7th Multilateral Initiative on Malaria Panafrican Conference

"Two decades of progress, challenges and perspectives in ending Malaria"

DÉTAILLE PROGRAM

CICAD Centre International de Conférence Abdou Diouf
April 15th to 20th, 2018
Dakar - Senegal

www.mim2018.com
On behalf of the Multilateral Initiative in Malaria (MIM), I cordially welcome you to the 7th edition of the MIM-Pan African Malaria Conference.

This edition of the MIM-Pan African Malaria Conference is unique for a few reasons. First, we are returning to the birth place of the MIM. Yes, MIM was initiated in Dakar, Senegal in 1997. Secondly, this conference would be graced by the presence of several honorable guests including some of MIM founders. One of whom, Nobel Laureate Dr. Harold E. Varmus, would be delivering a keynote talk.

There is so much to look forward to and I encourage you all to seize this opportunity to meet with these honorable guests. Lastly, as you may know, this is a transformational moment for MIM.

It’s time to review MIM’s activities to better address current malaria research and control priorities and new funding landscape.

Throughout the conference, we would be holding consultative meetings to finalize on MIM’s new organizational structure and priority activities.

On Day 4 of the conference, that is Wednesday, April 18, 2018, we would hold the MIM General Assembly. This meeting is open to all delegates and would begin at 4:15pm.

At this meeting, we would unveil the new plan. Your presence and opinion at this meeting would be very crucial.

As we transmute and set new priorities, we want to make sure we are doing what is best for you.

As of this conference, MIM will evolve into a membership society. We view this transformation as a wonderful opportunity to enable MIM to more effectively meet the needs of its members while addressing its longstanding vexing problem of financial instability resulting from the lack of a legal structure.

The MIM Society whose discussions started more than a decade ago has made progress with a northern secretariat at the University of Antwerp and the Southern Secretariat at the University of Yaounde I, in Cameroon.

It is envisaged that the MIM Society will have an elected rotatory Presidency. Hopefully with the numerous member benefits all of you would be registering into the society during this conference.

This transformation will also be an opportunity to revamp MIM’s multilateral partnerships and open up to new partnerships. From inception, MIM has pushed forward the visibility of malaria as a global problem.

The effective control and subsequent elimination of malaria as a public health scourge will require a multifaceted and comprehensive approach.
Such an approach could span from intensive public health efforts such as scaling-of existing control measures to basic research to address the many unanswered question about the disease process and the human response.

Regardless of the approach that is being prioritized, more importantly, will be the continuous provision of training and research support to malaria researchers and institutions. Such a support will increase and sustain the capacity of researchers and Africa, to produce high quality research findings and translate these findings into policies for the effective control of malaria.

In the past, MIM through its various alliances has been very supportive in providing this much-needed help to African researchers and institutions. It’s our hope that in the newly proposed format, we can double our efforts to train and support burgeoning African researchers and Institutions.

This is the reason I once again strongly call on all MIM past, present and new donors to move in step with the MIM and make it a truly multilateral initiative. Before I end, I will like to thank my Co-Chair, Dr. Peter de Vries (Holland), the new host Prof Jean-Pierre Van Geertruyden (Belgium), Prof Mbacham Wilfred (Executive Director) and Dr. Abanda Ngu [Manager] for their relentless efforts in holding up to the MIM dream and that of the birth of the MIM Society.

Thank you all and have a wonderful MIM Conference.

Professor Emeritus, Rose G.F. LEKE
Co-Chair of the MIM Secretariat
Professor Oumar Gaye
PRESIDENT OF THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE

The University Cheikh Anta Diop (UCAD) has the pleasure of hosting the 7th Pan African Multilateral Initiative on Malaria (MIM) in April 2018. Twenty years after the first MIM meeting, Dakar Senegal will once more be hosting this prestigious malaria conference.

By adopting the theme ‘Dakar II: Two decades of progress, challenges and perspectives in ending Malaria; the 7th MIM conference will serve as an opportunity to review MIM’s 20 years of contribution to the global goal of ending malaria in Africa, to better address current malaria research and control priorities.

