Innovative thinking on how to prevent malaria
Malaria-transmitting mosquitoes kill more than 400,000 people every year.

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 four-year project will conduct two clinical trials in Tanzania and Mozambique where ivermectin will be distributed in mass drug administration campaigns, for two consecutive years, in order to kill the mosquitoes that transmit malaria.

What if a drug empowers us to bite them back?
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 Barcelona Institute for Global Health (ISGlobal) will lead 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