Innovative thinking on how to prevent malaria



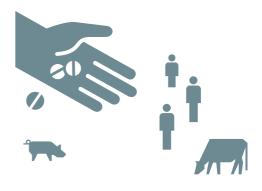




Malaria-transmitting mosquitoes kill more than 400.000 people every year

What if a drug empowers us to bite them back?





Vector control, our most effective strategy to reduce and prevent malaria transmission is now challenged by widespread insecticide resistance and mosquitoes that avoid insecticides in bednets and indoor residual spraying by biting outdoors or feeding upon animals.

Ivermectin is an anti-parasitic drug that also kills mosquitoes feeding on treated individuals. BOHEMIA will develop an innovative strategy for vector control to complement the existing tools: administer ivermectin to humans and livestock to reduce malaria transmission.

The five-year project will conduct two clinical trials in Kenya and Mozambique where ivermectin will be distributed in mass drug administration campaigns, in order to kill the mosquitoes that transmit malaria.

BOHEMIA will specifically seek to:



- Generate evidence on the impact of ivermectin MDA on malaria infection in humans, on mosquito populations, and on the environment, as well as on its safety and acceptability by communities.
- Support policy and translation of ivermectin as a potential vector control strategy for malaria impact.
- Engage and brief generics manufacturers as key partners for malaria intervention.

The Consortium



The Barcelona Institute for Global Health (ISGlobal) is leading a consortium that includes:

- The Centro de Investigação em Saúde de Manhiça (CISM)
- The Ifakara Health Institute (IHI)
- Inselspital, Bern
 University Hospital
- The University of Oxford
- Virginia Tech

Centro de Investigação em Saúde de Manhiça (CISM) is implementing the MDA in Mozambique. The MDA in Kenya is being implemented by the Kenya Medical Research Institute in collaboration with the KEMRI | Wellcome Trust research program. Visit www.bohemiaconsortium.org

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