Leading and emerging malaria researchers are provided with a platform to showcase their research exploits, to share experiences and novel ideas as well as to establish new research collaborations. Young African scientists will have the opportunity to interact with malaria experts.

Twenty years after the first MIM Conference which drew attention to major questions for malaria research and identify ways to strengthen and sustain the research capacity of malaria endemic countries in Africa, several countries in Africa are now engaging towards malaria elimination.

Focus in Senegal, the first country report in the Roll Back Malaria Progress & Impact series describes how Senegal achieves a spectacular drop in its malaria burden. The exemplarity of the collaboration between scientists, the National Malaria programme and partners is a key of the success.

The 7th MIM Pan African Malaria Conference will be held at the new and prestigious Dakar International Conference Center Abdou Diouf. The center is one of the most advanced conference facilities in West Africa, which could accommodate a massive turnout of up to 2500 delegates.

UCAD with the Ministry of Heath and its partners will ensure the successful organization of the Conference in Dakar, a multicultural diverse city full of vibrant arts and tradition.

Every effort is being made to ensure the delegates attending the 7th MIM conference have a truly enriching experience, which rivals all previous MIM conference in terms of scientific content, exhibitors on display and social events.

Professor Oumar GAYE
University Cheikh Anta Diop
The scientific committee members are happy to welcome all the participants at this 7th conference which is going to celebrate 20 years of the MIM.

The scientific program has been built in order to be in adequacy with the main theme of this 7th conference: Two decades of progress, challenges and perspective in ending Malaria. Its content take into account the main scientific acquisitions gathered during these 20 years.

Several innovations have been brought compared with the format of the previous editions as regards as well the themes and the sub-themes of the scientific sessions as the themes and the sub-themes of the symposia.

Taking into account the main theme of the conference a particular attention has been given to the communications related to the tools of the fight against malaria which can contribute significantly to the elimination of this burden. So are the works on the drug efficacy, the works on the efficacy of the mosquito nets, the works on the development of rapid diagnostic tests and the development of malaria vaccines.

Eminent malariologists have been sensibly chosen for giving the introductory plenary sessions and for chairing the panels discussions.

A total of 1083 communications were submitted. After a rigorous examination by reviewers it has been retained 352 communications for oral presentations, 731 for posters with 70 symposia.

At the end of the discussions from these different sessions the challenges to be addressed will be identified and the recommandations for the next steeps to overcomme them will be oriented.

For that purpose, the scientific committee wishes a fruitful participation to all, and hopes that this 7th conference will meet the expectations of all, and that the exchanges on the various communications will really contribute to the advance towards malaria elimination.

Professor Robert Guiguemde
President of the International Scientific Committee

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Professor Robert GUIGUEMDE
President of the National Academy of Sciences of Burkina Faso
### 7th Multilateral Initiative on Malaria Conference

**Monday, April 16, 2018**

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<td><strong>08:30 - 09:30</strong></td>
<td><strong>Plenary session 2:</strong> Malaria Control and Management - Dr. Pedro Alonso</td>
<td>Health Systems - Prof. Fred Binka</td>
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<td><strong>09:45 - 10:45</strong></td>
<td><strong>Panel discussion 1:</strong> Malaria elimination challenges - Moderator - Prof Dyann Wirth</td>
<td>Discussants - Dr. Keseteberhan Admasu, Dr. Bruno Moonen, Prof Marcel Tanner, Prof Ogobara Doumbo</td>
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<td>Epidemiology</td>
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<td>Understanding, detecting and interrupting malaria transmission to achieve elimination: conceptual approaches and strategic initiatives from the Institute Pasteur International Network (Pasteur Institute)</td>
<td>New findings on submicroscopic Plasmodium falciparum and Plasmodium vivax infections. (Imperial College)</td>
<td>Benefiting from the diversity of field parasites in Africa to better guide the discovery and development of next generation antimalarials. (MMV)</td>
<td>Testing Malaria Vaccines in Pregnant Women (NIAID)</td>
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<td>Primaquine for P. falciparum elimination: progresses and challenges [SANOFI]</td>
<td>(Oral presentation 49-56)</td>
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<td>Using digital tools to strengthen the malaria supply chain (NOVARTIS)</td>
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<td>Durability of Long-Lasting</td>
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<td>Insecticidal Nets in Tanzania:</td>
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<td>Why eliminating malaria will require an integrated approach.(UNICEF)</td>
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**Tuesday, April 17, 2018**

