

Results from the dengue integrated vector management (IVM) project

John Hustedt

Dengue

- 3.6 billion at risk with 390 million infections each year, of which 96 million are symptomatic (70% in Asia).
- Cambodia reported approximately 15,000 dengue cases in 2015 through it surveillance system. 13% of these were registered in Kampong Cham province.
- Not confined to urban areas or children, with outbreaks in rural areas and non-endemic areas in north-east provinces (12% of symptomatic cases in Cambodia are over 18 years of age).
- No vaccine or therapeutic treatment available at scale in Cambodia, so prevention relies on vector control.

Background



malaria **consortium**

disease control, better health

What should be targeted?

Container surveys in Kampong Cham, Cambodia

	Container				
	Туре	Baseline (297)		Baseline (251)	
		No.	Pupae	No.	Pupae
	Drum	120	148	173	247
	Concrete water jar	896	9,804	595	7,496
	Concrete tank	162	692	73	550
	Small pot	165	284	123	490
	Flower vase	51	29	76	24
	Tires	79	251	75	158
	Tin can	189	129	47	2
	Broken pot	283	72	121	12
	Other	293	290	191	127
	Total	2,238	11,699	1,474	9,106

Pupal biomass:

Water jars, drums, and concrete tanks (>50L): ≈90%

Small containers (<50L): ≈10% 8293

Source: Chang et al. 2008

What should be targeted? Interventions



Challenges in vector control

















Pyriproxyfen – Sumilarv[©] 2MR



Source: Sumitomo





Communication for behavioural impact (COMBI) activities



COMBI activities











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Study design

The cluster randomised trial aimed to evaluate the efficacy of three interventions over 12 months (October 2015-September 2016) and will have three arms:

- 1. Guppies + PPF resin matrix + COMBI
- 2. Guppies + COMBI
- 3. Control

Each arm had 10 clusters of approximately 200 HHs



Hypothesis:

- Use of guppies, pyriproxyfen (PPF) and communication for behavioural impact (COMBI) activities will reduce numbers of *Aedes aegypti* by reducing its breeding through larval control and source reduction
- COMBI activities will improve the community's knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour around water use and vector borne disease prevention
- Guppies and Pyriproxyfen are acceptable among the target villages

Study location









Arm 2: G + COMBI



Arm 3: Control

Study location



Distribution and coverage Intervention village

Health Centre guppy bank



Distribution and coverage

Intervention village





Health Centre guppy bank



Outcome measures

Primary outcome measure:

Density of resting adult female *Aedes aegypti* in the household as measured by entomology surveys at BL, 4, 8, 12 months after start of intervention.

Secondary outcome measures:

- House index
- Container index
- Breteau index
- Pupae per house
- Pupae per person
- Percentage of indoor resting mosquitos positive for dengue virus

Data collection

- Entomology Survey (every three months)
 - Adult mosquito collection
 - Larvae and pupae collection
 - Container survey
 - Premise condition Index
- Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practice Survey (baseline and endline)
- Acceptability Survey (endline)
- Adult Emergence Inhibition Assays
- CHW monthly monitoring (coverage)





Results





Entomology survey

Figure 1: Mean number of adult *Aedes* females per household by arm and survey



Entomology survey

Figure 2: Mean number of *Aedes* pupae per person by arm and survey



Community health worker monthly monitoring form

Figure 3: Percentage of water containers <a>50L in intervention villages with two or more guppies or containers <50L with at least one Sumilarv[©] 2MR by arm and month, November 2015-September 2016



Discussion



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Vanney Keo (វណ្ណិ៍)

Limitations

- Lack of epidemiological outcome. Reduction in vector biomass correlates with reduction in dengue infections?
- Important to assess how the intervention is sustained after project ends.
- Intervention focused on households only. May be important to target public spaces (e.g. schools, religious centers, and open public places).

Discussion

- Both intervention arms significantly reduced the number of pupae and adults when compared to a control arm.
- Keeping high coverage of interventions through community engagement is essential. Adding additional interventions that require behaviour change in the community may not add value.
- Interventions did not reach all breeding sites. A small number of mosquitoes may cause outbreaks. How to target these (is it possible, feasible and/or worth it?).

Acknowledgements











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Thank you



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