Taking seasonal malaria chemoprevention to new geographies

malaria consortium
disease control, better health

PNCM

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

phase 1

SMC with SPAQ* in Mozambique and Uganda is

- ✓ **safe**
- ✓ **feasible** with **high coverage** achieved
- ✓ **acceptable** in the local context

It appears to be **highly effective**

- In non-randomised controlled trials, children in SMC districts were

86% (Mozambique) and
92% (Uganda)

less likely to develop clinical malaria during the peak transmission season than those in non-SMC districts

PHASE 2

The next project phase focuses on

- **understanding chemoprevention efficacy** of SPAQ to clear existing infections/prevent new ones in the context of high parasite resistance
- gathering more robust evidence of **effectiveness** through randomised controlled trials to inform policy change

Despite **high SP resistance**, one annual round of SMC did not have a negative impact on the resistance profile

*sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine + amodiaquine

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THE BIGGER PICTURE

Understanding **changes in SP resistance** in symptomatic malaria cases to determine the short-term impact on the resistance profile

Understanding **infection clearance, infection prevention and disease prevention interface** to inform scale-up decisions in the medium term

Exploring **alternative SMC drug regimens** that could replace SPAQ in the longer term

Determining areas in **east and southern Africa** where SMC would be a **viable malaria prevention strategy**