

Monitoring of Insecticide-Treated Nets in the Americas



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Preliminary Thoughts

- Entomology as a challenge
- Excellent expertise and experiences in countries
- Need for standardization
 - My personal fault....
- Need to accept limitations and think programatically and medium scale

Good News

- **AMI strategic document in entomology approved and in printing**
 - **Agreement among AMI partners reached**
- **Different reference guidelines in discussion**
- **I have learned some entomology**
- **I like the coffee in Belize**

Agenda

- **Discuss reasons for evaluating insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)**
- **Comment possible approaches within AMI context**
- **Think medium and large scale**
- **Show how CDC can help**

CDC

- **Not a research institution**
- **Assistance to countries collect information needed for programmatic decisions**
- **Pool of public health professionals eager to assist**
- **Consider involving CDC and other partners in your plans**
- **AMI's main goal is to make your program a success**

Potential Pitfalls

- **Not only about having expertise in using different tools**
- **Important to have tools used as part of sound strategies for monitoring and response plans**
- **An easy quick method may not be the best answer**
- **A scientifically sound approach may not be much more complicated**

Background

- ITNs protect individuals and community
- Long-lasting ITNs (LLINs)
 - Adequate insecticidal activity after 20 standard washes and 3 years of routine use
- WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES) interim recommendation to 6 net products

Classic ITN Efficacy Study

- **Impact of ITN in malaria cases**
- **Expensive and multi-year study required to capture mortality data**
- **Need for a comparison group (no net), ethics concerns**
- **Need to account for other control measures (ACT use) in place in the area**
- **Beyond scope of AMI**

Context

- Large investment worldwide
 - Countries in the Americas investing in ITNs
 - Focus on monitoring vector control operations
 - Coverage
 - Durability
- ITNs not lasting as long as expected
 - Programmatic implications

Frequency

- Coverage evaluations
 - Performed periodically
 - Possibly every 2 to 4 years
 - Sometimes performed to evaluate distribution campaigns
- Durability evaluations
 - Not needed as often
 - Findings valid as long as cultural behavior and practices remain the same

Why Evaluate Coverage?

- Information can assist in planning of ITN distribution campaigns
- Objectives
 - Measure household ownership of ITNs
 - Measure ITN use by different target groups (children <5 years old, pregnant women, all persons)

Coverage Evaluations

- Done by independent partners
 - Not the same responsible for distributions
- Selection of a statistically representative sample of the population of interest
- Different sampling schemes possible
- No need to visit every household (large-scale programs now....)

Indicators

- Household ownership of ITNs
 - Proportion of households ≥ 1 ITN
 - Proportion of households with ≥ 1 ITN per sleeping space (AMI exclusive indicator...)
 - Proportion of ITNs distributed in a campaign still present
- Use
 - Persons who slept under an ITN the previous night

Sample Size Calculation and Sampling Scheme

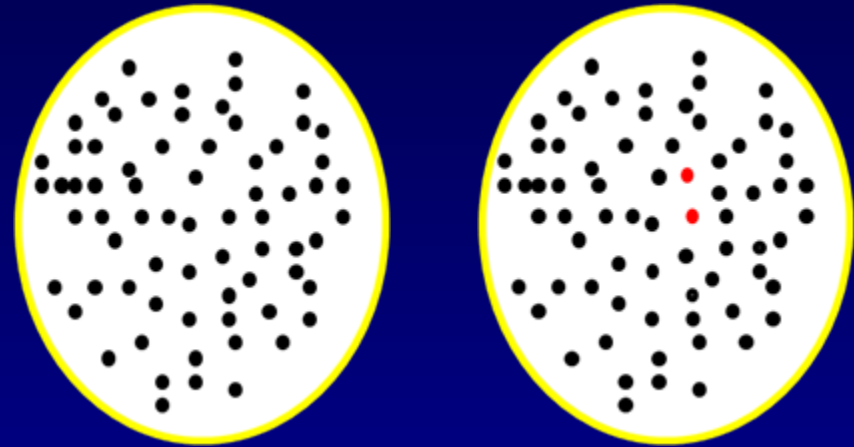
- **Decision on sampling scheme and domain of interest on a country-by-country basis**
 - **Sampling scheme**
 - **Normally, multi-stage cluster**
 - **Domain of interest (impact sample size)**
 - **Regional, provincial, country, other**

CDC Experience

- Often a 3-stage selection process
 - 2 stages by probability proportional to size
 - Selection of municipalities and localities (using census data, in your office....)
 - 1 stage by random sample
 - Selection of households in localities

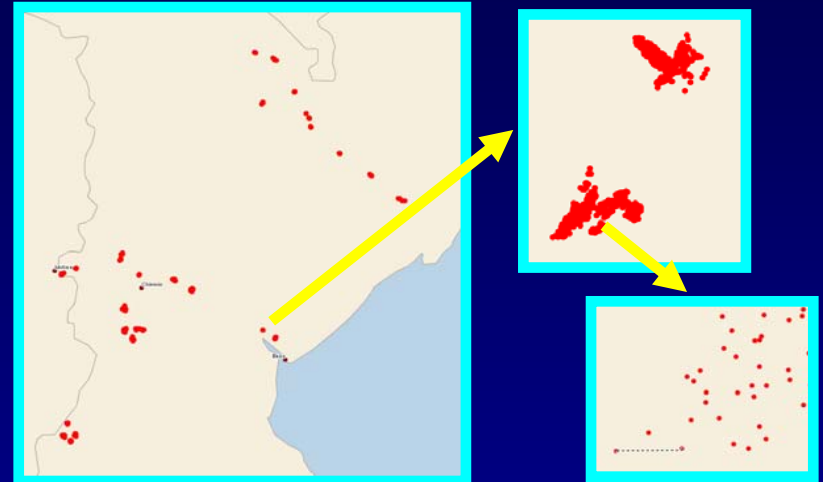
Random Household Selection

- All households in a locality mapped using global positioning system (GPS) and personal digital assistants (PDA)
- Mapped households randomly selected
- GPS speeds up process



Utility of GPS/PDA

- Navigate back to selected households
- Interview persons with digitally programmed questionnaire



Timeline of Coverage Evaluations

- **Pre-survey: Development of protocol (4 months)**
- **Training of interviewers: 4-6 days for survey strategy and practice**
- **Data collection: 1 week per province**

Why Evaluate Longevity?

- **Information can assist with planning purposes**
 - **Planning the replacement of worn-out nets in ongoing LLIN program**
 - **Making procurement decisions to select most suitable LLINs for given setting**

Durability Evaluations

- Guidelines in development
- Mainly “qualitative”
- Sample size
 - 30-50 nets randomly selected in domain of interest
- Need for some infrastructure
 - Hole counting is detail-oriented
 - Need of colony mosquitoes for cone testing

Types of Durability Evaluations

- **Cross-sectional**
 - Collect nets with expected time in use
 - Look at holes and insecticide content
- **Longitudinal (prospective)**
 - Mark and distribute nets and identify houses where nets received
 - Visit random sample of houses and collect data at regular intervals (e.g. 1x year)

Parameters of Durability Evaluations

- Document the physical durability using standard methodology
- Cone bioassay to determine effectiveness against pyrethroid-susceptible mosquitoes
- Residual insecticide measurement by standard and colorimetric method (only for LLINs with deltamethrin)

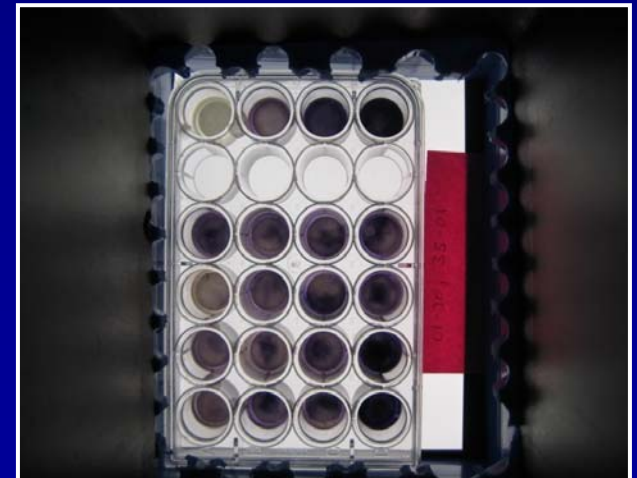
Hole Counting

- All holes counted, measured, and located
 - Takes time and attention to detail
- Need for “reference” lab for hole counting



Bioassay and Chemical Analysis

- Nets used for residual insecticide testing
- Current methods
 - Gold standard methods with HPLC and GC
 - WHO residual insecticide cone assay
 - Colorimetric method for LLINs with deltamethrin



Issues from Yesterday

- **Difference in insecticide resistance and cone bioassay on ITN**
 - **Evaluation of different things**
- **Know what you need to know for programmatic reasons**
- **At this moment, cone bioassays are to use 'susceptible' mosquitoes only**

Key Messages

- **Pilot phase has passed**
- **Following protocols and using sound epidemiology are essential to obtain valid results**
- **Additional effort to do things right is not that much**
- **AMI partners can help you**

Acknowledgements

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AMI countries

- Too many to name here

PAHO

- Mari Paz Ade
- Keith Carter

USAID

- Jaime Chang

Muito Obrigado



Plans in Acre, Brazil

- **Cross-sectional evaluation**
- **Previously numbered nets to be collected**
- **Holes will be counted**
- **Insecticide content measured**
- **Nets were closely monitored and time period of distribution known**

Vector Control Operations Evaluation

- Component of AMI Strategic Document on Entomology
 - Standard internationally accepted indicators
 - Coverage
- Household ownership
- Use
 - Durability
- Physical durability and insecticide content of ITNs at regular intervals

Background

- ITNs protect individuals and community Divert host-seeking vectors to feed elsewhere
 - Kill vectors that attempt to feed on persons protected by a net
 - Unprotected individuals may benefit by reduction in mosquito density, reducing risk of transmission
- Long-lasting ITNs (LLINs): adequate insecticidal activity after 20 standard washes and 3 years of routine use
- WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES) interim recommendation to 6 net products

Sample Size Calculation and Sampling Scheme for Coverage Evaluations

- **Determine the sample size of households**
 - Depends on sampling design (clustering or random or both)
 - Expected ownership in a population
- **CDC often relies on 3-stage clustering**
 - Select number of districts and number of enumeration areas (EAs) by probability proportional to size (using census data) (2 stages)
 - Select households in EA by random sample (3rd stage)