



Can a Transfluthrin Passive Spatial repellent prevent transmission of *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria? A cluster-randomised double blind placebo controlled trial in children under 5 in rural Tanzania.



Project Leader:

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Collaborators:

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Expected impact:

• To demonstrate and quantify the protective efficacy (PE) of transfluthrin passive spatial repellent product in reducing the incidence of Plasmodium falciparum malaria infection among children under 5 years in the Tanzania study site.

Study Cohort: Needed to recruit 99 children per cluster.

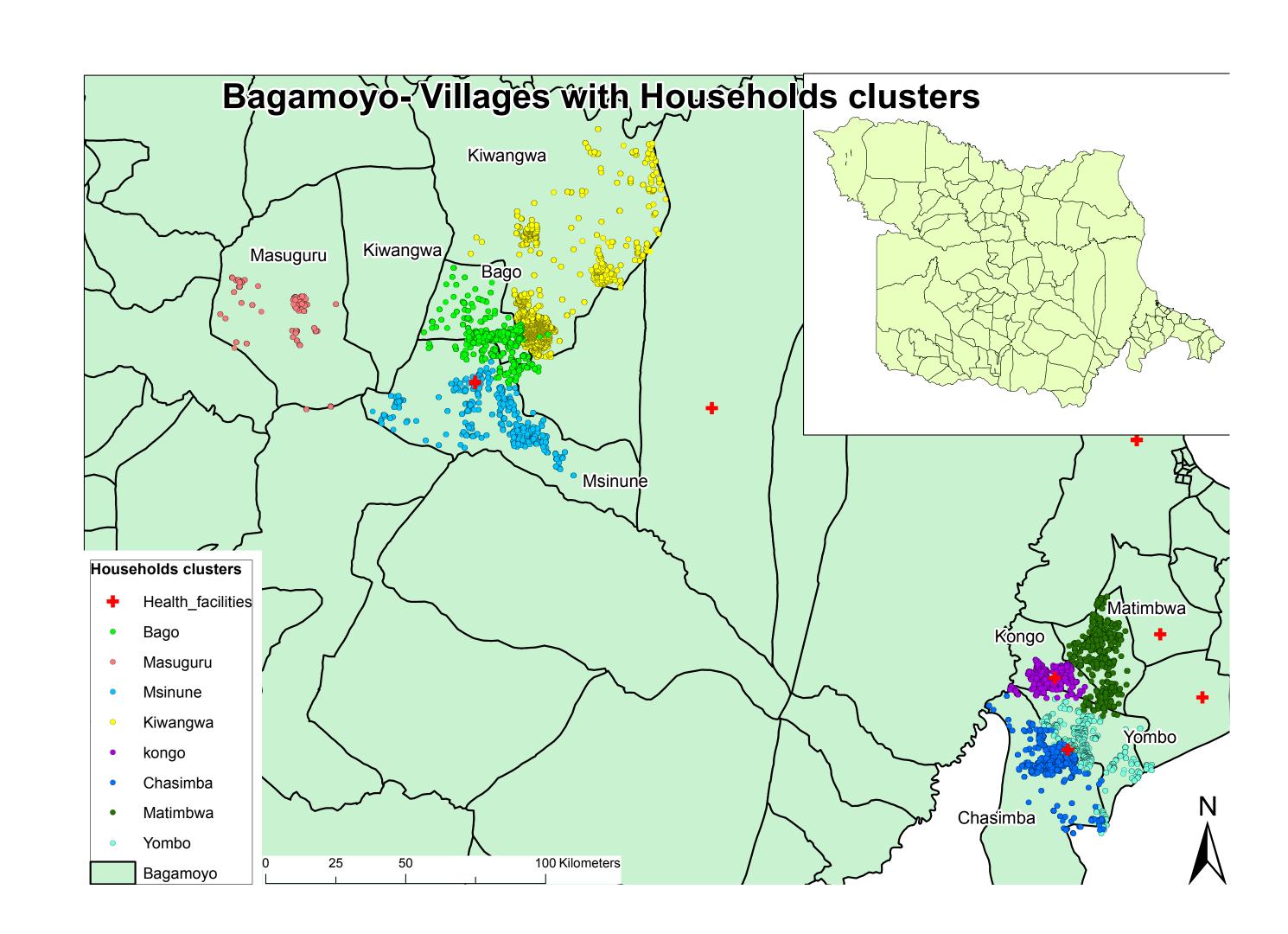
Total cohort 3088 with 30% loss to follow up

Recruitment is complete as 4,110 under 4s have been recruited

All houses have been measured and characterised

Total repellent requirements have been calculated

Village Name	Double entry	No of h/holds	No of people	Male	Female	No of Under 5	No of Under 4	No of Shield units needed
Matimbwa	Υ	586	2,462	1,160	1,302	508	445	2,529
Yombo	Υ	484	1,975	995	980	323	293	2,032
Chasimba	Υ	483	1,919	922	997	308	253	1,967
Kongo	Υ	594	2,512	1,232	1,280	390	337	2,493
Masuguru	Υ	210	1,031	608	577	202	172	981
Msinune	Υ	495	2,361	1,228	1,133	422	360	1,748
Bago	Υ	530	2,537	1,270	1,266	438	363	2,336
Kiwangwa	Υ	2,666	11,976	5,936	6,040	2,290	1,887	14,058
		6,048	26,773	13,35	1,01	4,88	4,11	28,144



Status/Progress Update

- •Ethical approval and importation permits in place
- •Site readiness visit and tablet training completed
- •Mini trials of the Shield product ongoing in the semi-field system
- •Mini trials of the product in the field to begin in January
- •Resistance profile completed 10% 20% pyrethroid resistance
- •Site Initiation visit in early December
- •Baseline parasitology and Entomology to begin in January

