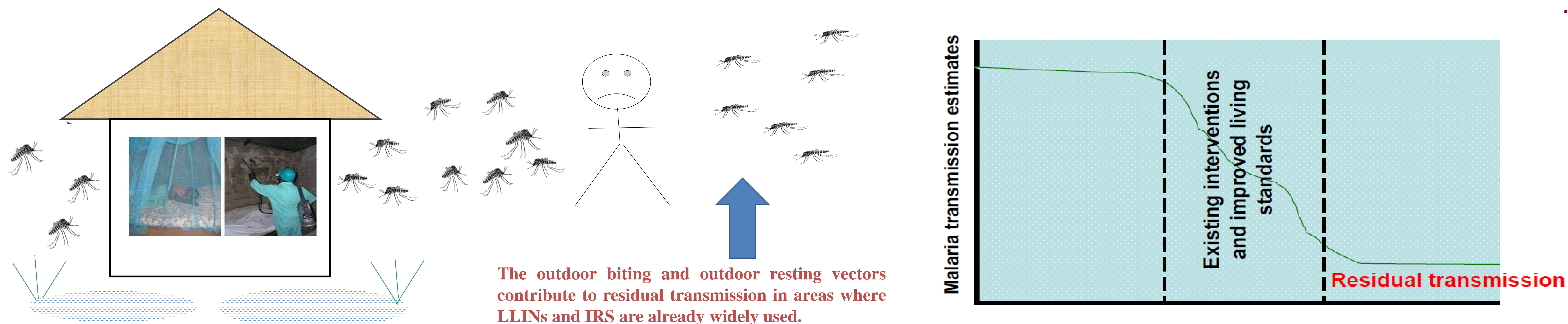


# Using a new odour-baited device to explore options for luring and killing outdoor-biting malaria vectors: design and field evaluation of the Mosquito Landing Box

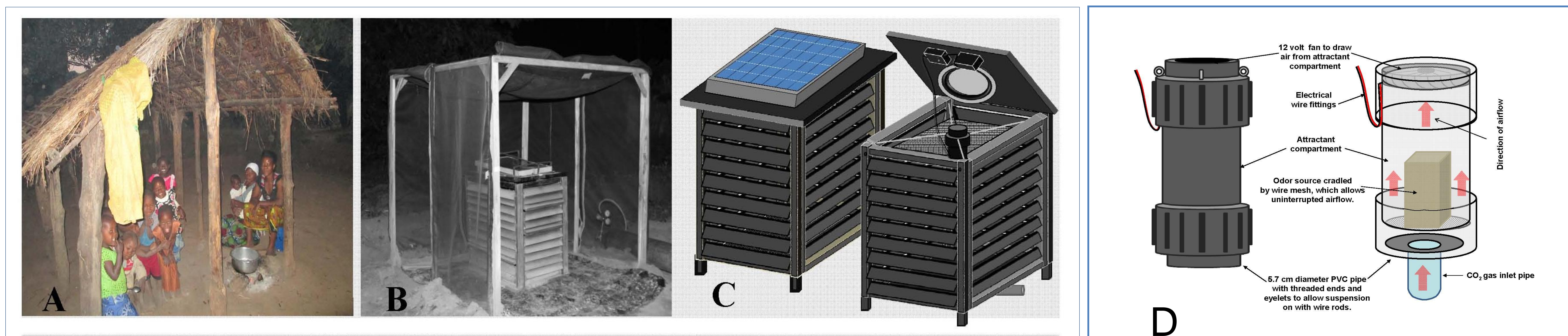
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**Background:** Common mosquito methods such as long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLINs) and indoor residual spraying (IRS) target only those mosquitoes that enter houses, yet several mosquitoes also bite people outside houses. These outdoor biting mosquitoes contribute significantly to the ongoing residual malaria transmission in Africa.



**Materials and Methods:** Field experiments were conducted in Tanzania to assess if wild host-seeking mosquitoes 1a) visited the MLBs, 1b) stayed long or left shortly after arrival at the device, 2) visited the devices at times when humans were also outdoors, and 3) could be killed by contaminants applied on the devices. Odours suctioned from volunteer-occupied tents were also evaluated as potential low-cost bait, by comparing baited and un baited MLBs .

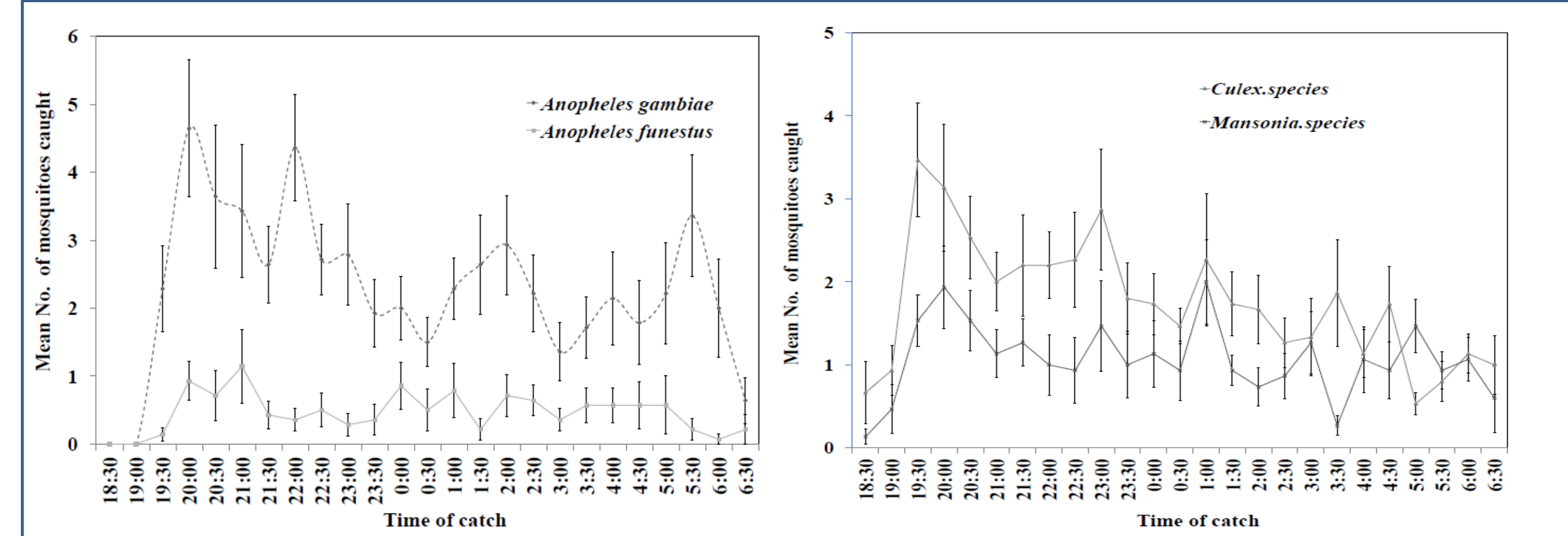
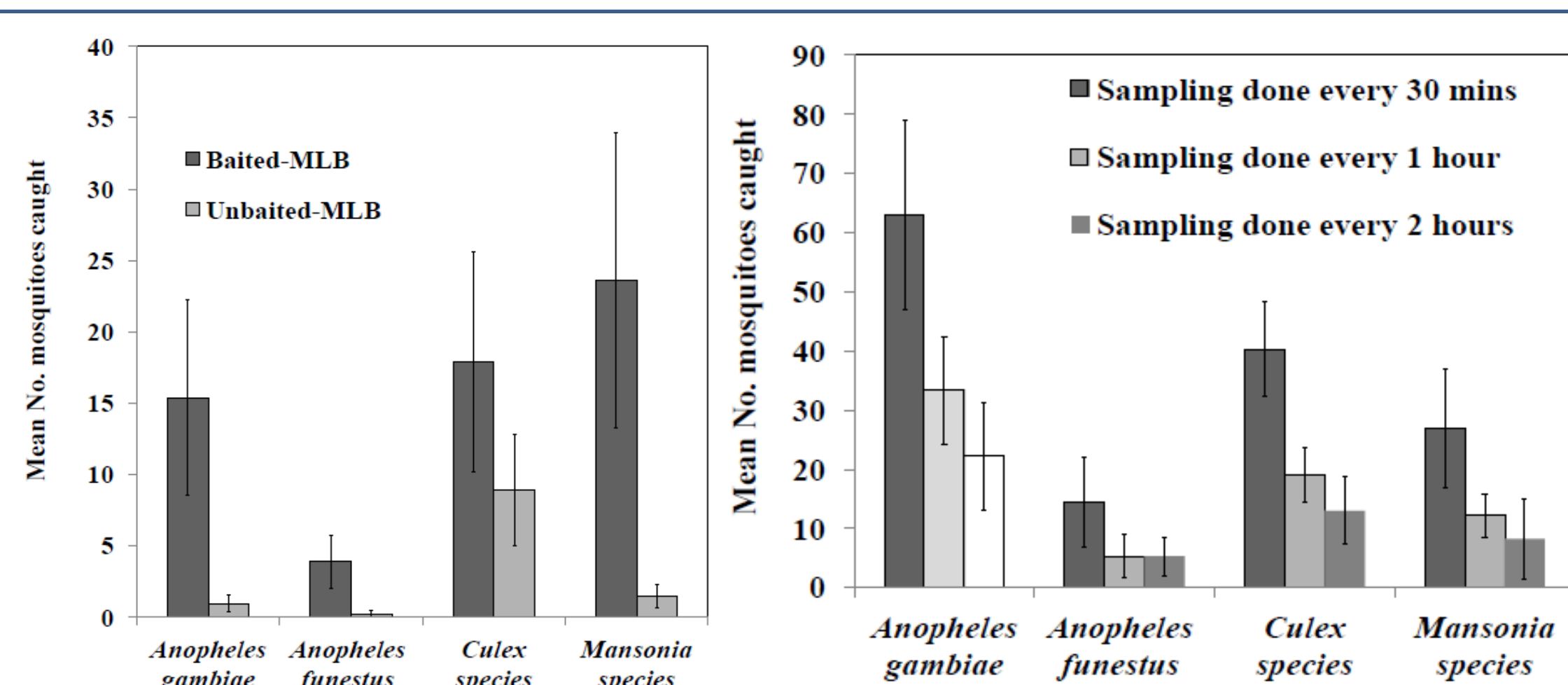


