

# Can Repellents Prevent Malaria in Africa?

<b>Submission date</b> 29/01/2010	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
<b>Registration date</b> 18/02/2010	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Last Edited</b> 21/08/2014	<b>Condition category</b> Infections and Infestations	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

## Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

## Contact information

### Type(s)

Scientific

### Contact name

Dr Sarah Moore

### Contact details

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## Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

### Secondary identifying numbers

NIMR/HQ/R8a/VolIX/780

## Study information

Scientific Title

Low cost repellents for use in rural Africa: a short-term efficacy, effectiveness and perceived benefit survey in Kilombero, Tanzania

## **Acronym**

CRPMA

## **Study objectives**

As Tanzania progresses towards the goals of the Abuja declaration and insecticide-treated bed nets (ITN) coverage becomes almost universal, there is likely to be a selection pressure on malaria mosquitoes to feed outdoors and earlier in the evening when hosts are available. This coupled with changes in lifestyle such as increased access to electricity so people stay awake later means that the relative exposure of the population to infectious mosquito bites is likely to switch to earlier in the evening. A topical insect repellent containing deet can dramatically reduce malaria in South America and Southern Asia where vectors feed early in the evening. The project aims to measure the impact of such a repellent on clinical episodes of malaria in rural Africa.

## **Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

## **Ethics approval(s)**

1. Ifakara Health Institute Institutional Review Board, 10/11/2008, ref: IHRDC/IRB/No. A46
2. National Institute of Medical Research, Tanzania, 06/03/2009, ref: NIMR/HQ/R8a/VolIX/780

## **Study design**

Cluster controlled randomised trial

## **Primary study design**

Interventional

## **Secondary study design**

Randomised controlled trial

## **Study setting(s)**

Other

## **Study type(s)**

Treatment

## **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**

Malaria

## **Interventions**

Long lasting insecticide treated nets (Olyset) + 15% deet repellent  
Long lasting insecticide treated nets (Olyset) + placebo lotion

Total duration of intervention: 44 weeks  
Total duration of follow-up: 1 month after the trial ends

**Intervention Type**

Drug

**Phase**

Not Applicable

**Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)**

Deet-containing insect repellent

**Primary outcome measure**

1. Malaria incidence
2. Clinical episodes of malaria

Data is continually collected on a daily basis through passive case detection at a local clinic throughout the trial.

**Secondary outcome measures**

Malaria prevalence.

Data is continually collected on a daily basis through passive case detection at a local clinic throughout the trial.

**Overall study start date**

30/08/2009

**Completion date**

30/07/2010

**Eligibility****Key inclusion criteria**

Household head over 18 years, either sex

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Age group**

Adult

**Lower age limit**

18 Years

**Sex**

Both

**Target number of participants**

4819

**Key exclusion criteria**

Under six months of age

**Date of first enrolment**

30/08/2009

**Date of final enrolment**

30/07/2010

## Locations

**Countries of recruitment**

England

Tanzania

United Kingdom

**Study participating centre**

**Disease Control and Vector Biology Unit (DCVBU)**

London

United Kingdom

WC1E 7HT

## Sponsor information

**Organisation**

Ifakara Health Institute (Tanzania)

**Sponsor details**

Box 53

Ifakara

Tanzania

53

**Sponsor type**

Research organisation

**Website**

<http://www.ihl.or.tz/>

**ROR**

<https://ror.org/04js17g72>

# Funder(s)

## Funder type

Research organisation

## Funder Name

Population Services International (PSI) (Tanzania) - Innovations Grant

# Results and Publications

## Publication and dissemination plan

Not provided at time of registration

## Intention to publish date

## 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?
<a href="#">Results article</a>	results	16/08/2014		Yes	No