

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

Registration date
04/05/2011

Overall study status
Completed

☐ Statistical analysis plan

☒ Results

Last Edited
21/01/2019

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

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Contact details

Nationale Straat 155
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Belgium
2000

Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

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

Primary study design

Interventional

Study design

Single-centre cluster randomised controlled trial

Study type(s)

Prevention

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(s)

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.

Key secondary outcome(s)

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

Completion date

01/04/2012

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

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

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Not Specified

Sex

All

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)

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

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

