GUIDELINES FOR MALARIA VECTOR CONTROL



Vector Control Advisory Group Meeting
Geneva, Switzerland
13 – 15 May 2019

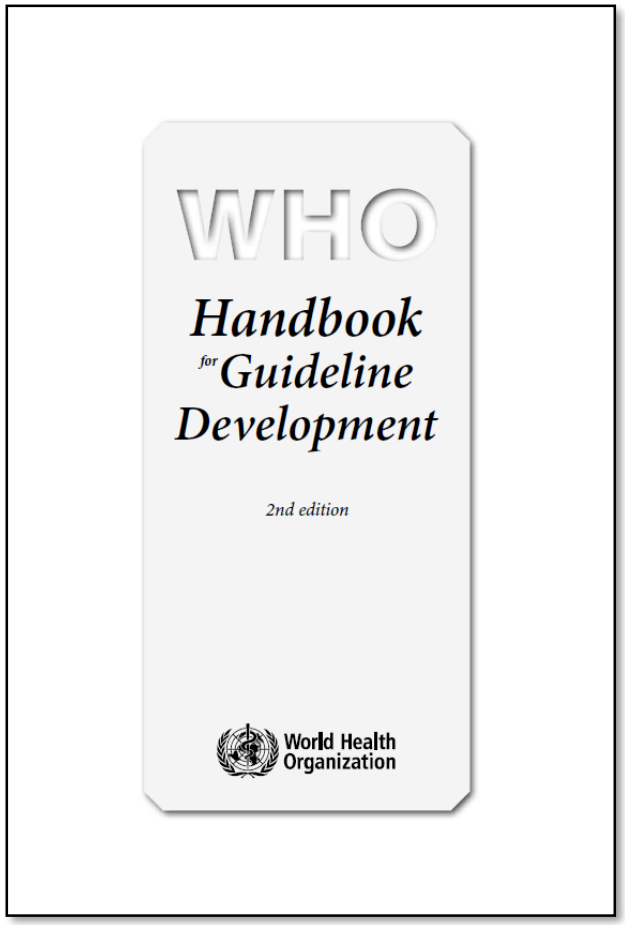
Global **Malaria** Programme

World Health Organization

Guidelines Objectives

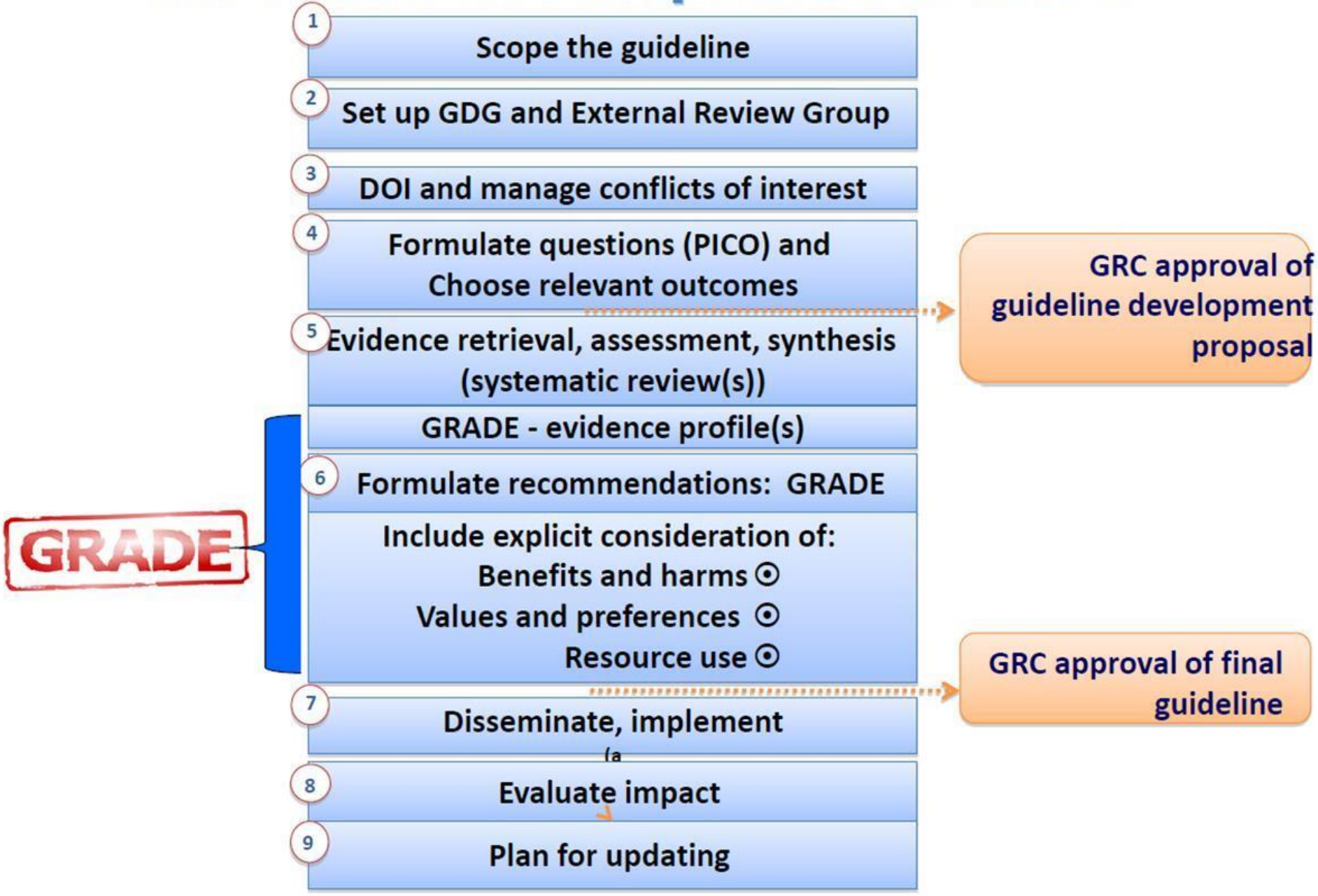
1. To provide evidence-based recommendations on the appropriate choice(s) of vector control options for malaria prevention and control;
2. To inform and guide technical decisions on the effective implementation of each of the vector control options currently available for malaria prevention and control;
3. To support the development by WHO Member States of evidence based national malaria vector control policies and strategies;
4. To facilitate uptake of WHO guidance by bringing together a large number of existing guidance documents on malaria vector control into one document; and
5. To inform a research agenda to support revision of the *Guidelines* by identifying gaps in evidence that are constraining the development of guidance or weakening current recommendations.