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<td><strong>Plenary session 3</strong>&lt;br&gt;The last push towards malaria elimination: Engaging communities - Dr. Halima Abdullah Mwenesi</td>
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<td>Malaria Social and Health Economics - Prof. Jean Paul Moatti</td>
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<td><strong>Symposium 13</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Symposium 14</strong>&lt;br&gt;Malaria in pregnancy programmes: challenges and priorities in antimalarial drug development for African pregnant women (EDCTP)</td>
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<td><strong>Panel discussion 2</strong>&lt;br&gt;Resource allocation and advocacy - Moderator - Prof. Awa Marie Coll Seck&lt;br&gt;Discussants - Mrs Joy Phumaphi, Dr. Tore Godal, Dr Matishido Moeti, Mr Zakari Momodu, Dr Lutz Hegemann</td>
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<td><strong>Control and Elimination 2</strong>&lt;br&gt;How to confirm absence of transmission in the last step towards elimination? (PATH) 2</td>
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<td><strong>Diagnosis and reagent</strong>&lt;br&gt;Minimally invasive autopsies as a tool to determine malaria direct and indirect contribution as cause of death in endemic regions (IS Global)</td>
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<td>11:15 - 13:00</td>
<td>Scientific session 13&lt;br&gt;Health System and Resource allocation (Oral presentation 97-104)</td>
<td><strong>Symposium 18</strong>&lt;br&gt;Drug Resistance At the Crossroad of Antimalarial Drug Resistance: Challenges and Solutions (Guilin Pharma)</td>
<td><strong>Symposium 19</strong>&lt;br&gt;Control and Elimination malERA Refresh: How can we innovate to accelerate to elimination? (MESA)</td>
<td><strong>Symposium 20</strong>&lt;br&gt;Malaria and Pregnancy&lt;br&gt;Estimating malaria transmission through exposure in pregnancy; a promising sentinel surveillance approach (IS Global)</td>
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<td>Symposium 23&lt;br&gt;Drug resistance Responding to the emergence of multi-drug resistance: an update on the Novartis drug discovery and development pipeline (NOVARTIS)</td>
<td><strong>Symposium 24</strong>&lt;br&gt;Epidemiology and modelling&lt;br&gt;The role of Multiple First Line Therapies in the drive to malaria elimination (MMV)</td>
<td><strong>Symposium 25</strong>&lt;br&gt;Control and Elimination&lt;br&gt;Malaria Surveillance and Elimination: Country-driven and country-owned (WHO)</td>
<td><strong>Symposium 26</strong>&lt;br&gt;Malaria and Pregnancy&lt;br&gt;Estimating malaria transmission through exposure in pregnancy; a promising sentinel surveillance approach (IS Global)</td>
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<td>Scientific session 18&lt;br&gt;Social and health economics (Oral presentation 129-136)</td>
<td><strong>Symposium 29</strong>&lt;br&gt;Control and Elimination&lt;br&gt;Pyramax a new fixed dose ACT to fight against P.falciparum and P.vivax malaria (Shin poong Pharma)</td>
<td><strong>Symposium 19</strong>&lt;br&gt;Control and Elimination 2&lt;br&gt;(Oral presentation 137-144)</td>
<td><strong>Symposium 30</strong>&lt;br&gt;Integrated vector management&lt;br&gt;The Impact of IRS on Measures of Malaria Transmission and Incidence (Abt)</td>
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<td>Special Guest Session</td>
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<td>09:00 - 09:30</td>
<td>Symposium 15</td>
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<td>Chemoprevention ACCESS-SMC: Scaling-up Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention in the Sahel: final results, lessons learned, and long-term outlook [Malaria Consortium]</td>
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<td>Integrated vector management Achievements in Capacity Building for IRS in Africa [Abt]</td>
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<td>Providing the LINKs to strengthen the use of data for malaria decision-making in sub-Saharan Africa (LINK project)</td>
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<td>Vector Biology 1</td>
<td>Surveilllance, Treatment and community management (Oral presentation 121-128)</td>
<td>Research capacity Gene drive for malaria control (Imperial College)</td>
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<td>Scientific session 16</td>
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<td>Vector biology Fostering the next generation of malaria researchers in Africa: Gaps and emerging opportunities (WHO/TDR)</td>
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<td>Diagnosis and reagents Emerging diagnostic solutions to improve the quality of malaria diagnosis (WHO)</td>
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<td>Malaria and Pregnancy 2</td>
<td>Drug Resistance 1</td>
<td>Treatment and community management Overcoming barriers to access to malaria care through integrated community case management and engagement of the private sector (WHO)</td>
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### 7th Multilateral Initiative on Malaria Conference
#### Wednesday, April 18, 2018

