

# Can improved housing provide additional protection against clinical malaria over current best practice?

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05/09/2014	No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b>	<b>Overall study status</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
23/09/2014	Completed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b>	<b>Condition category</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
13/04/2021	Infections and Infestations	

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

Malaria is a life-threatening infection that people can get through bites by infected mosquitoes (malaria mosquitoes). It is one of the greatest threats to global public health; in 2012 there were 207 million cases of the condition resulting in 627,000 deaths with some 80% of those deaths occurring in Africa. Most cases of infection happen indoors at night, so it's important to try and prevent, or at least reduce, the number of malaria mosquitoes entering people's homes. In previous research, we have shown that closing the eaves (the gap between the top of the wall and the roof) and using screening can reduce dramatically the number of malaria mosquitoes entering a house. Here, we want to find out if we can protect children against malaria by modifying houses so that they have a metal roof, closed eaves, screened doors and windows and screened air bricks which allow the warm air to rise out of the house, but not let any mosquitoes indoors. We will see how successful these measures are by looking at how many children become infected in these houses compared to those living in houses with thatched roofs and open eaves. Over the past thirty years a silent revolution in house design has been happening across Africa. The traditional thatched-roofed houses are being replaced steadily by metal-roofed houses as the continent develops. We hope to ride this wave of cultural change and further improve the design of houses to make them healthier to live in. Improved housing has the potential to improve the lives of millions of people across sub-Saharan Africa.

### Who can participate?

Children aged 6 months to 13 years who live in single-story homes with thatched roofs, walls without cracks, open eaves, have no more than 4 rooms, no ceiling and no screening.

### What does the study involve?

Households in eligible housing are randomly allocated into one of two groups. Those in the intervention group have their homes modified to have metal roofs, closed eaves, screened-air bricks and screening on the doors and windows. Those in the control group do not have their homes modified.

### What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The study participants will benefit from the intense follow up as any illness, including clinical malaria, will be diagnosed and treated. Most importantly, participants will benefit by having a better quality house at the beginning or end of the study, i.e. those in the control group will be offered the modifications at the end of the study. There is a low risk that well-sealed houses may increase the risk of respiratory disease in children. However, we will monitor this during the study. Children with respiratory disease will be referred to local health facilities for treatment.

### Where is the study run from?

The study will take place in The Gambia, but run from Durham University (UK)

### When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

November 2014 to February 2017

### Who is funding the study?

Global Health Trials (MRC-DFID-Wellcome Trust) (UK)

### Who is the main contact?

Professor Steve Lindsay

[s.w.lindsay@durham.ac.uk](mailto:s.w.lindsay@durham.ac.uk)

## Contact information

### Type(s)

Scientific

### Contact name

Prof Steve Lindsay

### Contact details

School of Biological and Biomedical Sciences

Durham University

Science Laboratories

South Road

Durham

United Kingdom

DH1 3LE

+44 (0)191 334 1291

[S.W.Lindsay@durham.ac.uk](mailto:S.W.Lindsay@durham.ac.uk)

## Additional identifiers

### Protocol serial number

Version 0.1

## Study information

### Scientific Title

Can improved housing provide additional protection against clinical malaria over current best practice? A household-randomised controlled study

**Acronym**

RooPfs

**Study objectives**

Improved housing will reduce house entry by malaria mosquitoes and thereby reduce the incidence of clinical malaria in children living in these houses.

**Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)**

1. The Gambia Government/MRC Joint Ethics Committee, 29/10/2014, SCC 1390v3
2. Durham University School of Biological and Biomedical Sciences Ethics Committee, 01/12/2014, Ref: SBBS/EC/1401/RooPfs 12 09 14

**Study design**

Two-armed household clustered-randomised controlled study

**Primary study design**

Interventional

**Study type(s)**

Prevention

**Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Malaria

**Interventions**

All study houses will be provided with a sufficient number of LLINs to be able to cover all sleeping places and we will follow national guidelines to encourage their correct use as this is the current best practice at the beginning of the study. In the intervention arm, representing modern housing, we propose to modify existing thatched roof houses so that they will have metal roofs, closed eaves, screened-air bricks, and screening on the doors and windows (n=400) and the control arm, representing traditional houses, will be left with thatched roofs and open eaves (n=400) until the end of the study.