**Figure 1:** The odor-baited mosquito landing box is designed to mimic humans sitting outside houses, e.g. people cooking in open kitchens in rural communities (A). It has a solar panel on its top surface (C), which powers the odor-dispersing system inside (D). A semi-open screen cage(B) (not an essential component of the device) can be used to intermittently entrap and sample host-seeking mosquitoes visiting the device.

**Findings 1:** Free flying mosquito vectors can visit the MLB in large numbers.

**Findings 2:** The mosquitoes visit the devices at about the same time that humans are also usually outdoors

**Findings 3:** The visiting vectors can be contaminated and killed using appropriate mosquito-killing agents



**Table 1:** Comparison of percentages of mosquitoes ( $\pm$  2SE) that died after visiting insecticide-treated odour-baited mosquito landing boxes or the controls.

	<i>Anopheles arabiensis</i>	<i>Anopheles funestus</i>	Other <i>Anopheles</i>	<i>Culex</i> species	<i>Mansonia</i> species
Tests conducted using Control	0.32 $\pm$ 0.622	0.89 $\pm$ 0.000	0.00 $\pm$ 1.441	0.00 $\pm$ 0.000	0.00 $\pm$ 0.000
Treated MLB with 1% pirimiphos methyl mixed in paint	6.78 $\pm$ 2.769	17.95 $\pm$ 8.820	16.23 $\pm$ 9.944	2.16 $\pm$ 2.584	7.58 $\pm$ 4.316
Treated MLB with 5% pirimiphos methyl mixed in paint	32.07 $\pm$ 9.016	33.91 $\pm$ 13.200	33.05 $\pm$ 12.827	22.20 $\pm$ 14.324	25.69 $\pm$ 13.429
Tests conducted using Control	4.07 $\pm$ 3.741	0.00 $\pm$ 0.000	No data	1.09 $\pm$ 1.442	1.62 $\pm$ 1.106
Treated MLB with 5% pirimiphos methyl mixed in paint	50.64 $\pm$ 5.126	25.00 $\pm$ 13.056	No data	37.76 $\pm$ 7.311	47.98 $\pm$ 11.315

The MLB was painted with locally prepared pirimiphos-methyl oil based paint while the inner suspended net was also treated by soaking it in the same mixture of pirimiphos-methyl then drying under a shade

**Conclusion:** While odour-baited devices such as the MLBs clearly have potential against outdoor-biting mosquitoes in communities where LLINs are used, candidate contaminants must be those that are effective at ultra-low doses even after short contact periods, since important vector species such as *An. arabiensis* make only brief visits to device. Natural human odours suctioned from occupied dwellings could constitute affordable sources of attractants to supplement odour baits for the devices. The killing agents used should be environmentally safe, long lasting, and have different modes of action (other than pyrethroids as used on LLINs), to curb risk of physiological insecticide resistance.