Process

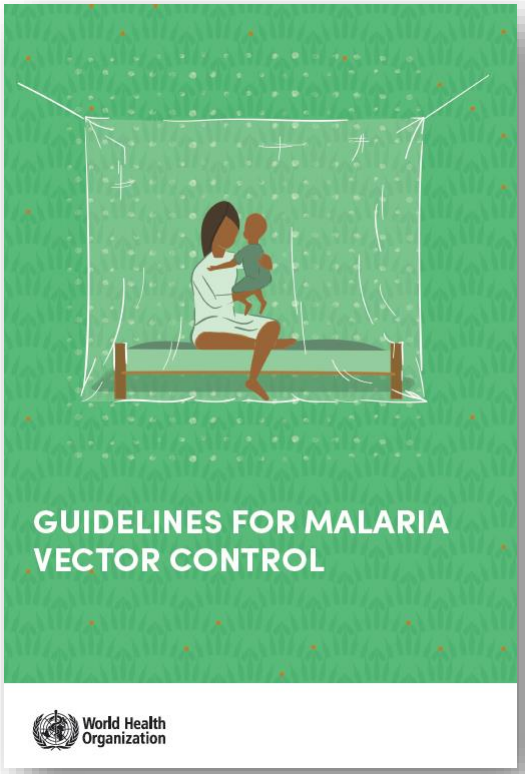


Available at:
http://www.who.int/publications/guidelines/handbook_2nd_ed.pdf

Guideline development at WHO



The new *Guidelines for malaria vector control*



4 categories of intervention:

- **Core interventions** in malaria vector control have demonstrated public health value and are broadly applicable for populations at risk of malaria in most settings.
- **Supplementary interventions** are applicable for specific populations, situations or settings and, as such, are not broadly applicable.
- **Personal protection measures** have a primary function of protecting individual users, although they may not have demonstrated public health value
- **Other interventions** with potential public health value

The new *Guidelines for malaria vector control*

- consolidate more than 20 sets of recommendations and good practice statements in one document
  - recommendations are generally based on a systematic review of evidence generated by randomized control trials and other studies
  - good practice statements are based on expert opinion and field experience

The new *Guidelines for malaria vector control*

- are intended as a “living document”
  - ongoing feedback will be sought and welcomed from the global community of practice to improve and inform updated versions
  - a dedicated email address to which feedback can be directed has been established: vcguidelines@who.int

The new *Guidelines for malaria vector control*

Do the guidelines contain new recommendations?

