ABCDR partners

Ifakara Health Institute, Tanzania

National Malaria Control Program, Tanzania

National Institute of Medical Research, Tanzania

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, UK

Norwegian University of Life Sciences

Donor

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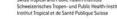
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare



National Malaria Control Programme



















The ABCDR project

A study to assess the durability of mosquito nets for malaria control in Tanzania, 2013-2018



In search of more costeffective and longer lasting nets for malaria control

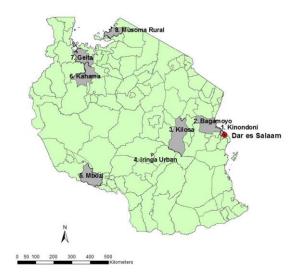
Background

Objective

Compare net durability after 3 years.

Study sites

3,420 households in 76 villages in 8 districts in Tanzania.



Distribution of nets

10,500 nets distributed in October-December 2013.

Follow-up in 2014, 2015, and 2016 assessing the durability and use of nets.

Main outcomes

Nets with holes

- Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets are still protective against mosquito bites, even when they have some holes.
- The insecticide on the net reduces the number of mosquitoes that enter through holes and continue to kill mosquitoes for many years.

Net damage

- Most holes are located at the bottom of the net.
- High-risk area for mosquitoes to enter the net are at the roof.



Net presence

• 34% of the nets given by project in 2013 were still present in the households in 2016.

Insecticide resistance

 Resistance in malaria mosquitoes to most public health insecticides was present in many of the study sites.

Recommendations

Net use

- If the only choice is between using a net with holes, or not using a net at all, use the net with holes.
- Use all nets available.



Take care of your net!

- Tuck in the net carefully.
- Tie up the net after use.
- Avoid net being damaged by bedframes, animals, children, etc.

Repair your net!

When small holes occur, repair them straight away to avoid them from becoming larger.