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| 08:30 - 09:00 | **Plenary session 4:** New Medicines for the Control and Elimination of Malaria  
Dr. Timothy Wells |                                                                           |                                                                        |                                                                                |
|               | Malaria Vector Biology and control - Hillary Ranson                          |                                                                           |                                                                        |                                                                                |
| 09:00 - 09:30 |                                                                               |                                                                           |                                                                        | Symposium 33                                                                     |
|               |                                                                               |                                                                           |                                                                        | Symposium 34                                                                     |
| 09:30 - 09:45 | Turbo talks                                                                 |                                                                           |                                                                        |                                                                                |
| 09:45 - 10:45 | **Panel discussion 3**  
Vector control: Moderator - Prof Lucien Manga  
Discussants - Prof Charles Wondji, Prof Jude Bigoga, Prof. Maharaz Rajendra |                                                                           |                                                                        | Control and Elimination  
Approaching elimination in Africa using population-wide interventions: lessons from the field (MESA) |
| 10:45 - 11:15 | Coffee break                                                                |                                                                           |                                                                        |                                                                                |
| 11:15 - 13:00 | **Control and Elimination**  
The role of reactive case detection strategies in malaria elimination (PATH) 4  
(Oral presentation 1-8) |                                                                           |                                                                        |                                                                                |
|               | **Vector Biology 2**  
(Oral presentation 169-176) |                                                                           |                                                                        |                                                                                |
|               | **Integrated vector management 2**  
(Oral presentation 177-184) |                                                                           |                                                                        |                                                                                |
| 13:00 - 14:30 | Lunch and poster session / Meet the professors, press conference            |                                                                           |                                                                        |                                                                                |
| 14:30 - 16:15 | **Control and Elimination 3**  
(Oral presentation 201-208) |                                                                           |                                                                        |                                                                                |
|               | **Vector Biology 3**  
(Oral presentation 209-216) |                                                                           |                                                                        |                                                                                |
<p>| 16:15 - 19:30 | MIM GENERAL ASSEMBLY                                                        |                                                                           |                                                                        |                                                                                |
| 19:30 - 22:30 | MIM Night / Dinner                                                          |                                                                           |                                                                        |                                                                                |</p>
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<td>Malaria and Pregnancy</td>
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<td>The potential of dihydroartemisin-</td>
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<td>prevent malaria in pregnancy:</td>
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<td>results from recent trials in</td>
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<td>Africa (MMV)</td>
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<td>Scientific session 26</td>
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<td>Drug Efficacy 1</td>
<td>Treatment and community management</td>
<td>Research capacity</td>
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<td>(Oral presentation 193-200)</td>
<td>(Oral presentation 185-192)</td>
<td>Empowering African institutions and future malaria research leaders through capacity development and partnerships (EDCTP)</td>
<td>Epidemiology and modelling</td>
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<td>Pivax in sub saharan Africa</td>
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<td>Drug Efficacy 2</td>
<td>Parasites and System biology 2</td>
<td>Human anopheles: Challenges of Malaria Elimination in Africa Molecular Epidemiology for Malaria Elimination (HSPH)</td>
<td>Treatment and community management</td>
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<td>(Oral presentation 225-232)</td>
<td>(Oral presentation 233-240)</td>
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<td>Improving Severe Malaria Outcomes (MMV)</td>
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<td>16:15 - 19:30</td>
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<td>MIM GENERAL ASSEMBLY</td>
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<td>Sight seeing / Networking and satellite meetings</td>
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### Multilateral Initiative on Malaria Conference