- These guidelines are largely a consolidation of existing recommendations. Bringing them together in one publication clarifies:
  - key messages in vector control
  - how the recommendations link together
- Recommendations will be updated or added to the guidelines as new evidence is reviewed

Brief summary of recommendations[1]

Malaria vector control

- Priority to be given to delivering either insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) OR indoor residual spraying (IRS) at high coverage and to a high standard
- Conditional recommendation against combining these two core interventions to reduce morbidity and mortality

1. Indicative text only – for full recommendations, see *Guidelines*

Brief summary of recommendations[1]

Core interventions

- Pyrethroid-only long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) prequalified by WHO recommended for use as a core intervention in all malaria-endemic settings
- Pyrethroid piperonyl butoxide (PBO) nets prequalified by WHO conditionally recommended for use instead of pyrethroid-only ITNs in certain circumstances
- IRS spraying using a WHO prequalified product recommended as a core intervention in all malaria-endemic settings[2]

[1.] Indicative text only – for full recommendations, see the *Guidelines for malaria vector control*

[2.] DDT continues to be recommended but is not prequalified

Brief summary of recommendations[1]

Supplementary interventions

- Larviciding recommended as a supplementary intervention in areas where high coverage with a core intervention has been achieved, where habitats of principal malaria vector(s) are few, fixed and findable, and where its application is both feasible and cost-effective

1. Indicative text only – for full recommendations, see the *Guidelines for malaria vector control*

Brief summary of recommendations[1]

Personal protection measures

- Deployment of topical repellents not recommended as an intervention with public health value, but may be beneficial for personal protection
- Use of insecticide-treated clothing not recommended as an intervention with public health value but may be beneficial to provide personal protection in specific population groups

1. Indicative text only – for full recommendations, see the *Guidelines for malaria vector control*

Brief summary of recommendations[1]

Other interventions

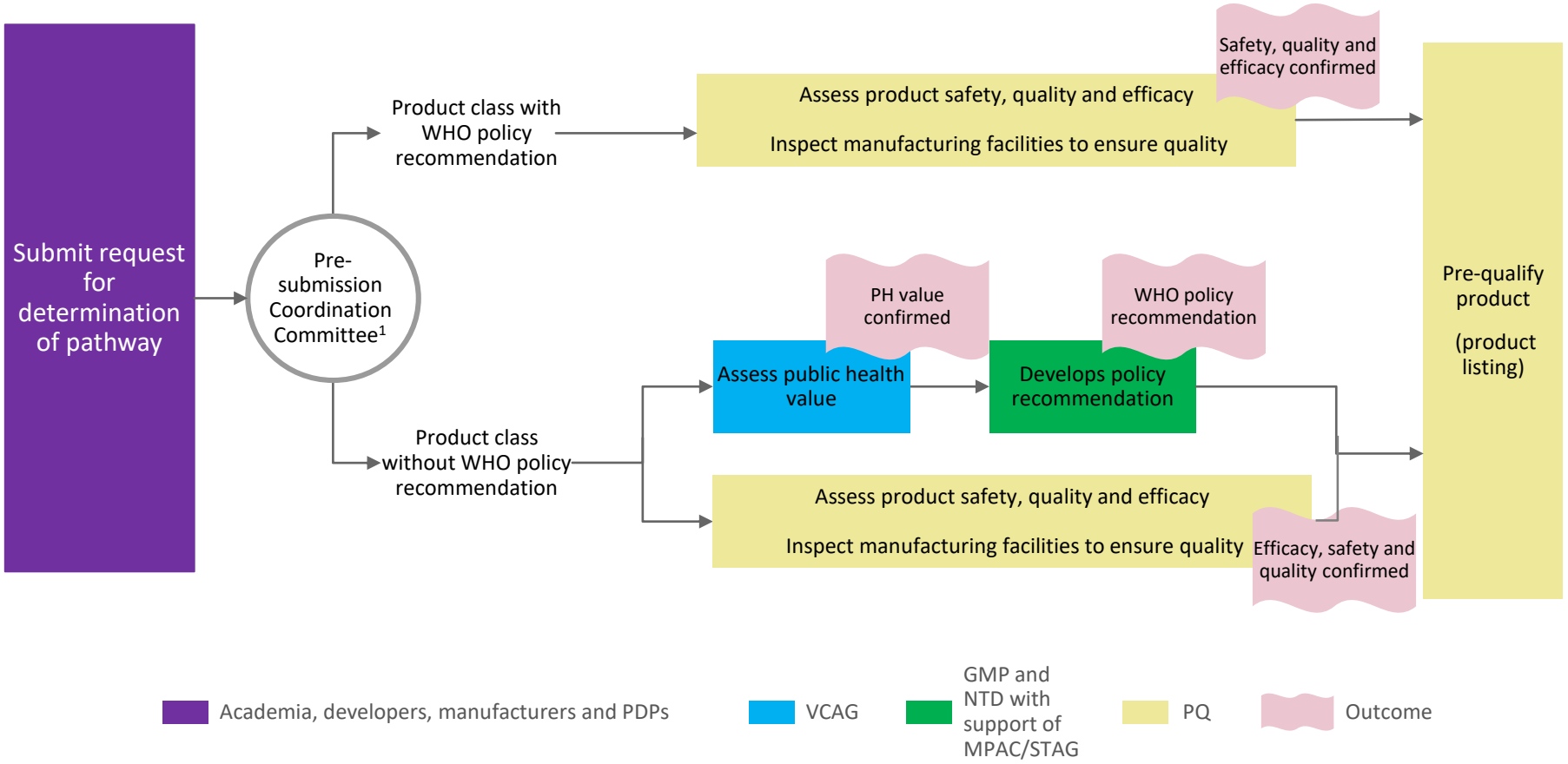
- **Space spraying** should not be undertaken for malaria control, and IRS or use of ITNs should be prioritized instead.
- **Housing quality** is an important risk factor for malaria infection in sub-Saharan Africa. Specific evidence-based recommendations on housing and vector-borne diseases are still needed.
  - WHO has published housing and health guidelines in 2018; to enhance these guidelines, the Global Malaria Programme has commissioned a systematic review of housing and vector-borne diseases