**Intervention Type**

Other

**Phase**

Not Applicable

**Primary outcome(s)**

To assess whether improved housing reduces the burden of clinical malaria where coverage of LLINs is high. Incidence of clinical malaria determined by active case detection (ACD) and defined as body (axillary) temperature of  $\geq 37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , together with the presence of *Plasmodium falciparum* parasites detected by microscopy. Incidence will be measured from June to December in 2015 and 2016.

**Key secondary outcome(s)**

1. To determine whether improved housing reduces the rate of parasite infection, parasite density and anaemia in children. Prevalence of malaria infection, splenomegaly and anaemia determined by cross-sectional surveys at the beginning (June) and end of each rainy season (November /December) in 2015 and 2016. The presence of malaria parasites will be determined by microscopy, the presence of an enlarged spleen by palpation and anaemia quantified by measuring haemoglobin using a HemoCue.
2. To find out whether improved housing is associated with a rise in respiratory infections. Measure cough and either a respiratory rate of above the age specific cut-off or chest indrawing during twice weekly visits from June to December in 2015 and 2016.
3. To assess whether improved housing reduces vector density inside houses when compared with LLIN alone. Mean number of female Anopheles gambiae s.l./light trap/night. Estimated entomological inoculation rate (EIR) in each study arm (i.e. mean number of sporozoite infective bites/child/season) from June to December in 2015 and 2016. Collections will be made indoors using CDC light traps and the presence of vectors with sporozoites determined using an ELISA.
4. To determine whether improved housing is acceptable to the residents and sufficiently durable
5. To find out whether these interventions are cost effective
6. To develop a strategy for potential scale-up of improved housing

#### **Completion date**

01/02/2017

## **Eligibility**

#### **Key inclusion criteria**

Houses must meet the following criteria to be selected:

1. Thatched roofs
2. Intact walls (no cracks)
3. Be single-storey square buildings
4. Open eaves
5. No more than four rooms
6. No ceiling (which is equivalent to closed eaves)
7. No screening
8. At least two resident children aged six months to 13 years old (needed in case the study child leaves the study)

#### **Children must be:**

1. Aged 6 months to 13 years old
2. Resident in houses enrolled in the study
3. Whose parents/carers give written, informed consent for their child to be included in the study

Assent will also be sought from eligible children >11 years old after the purpose of the study and what is required has been explained to them according to their capability. In the case of school-age children, only those who live in their village during term-time will be eligible for enrolment. In order for the results from this study to be as generalizable as possible, no distinctions will be made in terms of medical condition or physical health.

#### **Participant type(s)**

Healthy volunteer

#### **Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Child

**Lower age limit**

6 months

**Upper age limit**

13 years

**Sex**

All

**Total final enrolment**

805

**Key exclusion criteria**

1. Children for whom informed consent is not or cannot be provided
2. Children aged under 6 months or over 13 years on 1st June for the year of survey
3. Children expected to be non-residence during several month of the transmission season

**Date of first enrolment**

01/01/2015

**Date of final enrolment**

01/06/2016

## Locations

**Countries of recruitment**

United Kingdom

England

Gambia

**Study participating centre**

Durham University

School of Biological and Biomedical Sciences

Durham

United Kingdom

DH1 3LE

## Sponsor information

**Organisation**  
Durham University (UK)

**ROR**  
<https://ror.org/01v29qb04>

## Funder(s)

**Funder type**  
Research organisation

**Funder Name**  
Global Health Trials (MRC-DfID-Wellcome Trust). MR/M007383/1 (UK)

## Results and Publications

### Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

#### IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

#### Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Results article</a>		01/04/2021	13/04/2021	Yes	No
<a href="#">Protocol article</a>	protocol	03/06/2016		Yes	No
<a href="#">Participant information sheet</a>	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes