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Understanding the impact of IRS and complementary MDA interventions

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deterrence **Exiting without feeding Successfully** feeding Mortality

- Initial impact (optimal effect)
- Effect duration

A tool box of different chemistries with different mechanisms of action

(A)



Mortality (within 2 months of spraying)

- Cement surfacesMud surfaces
- An. funestus
- An. gambiae
- An. arabiensis

East African experimental hut

West African experimental hut

Initial impact (optimal effect)



Pirimiphos-methyl



Pirimiphos-methyl Pyrethroids Clothianidin Bendiocarb 💀 🕮 🙀 Ø Mortality (%) **Exiting without feeding** deterrence Ø. Successful bloodfeeding (%) Deterrence (%) • 1 × 12 • 5 ⊞ 13 + 4 ÷ 9 **Successfully** feeding **Mortality** Probabilities (%) Killed Deterred Blood fed & survived Time since IRS sprayed (days)

Sherrard-Smith et al. Nature Comms in press

Effect duration

The utility of models to predict IRS impact



Sherrard-Smith et al. Nature Comms in press

Detecting cases of malaria

Mass drug administration to

- 1. clear chronic asymptomatic infections
- 2. rapidly reduce transmission



Rapid diagnostic tests (RDT)

1) No intervention







1) No intervention







1) No intervention







2) With IRS



2) With IRS



2) With IRS





2) Adding MDA to IRS



= gametocytaemic

= asexual parasites cleared (if any) + prophylactically protected from new infectious bites



2) Adding MDA to IRS



= gametocytaemic

= asexual parasites cleared (if any) + prophylactically protected from new infectious bites



2) Adding MDA to IRS





NO NEW INFECTIONS

Would you expect to see a 'less than additive' impact of combining these two interventions?

- Use malaria transmission model to simulate the impact of MDA + IRS
 - Seasonal transmission setting with moderate transmission (based on Western Province, Zambia)
 - IRS coverage set at 20% pre-intervention, and increased to 60% during the intervention and has efficacy and duration based on Actellic
 - MDA coverage is 70%, 3 rounds are conducted starting at the end of the dry season and spaced 1 month apart, and drug given is DHA-P

Impact on prevalence of combining IRS and MDA



Impact on mean prevalence in 2 years after start of intervention

| | Mean slide prevalence in 2-10yr olds | Percentage reduction compared to no intervention | Percentage reduction compared to IRS only |
|-----------------|---|---|---|
| No Intervention | 32% | - | - |
| IRS only | 16% | 49% | - |
| MDA only | 18% | 43% | - |
| MDA + IRS | 6% | 85% | 66% |

Impact on treated clinical cases in 2 years after start of intervention

| | Mean treated clinical cases per 1,000 per year | Percentage reduction compared to no intervention | Percentage reduction compared to IRS only |
|-----------------|--|---|---|
| No Intervention | 179 | - | - |
| IRS only | 40 | 78% | - |
| MDA only | 87 | 51% | - |
| MDA + IRS | 12 | 93% | 71% |

Impact is lower and more transient in a setting with high and perennial transmission (i.e. Uganda, Dorothy Echodu)

Impact of combining these two interventions depends on (amongst many factors):

- seasonality
- transmission intensity timing
- frequency of rounds



Time (months)

Key observations

- Mosquito populations are resistant to key chemistries specifically pyrethroids we need alternatives.
- IRS chemistries provide broader mechanisms of action but differ in performance
- Coupling indoor interventions with MDA has potential
 - MDA clears parasites in the human population
 - lower probability that a mosquito will become infected
 - IRS reduces the vector population
 - o fewer mosquitoes to become infected, and mosquitoes dying before becoming infectious
 - > MDA protects people through the prophylactic properties of the antimalarials
 - o fewer people susceptible to new infections
 - = Theoretically sensible complementary interventions

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