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Sabere Ansele Traore

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

By: Sabere. A Traore



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

Incidence of malaria (per 1,000 population at risk), 2015
Incidence of malaria is the number of new cases of malaria in a year per 1,000 population at risk.

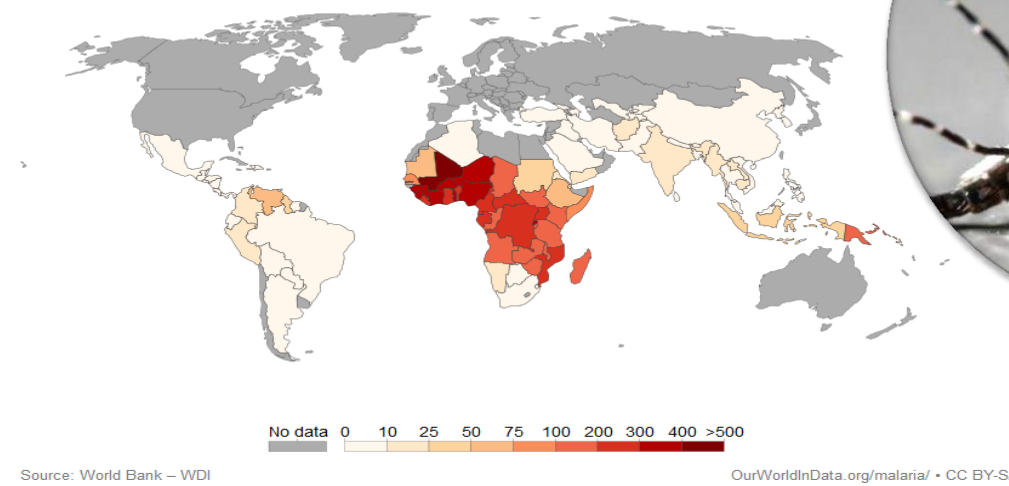


Figure 1: Global malaria cases incidence (World Bank, 2015)

- 216 million Malaria cases globally in 2016 (WHO, 2017)
- 445,000 deaths globally (WHO, 2017)
- Around 11 million Malaria 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

Bio-larvicide

Bio-larvicide is a type of larvicide made from an organism, mostly the *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis*

Indoor residual spraying (IRS)

Larval source management (biolarvicides)

Sleeping under bednets

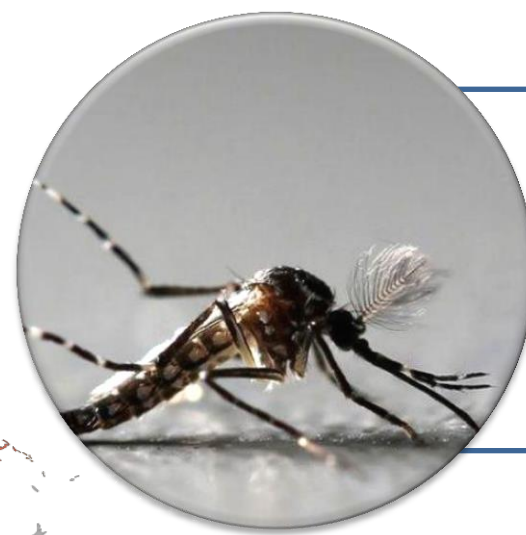


Figure 2: Malaria vector control strategies, (World Health Organization, 2018)

Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS)

IRS is a highly effective malaria vector control strategy which consists of spraying 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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