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Acceptance and cost effectiveness of insecticide treated curtains in areas with low Aedes infestation levels

Submission date 08/03/2011	**Recruitment status** No longer recruiting	[_] Prospectively registered [_] Protocol [_] Statistical analysis plan [X] Results [_] Individual participant data
Registration date 04/05/2011	**Overall study status** Completed	
Last Edited 21/01/2019	**Condition category** Infections and Infestations	

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers
EC UZA 8/36/196

Study information

Scientific Title
Acceptance and cost effectiveness of insecticide treated curtains in areas with low Aedes infestation levels: a single-centre, cluster, randomised controlled trial

Study objectives
Acceptance, effectiveness and cost effectiveness of a dengue control intervention implementing insecticide treated curtains, as a single Aedes control strategy will be different than when implementation of curtains is combined with community based environmental management.

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
Ethical committee of University Hospital Antwerp, 15/09/2008

Study design
Single-centre cluster randomised controlled trial

Primary study design
Interventional

Secondary study design
Cluster randomised trial

Study setting(s)
Community

Study type(s)
Prevention

Participant information sheet
Not available in web format, please use the contact details below to request a patient information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Effect of intervention on Aedes aegypti infestation levels (vector of dengue fever)

Interventions
1. Insecticide treated curtains: made from long-lasting, insecticide treated (pyrethroid deltamethrin is applied during manufacture) polyester netting that requires no re-impregnation, materials are special ultraviolet (UV) protected and retain their insecticidal properties and efficacy for about 2 years (information from producer).
2. The material has been approved by World Health Organisation Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES) for use as bednets.
3. Community based environmental management approach: dengue control activities were identified, designed, planned and executed by the community itself, with the support of newly set up local 'community working groups'
4. Control: routine aedes control programme (entomological surveillance, source reduction, selective adulticiding and health education)

Intervention Type
Other

Phase
Not Applicable

Primary outcome measure
1. Aedes infestation levels are the primary outcomes
1.1. House Indices (HI) - number of houses positive for at least one container with Aedes aegypti immature stages/100 inspected houses
1.2. Breteau Indices (BI) number of containers positive for Aedes. aegypti immature stages/100 inspected houses
1.3. Pupal Indices (PI) number of Aedes. aegypti pupae/inhabitant
2. In cycles of 11 days, the National Vector Control programme conduct routine entomological surveys in all dwellings of the municipality. This will provide the entomological information for all clusters for the period of study.

Secondary outcome measures
1. Uptake, use and acceptance of Insecticide treated curtains
2. Financial cost of the two interventions in comparison to the control
3. The percentage of blocks repeatedly positive for larvae
4. Level of community participation based on Rifkin criteria

Overall study start date
30/09/2008

Completion date
01/04/2012

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
1. No patients, but communities were included
2. Circumscriptions (neighboorhoods) of urban Guantanamo after obtaining community approval

Participant type(s)
Patient

Age group
Not Specified

Sex
Both

Target number of participants
12 circumscriptions of 500 households

Key exclusion criteria
Circumscriptions without community approval

Date of first enrolment
30/09/2008

Date of final enrolment
01/04/2012

Locations

Countries of recruitment
Belgium

Cuba

Study participating centre
Nationale Straat 155
Antwerp
Belgium
2000

Sponsor information

Organisation
Institute of Tropical Medicine (Belgium)

Sponsor details
Epidemiology and Disease Control Unit
Public Health Department
Nationale Straat 155
Antwerp
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2000

Sponsor type
Government

ROR
https://ror.org/03xq4x896

Funder(s)

Funder type
Government

Funder Name
Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGDC) (Belgium) (project ref: 95900) (framework agreement between the Institute of Tropical Medicine of Belgium and of Cuba)

Funder Name
Ministry of Health (MINSAP) (Cuba)

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan
Not provided at time of registration

Intention to publish date

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan
The datasets generated and analysed during the current study are available upon request from Toledo Maria Eugenia (mariaeugenia@ipk.sld.cu), Institute of Tropical Medicine “Pedro Kourí”, Habana, Cuba. Data sharing may be conditional on approval of the purported use by the Cuban Ministry of Health.

IPD sharing plan summary
Available on request

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	20/03/2015	17/01/2019	Yes	No