

Can Repellents Prevent Malaria in Africa?

Submission date 29/01/2010	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	☐ Prospectively registered
Registration date 18/02/2010	Overall study status Completed	☐ Protocol
Last Edited 21/08/2014	Condition category Infections and Infestations	☐ Statistical analysis plan
		☒ Results
		☐ 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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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