

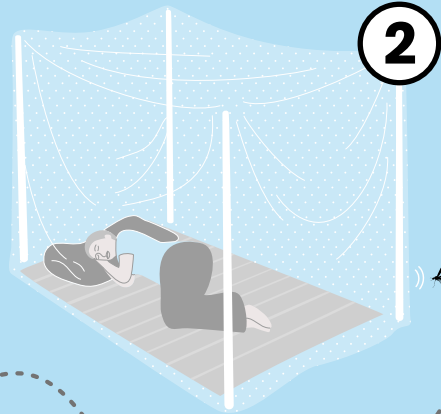
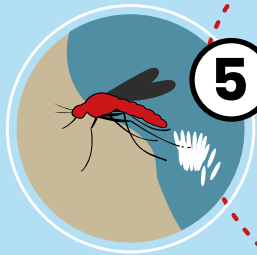
How Could Ivermectin Tackle Residual Malaria Transmission?

- Malaria infected
- Treated with ivermectin

After passing through the egg, larvae and pupae stages, a **female *Anopheles* mosquito** leaves the aquatic environment in search of food —they feed on blood in order to breed.



5 During the day, **female mosquitoes gestate**. When they are ready, they deposit their eggs in the water and **the cycle starts again**.

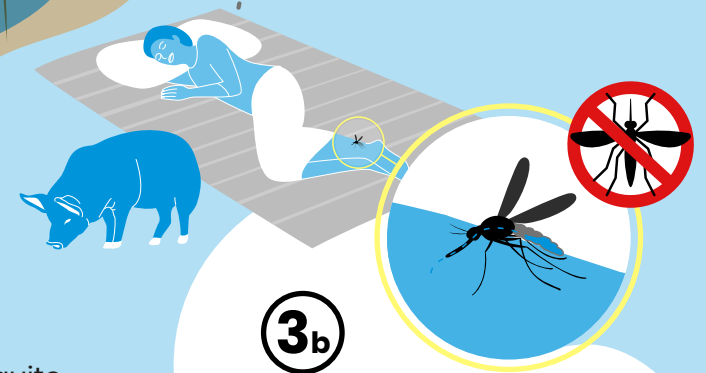


2 **Bed nets and indoor spraying considerably reduce mosquito bites**, directly protecting humans (bed nets) or by decreasing the number of mosquitoes (indoor spraying).

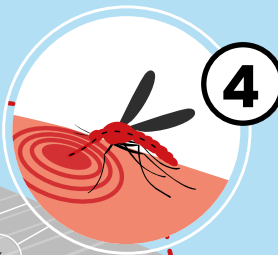
But mosquitoes may feed on unprotected humans and/or livestock.



If a mosquito bites a **malaria-infected person**, it may acquire the *Plasmodium* parasite that causes the disease.



Mosquitoes can still bite an ivermectin-treated person or animal, but they will die much faster, before they can spread the parasite.



The infected mosquito carries the disease from one human to another, acting as a **malaria vector**.

