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

Background

- 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 offer two methods of fighting malaria: indoor residual spraying (IRS) using organophosphates, and genetically modified bacteria for larval control.

Malaria vector control strategies

- Indoor residual spraying (IRS)
  - IRS is a highly effective malaria vector control strategy which consists of spraying a long-acting insecticide on the houses' walls.

- Larval source management (biolarvicides)
  - Biolarvicides are of ovicides made from an organism, mostly the Bacillus thuringiensis, which contains an insecticide inside.

- Sleeping net/bednets

- Biolarvicides

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 benefit of the populations.

References