**Thursday, April 19, 2018**

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<td>Plenary session 5</td>
<td>Symposium 45</td>
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<td>10:30 - 11:00</td>
<td>Plenary session 5</td>
<td>Malaria Vaccine - Prof. Stephen Hoffman</td>
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<td>11:00 - 11:30</td>
<td>Plenary session 5</td>
<td>Malaria ChemoPrevention - Sir. Brian Greenwood</td>
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<td>Health system</td>
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<td>11:30 - 11:45</td>
<td>Plenary session 5</td>
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<td>11:45 - 12:45</td>
<td>Panel discussion 4</td>
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<td>Integrated vector management</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:45 - 14:30</td>
<td>Lunch and poster session / Meet the professors, press conference</td>
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<td>Control: How Real-time Data, Mobile tools, and Mapping can Improve Operations and Results (Abt/PMI)</td>
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<td>14:30 - 16:15</td>
<td>Vaccine trials in sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>Chemoprevention</td>
<td>Controlled Human Malaria Infection Model in sub-Saharan Africa</td>
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<td>16:15 - 16:45</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:45 - 18:30</td>
<td>Vaccines: Introduction to the Malaria Vaccine</td>
<td>Chemoprevention</td>
<td>Social and health economic</td>
<td>Pathogenesis and severe malaria 2</td>
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<td>18:30 - 19:30</td>
<td>Young scientist session</td>
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<td>Symposium 47</td>
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<td>10:00 - 11:30</td>
<td>Epidemiology and modelling</td>
<td>Health Systems</td>
<td>Control and Elimination</td>
<td>Vector biology</td>
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<td>11:45 - 12:45</td>
<td><strong>Lunch and poster session / Meet the professors, press conference</strong></td>
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<td>12:45 - 14:30</td>
<td>Scientific session 32</td>
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<td>Symposium 54</td>
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<td>14:30 - 16:15</td>
<td>Late Breaker Session 2 ((Oral presentation 269-256))</td>
<td><strong>Integrated vector management 3</strong> (Oral presentation 257-264)</td>
<td>Control and Elimination One Merck for Malaria: The Integrated Malaria Program (Merck GHI)</td>
<td>Control and Elimination: Effectiveness and efficiency of reactive focal interventions for malaria elimination: current evidence (LSHTM)</td>
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<td>16:45 - 18:30</td>
<td>Scientific session 36</td>
<td>Scientific session 37</td>
<td>Symposium 58</td>
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<td>18:30 - 19:30</td>
<td>Epidemiology 3 ((Oral presentation 281-288))</td>
<td>Vector biology 4 (Oral presentation 289-296)</td>
<td>Control and Elimination Leaving no-one behind: achieving universal access to malaria interventions (WHO)</td>
<td>Integrated vector management Drivers and diversity of residual malaria transmission: implications for national malaria programs (Malaria Consortium)</td>
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**Friday, April 16, 2018**

