

Can insecticide treated window curtains in the household control dengue vectors in the community?

Submission date

17/03/2010

Recruitment status

No longer recruiting

☐ Prospectively registered

☐ Protocol

Registration date

25/03/2010

Overall study status

Completed

☐ Statistical analysis plan

☒ Results

Last Edited

19/02/2020

Condition category

Infections and Infestations

☐ Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Dr Philip McCall

Contact details

Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine
Liverpool
United Kingdom
L3 5QA

Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

N/A

Study information

Scientific Title

A cluster randomised controlled trial of household-based insecticide treated window curtains for control of the dengue vector *Aedes aegypti* in the community

Acronym

DENCO Thailand

Study objectives

We investigated whether window curtains made of long-lasting insecticide-treated netting and deployed in outer windows of houses could reduce populations of *Aedes aegypti*, the mosquito vector of dengue, to levels that might lead to reductions in dengue virus transmission in treated communities.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

1. UK: Research Ethics Committee of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine approved on the 2nd February 2006 (ref: 06/12)
2. Thailand: Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University, Bangkok, approved on the 1st December 2006 (ref: MUTM 2006-056)

Study design

Cluster randomised controlled trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Prevention

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Dengue (including Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever [DHF] and Dengue Shock Syndrome [DSS])

Interventions

Curtains made from deltamethrin-coated polyester netting (Long Lasting Impregnated netting; PermaNet® Vestergaard-Frandsen, Lausanne, Switzerland), hung in outer windows regardless of the presence or absence of other window coverings (World Health Organization Pesticide Evaluation Scheme [WHOPES], approved material for indoor use).

Control households received no treatment.

Following introduction of Insecticide-Treated Materials (ITMs), the total duration of both intervention and follow-up was 12 months.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome(s)

Standard larval indices for the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito:

1. Breteau index: number of containers with immature stages per 100 houses
2. House index: number of houses containing immature stages per 100 houses
3. Container index: number of containers with immature stages per 100 containers with water

4. Pupal surveys were also undertaken to calculate the number of pupae per person index (number of pupae collected/human population in a sector)

Follow up surveys were made to all houses at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months post-intervention. Analyses to measure impact of the intervention on dengue vector populations will be undertaken according to intention to treat and per protocol (based on coverage levels recorded in follow-up surveys).

Key secondary outcome(s)

Interviews used to determine:

1. Household characteristics
2. Previous vector control intervention
3. Better understanding of the local population's knowledge, attitudes and practice about previous methods of dengue prevention and control, and about ITMs for the same purpose
4. Insecticide-susceptibility assays undertaken before and after intervention

Each house was also georeferenced with a handheld global positioning system receiver to permit subsequent overspill effects between adjacent treated and control clusters to be quantified.

Completion date

30/04/2009

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

All occupied households

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Other

Sex

All

Total final enrolment

2037

Key exclusion criteria

1. Business-only premises
2. Multi-storey buildings

Date of first enrolment

01/03/2008

Date of final enrolment

30/04/2009

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Thailand

Study participating centre

Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine

Liverpool

United Kingdom

L3 5QA

Sponsor information

Organisation

Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine (UK)

ROR

<https://ror.org/03svjbs84>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

European Union (EU) (Belgium) - Sixth Framework Programme (FP6): INCO-DEV-2 (ref: PL 517708)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	01/02/2013	19/02/2020	Yes	No
Participant information sheet	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes