Can Repellents Prevent Malaria in Africa?

Submission date	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	Prospectively registered		
29/01/2010		☐ Protocol		
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan		
18/02/2010	Completed	[X] Results		
Last Edited 21/08/2014	Condition category Infections and Infestations	[] Individual participant data		
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Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Dr Sarah Moore

Contact details

Disease Control and Vector Biology Unit (DCVBU) London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine Keppel Street London United Kingdom WC1E 7HT sarah.moore@lshtm.ac.uk

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
WC1E 7HT

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
Participant information sheet	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025 11/11/2025	No	Yes