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<td>Plenary session 6:</td>
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<td>Malaria vaccine: Adrian Hill</td>
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<td>Malaria Drug Resistance - Prof. Chris Plowe</td>
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<td>09:00 - 09:30</td>
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<td>09:30 - 09:45</td>
<td>Turbo talks</td>
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<td>09:45 - 10:45</td>
<td>Panel discussion 5:</td>
<td>Control Elimination 4</td>
<td>(Oral presentation 297-304)</td>
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<td>Research, training and capacity building:</td>
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<td>Moderator - Prof. Kevin Marsh</td>
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<td>Discussants - Dr Tom Kariuki, Dr. Isabella Ocholla, Dr Olumide Ogundahunsi, Pr Brian Greenwood, Wilfred Mbacham</td>
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<td>Drug Resistance 2</td>
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<td>(Oral presentation 313-320)</td>
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<td>Epidemiology and modelling</td>
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<td>Assessing the feasibility of malaria burden reduction and elimination in Senegal &amp; The Gambia: Application of the Elimination Scenario Planning Tool (Imperial College of London)</td>
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<td>Vaccines:</td>
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<td>Moderator : Ogobara Doumbo (MVI)</td>
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<td>Vector biology</td>
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<td>Delivering vector control solutions and impact in challenged public health markets (IVWC)</td>
<td>Environmental Compliance Concerns and Solutions that Arise from Malaria Control via Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) (Apt/PMI)</td>
<td>A cluster-randomized trial to assess impact and cost-effectiveness of combining indoor residual spraying with long-lasting insecticidal nets for malaria control in central Mozambique (CISM)</td>
<td>Controlling vector-borne diseases through the built environment (Durham University)</td>
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<td>Human Anopheles</td>
<td>Bio ethics and Research capacity</td>
<td>Malaria and Pregnancy 3</td>
<td>Child bed net use following implementation of malaria lesson plans and bed net distribution in primary schools on Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea (MCDI)</td>
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<td>(Oral presentation 305-312)</td>
<td>(Oral presentation 329-336)</td>
<td>(Oral presentation 337-344)</td>
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<td>14:30 - 16:15</td>
<td>Immunology 2</td>
<td>Treatment and community management</td>
<td>Surveillance</td>
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<td>Designing and implementing sustainable malaria case management and surveillance to strengthen the delivery of community and private health services: the importance of data to inform evidence-based planning (CHAI)</td>
<td>Data sharing in malaria research, treatment and control: Case studies from sub-Saharan Africa (WWARN)</td>
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Keynote Speakers
Prof Harold Varmus
Co-recipient of the 1989 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for studies of the genetic basis of cancer

Harold Varmus, M.D., co-recipient of the 1989 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for studies of the genetic basis of cancer, joined the Meyer Cancer Center of Weill Cornell Medicine as the Lewis Thomas University Professor of Medicine in April, 2015. He is also a Senior Associate Member of the New York Genome Center, where he helps to develop programs in cancer genomics. Previously, Dr. Varmus was the Director of the National Cancer Institute for five years, the President of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center for 10 years, and Director of the National Institutes of Health for six years.

A graduate of Amherst College and Harvard University in English literature and of Columbia University in medicine, he was further trained at Columbia University Medical Center, the National Institutes of Health, and the University of California San Francisco (UCSF), before becoming a member of the UCSF basic science faculty for over two decades. He is a member of the U.S. National Academies of Sciences and Medicine, is involved in several initiatives to promote science and health in developing countries, and serves on advisory groups for several academic, governmental, philanthropic, and commercial institutions. These positions currently include co-chair of the Mayor's LifeSci NYC and member of advisory boards for Chan-Zuckerberg Science and three biotechnology companies (Surrozen, Dragonfly, and PetraPharma).

The author of about 400 scientific papers and five books, including a recent memoir entitled The Art and Politics of Science, Varmus was a co-chair of President Obama's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, a co-founder and Chairman of the Board of the Public Library of Science, and chair of the Scientific Board of the Gates Foundation Grand Challenges in Global Health.

