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Can Repellents Prevent Malaria in Africa?

Submission date 29/01/2010	**Recruitment status** No longer recruiting	[_] Prospectively registered [_] Protocol [_] Statistical analysis plan [X] Results [_] Individual participant data
Registration date 18/02/2010	**Overall study status** Completed	
Last Edited 21/08/2014	**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

Protocol serial number
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

Study type(s)
Treatment

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(s)
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.

Key secondary outcome(s))
Malaria prevalence.

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

Completion date
30/07/2010

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
Household head over 18 years, either sex

Participant type(s)
Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed
No

Age group
Adult

Lower age limit
18 years

Sex
All

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
United Kingdom

England

Tanzania

Study participating centre
Disease Control and Vector Biology Unit (DCVBU)
London
United Kingdom
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Sponsor information

Organisation
Ifakara Health Institute (Tanzania)

ROR
https://ror.org/04js17g72

Funder(s)

Funder type
Research organisation

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

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	16/08/2014		Yes	No