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Vector Control Strategies: a push for malaria elimination by 2030

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Vector Control Strategies: a push for malaria elimination by 2030 in Burkina Faso

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Abstract

Despite all efforts to control malaria, the disease remains a burden in Africa, especially in Burkina Faso. In other ongoing field studies conducted in Kenya, researchers have identified ways to improve malaria vector control strategies useful for accelerating the elimination of the disease. These studies often review two methods of fighting malaria: indoor residual spraying (IRS) using organophosphates, and genetically modified bacteria for larval source management.

Background

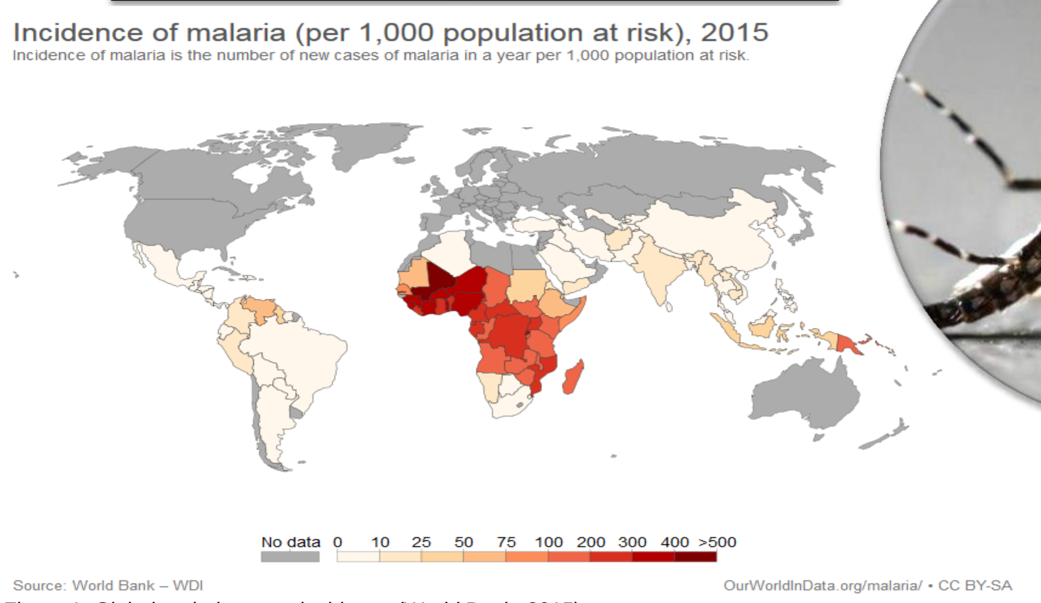

Figure 1: Global malaria cases incidence (World Bank, 2015)

- 216 million Malaria cases globally in 2016 (WHO, 2017)
- 445,000 deaths globally (WHO, 2017)
- Around 11 million Maria cases in 2017 in Burkina Faso (Ministère de la santé, 2018)
- First cause of consultation, hospitalization and deaths in the country

Malaria vector control strategies

Biolarvicide

Biolarvicide is a of larvicide made from an organism, mostly the *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis*

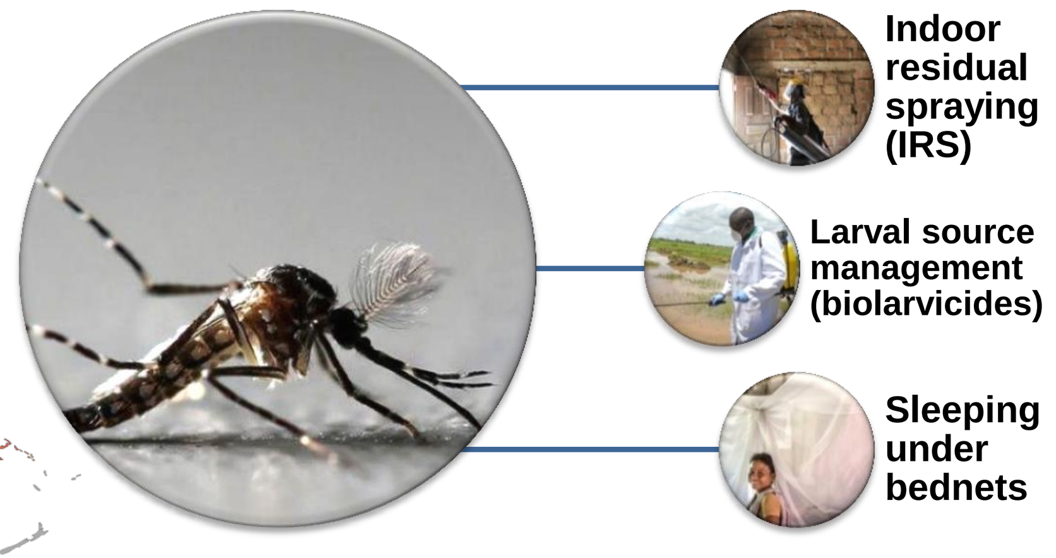

Figure 2: Malaria vector control strategies, (World Health Organization, 2018)

Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS)

IRS a highly effective malaria vector control strategy which consists to spray a long action insecticide on the houses' walls

SDG 3.3 End Malaria by 2030

Conclusion

The malaria elimination is possible despite the complexity of the vector and the disease. New research studies are proposing effective strategies for reducing the burden. Burkina Faso could review its current vector control strategies and if cost-effective, consider introducing these methods for the benefits of the populations.

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