The applicants summarized a pharmacokinetic study of ivermectin and albendazole to ascertain the cumulative mosquito mortality after being fed blood from four groups of volunteers: those treated with a single dose 400 mg/kg of albendazole (the human control drug in the trial); a single dose 400 mg/kg of ivermectin; one dose 300 mg/kg of ivermectin per month over three months; and an untreated control group. The albendazole treatment demonstrated no significant effect on mosquito survival compared to controls. Blood sampled at day 0 + 4 hours from volunteers given a single dose of 400 mg/kg ivermectin caused significant cumulative mortality in mosquitoes compared to controls.

Each cluster comprised a core zone surrounded by a 400 m buffer zone, with no buffers between non-discordant clusters. The human ivermectin treatment was three monthly oral doses of 400 mg/kg and the livestock dose (1% solution) was injected monthly for three months. Albendazole was administered orally once monthly at a dose of 400 mg/kg.
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These corrections have been incorporated into the electronic file.