

Beyond Fighting Malaria With Drugs and Treated Nets:

Advocacy For Total Integrated Vector
Management in Nigeria

- Malaria is an infectious disease caused by the protozoan parasite of the Genus Plasmodium and transmitted to man by female Anopheles mosquito.
- Aetiology: *P. falciparum*, *P. ovale*, *P. vivax*,
- *P. malariae*, and *P. knowlesi*

- BURDEN OF DISEASE
- AFRICA: 45 countries are endemic for malaria
- with total population of 588million at
- risk.
- Nigeria accounts for 25% of all cases
- in Africa

- NIGERIA
- 97% of the >150million people are at risk
- 60% of outpatients visit to hospital
- 30% of hospital admission
- 300,000 childhood mortality
- 11% of maternal deaths
- a total financial burden of N132b

- THE NATIONAL RESPONSE
- Pre/Post independence: SouthWestern Nigeria
- had a Mosquito Destruction Law enacted (55-57).
- Sanitary Inspectors
- environmental cleanliness
- drain and cover policy

- Control was by an overall dependence on Case Management – QUININE
- Herbal self medication
- Drug Resistance etc

- Last 15 years: STRATEGIC PLANS
- 2001 - 2005]
- 2006 - 2010] ALL DIRECTED TOWARDS
- 2009 - 2013] MALARIA CONTROL BY
- Insecticide treated nets (ITN)
- intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy (IPTp); Indoor Residual Spraying(IRS); and Case Management with Artemisinin Combination Therapy(ACT)
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2014 - 2020; aims at elimination of malaria by strengthening diagnosis— RDT/Microscopy
80% of the population to use preventive measures, all health facilities to report on the disease, and to improve coordination.

- WILL THESE ENSURE ELIMINATION
- OF MALARIA IN NIGERIA?
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- NO.
- THE OBJECTIVES ARE TOO DIFFUSE WITH NO SPECIFIC FOCUS
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- CURRENTLY
- IRS(indoor residual spraying) 2%
- ITN(insecticide treated net) uptake is low
 - 11% in 2008
 - 20 – 30% in 2014
- IPTp usage is higher in primigravidae than multigravidae(as low as 13%)
- ACT is still optimal with no reported drug resistance yet

- THUS, TO CONTEMPLATE COMPLETE CONTROL AND ELIMINATION OF MALARIA IN NIGERIA,
- we have to
- KILL OR DESTROY MOSQUITOES
- scientifically, systematically and methodically CONSISTENTLY AND CONSCIENCIOSLY

- INTEGRATED VECTOR MANAGEMENT
- USING THE STATE OF FLORIDA AS MODEL

- HISTORY OF FLORIDA MOSQUITO ACTIVITIES
- STARTED IN 1950
- A TROPICAL ENVIRONMENT LIKE NIGERIA
- 64 OF 67 COUNTIES WITH MOSQUITO
- CONTROL AGENCIES
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- The aim of mosquito control is to prevent residents from mosquitoes and mosquito borne diseases;
- Achieved by,
- Surveillance—
arboviral, population, environmental.
- Source reduction, larviciding, adulticiding

- Applied research
- service and public education.

- Results of the above activities are used to make critical decisions on interventions.

- ADAPTABILITY TO NIGERIA.
- A. Political Will
- Legal Framework
- Interagency Cooperation

- ADVANTAGES OF INTEGRATED VECTOR
- MANAGEMENT
- 1. Significant reduction in vector-man contact which will reduce malaria prevalence.
- 2. All other mosquito borne diseases are also controlled.
- 3. There will be a significant reduction of disease burden

- 4. Employment– each LG will employ between 25 to 30 young graduates.
- 5. The people will have a feeling of ownership since they initiated the scheme and are also contributing to its operation.
- 6. Energy is concentrated in a focussed direction rather than being dissipated on several components with little or no significance to reduction of the disease.

- 7. Lastly, Donor Agencies like WHO, World Bank, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, USAID, and the Canadian Red Cross, which had been in the forefront in terms of assistance will now re-direct their effort to a venture that can be more easily appraised.

- THE
- TIME
- TO START IS
- NOW

- THANK
- YOU
- FOR
- LISTENING