1. Indicative text only – for full recommendations, see the *Guidelines for malaria vector control*

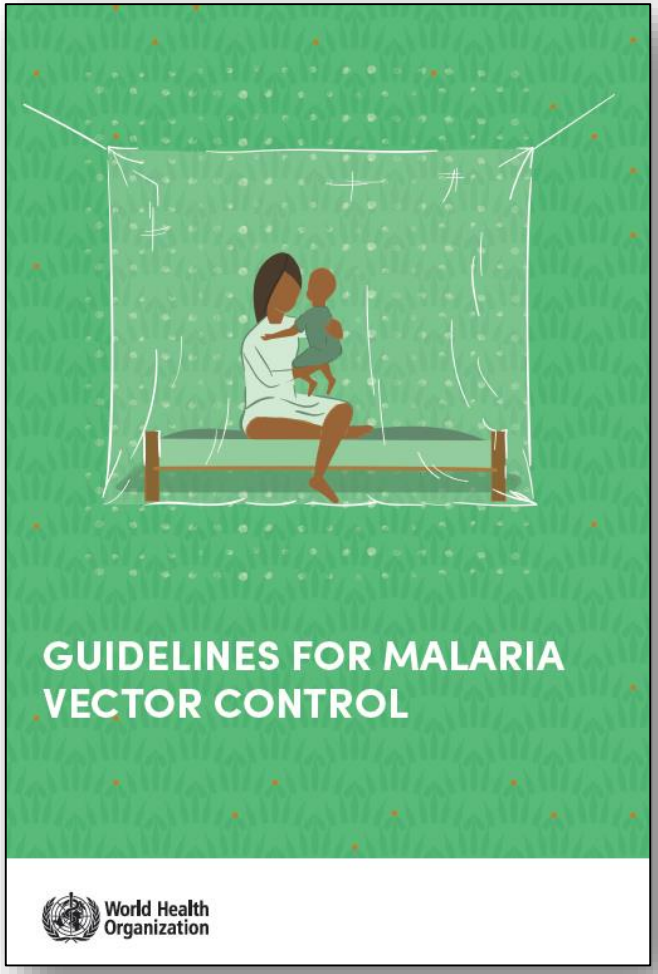
Guidelines: (Some of the) Next steps

- Systematic review of data on the impact of IRS interventions from lower quality (non-RCT) studies.
- Conduct systematic reviews on housing, larval habitat modification and larval habitat manipulation
- Update systematic review of costs and cost-effectiveness data (i.e. White *et al.* 2011)
- Potentially supplemented the review on cost-effectiveness through generation of additional evidence / conducting further analysis
- To review current evidence on resource use and draft expanded GRADE tables that include this information as an initial step to enhance guidance on prioritization of interventions
- To enhance guidance on the use of interventions in special situations such as complex humanitarian emergencies

Evaluation pathway for vector control products



https://www.who.int/malaria/publications/atoz/9789241550499/en/



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