Dr Pedro L. Alonso
Director of the WHO Global Malaria Programme in Geneva, Switzerland

Dr Pedro L. Alonso is the Director of the WHO Global Malaria Programme in Geneva, Switzerland. The Global Malaria Programme is responsible for the coordination of WHO's global efforts to control and eliminate malaria and sets evidence-based norms, standards, policies and guidelines to support malaria-affected countries around the world. A national of Spain, Dr Alonso has spent over 30 years in public health. His scientific research work has focused on key determinants of morbidity and mortality in the most vulnerable population groups. He has published over 300 articles in international peer-reviewed journals – primarily on malaria treatment, vaccine trials and preventive therapies – and has served on several national and international committees. He is committed to capacity building of both institutions and individuals, primarily in Africa.

Prior to taking up the WHO position, Dr Alonso was Director of the Barcelona Institute for Global Health (ISGlobal), Professor of Global Health at the University of Barcelona, and President of the Governing Board of the Manhiça Foundation and the Manhiça Health Research Centre in Mozambique...
Prof Fred Newton Binka
Clinical Epidemiology, School of Public Health, University of Health and Allied Sciences, Ho

Fred Binka is a Professor of Clinical Epidemiology, School of Public Health, University of Health and Allied Sciences, Ho. Previously he was the Coordinator of the WHO Emergency Response to Artemisinin Resistance in the Greater Mekong sub-region of Asia. He is the Foundation Vice-Chancellor of the University of Health and Allied Sciences, Ho, Ghana established by the Government of Ghana in March 2012.

He also served as Dean of the School of Public Health at the University of Ghana. He worked with the Ministry of Health in Ghana for over 20 years, during this period he established the internationally acclaimed Navrongo Health Research Centre, where he conducted several large-scale intervention studies including the Insecticide treated Bednets study, in Ghana. He also established, the Indepth-Network, made up of 54 field sites in 24 developing countries in Africa and Asia.

Professor Binka has served on more than a dozen WHO expert committees and panels, was Chair of the GAVI Independent Review committee for 4 years and member of the Malaria advisory Committee (MPAC), a Trustee of several International NGO’s working on Health especially malaria, such as Innovative Vector Control Consortium (IVCC) and Malaria Consortium based in the UK. A member of the Board of the International Vaccine Institute [IVI], Seoul, Korea and a member of the past Council of the Ghana Health Service, Ministry of Health Ghana. Prof Binka was the first Recipient of Rudolf Geigy Award 2001 from the R. Geigy Foundation, the Ronald Ross Medal, 2010 from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine for his work on malaria and Honorary Fellowship of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene in 2015.

He recently received national award from the President of Ghana, The Officer of the Order of the Volta (OV). His capacity development efforts also led to the Dr. Pascoal Moccumbi award by EDCTP in 2016.
Halima Abdullah Mwenesi is Director, Infectious Diseases Division, Global Health Programs, Global Health, Population and Nutrition group, FHI 360; Washington, DC. She was awarded a PhD in Public Health and Policy for a study focused on understanding the psycho-social aspects and complexities of severe life-threatening malaria in the African Child in 1993, at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London, UK. Dr. Mwenesi’s contribution to the social aspects of the disease at the Wellcome Trust, UK supported; University of Oxford – Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) field-hospital program at Kilifi formed the foundation for several decades of subsequent work and contributed to the success of the program, to become one of the leading institutions in Africa, including African science leaders, and is recognized internationally as a center of excellence. Her work pioneered new thinking in the fight against malaria at the household and community levels that continues to be relevant to this day.

While at KEMRI, Dr. Mwenesi rose to the position of Senior Research Scientist, and Head of the Applied Social Science Research Division, Centre for Public Health Research, winning grants from various international organizations and establishing collaborations with groups in Europe and the USA. In the mid-90’s she was hired by the World Health Organization to coordinate an important program to introduce insecticide-treated nets for malaria control in Africa, coordinating operational research in 24 African countries. Her contribution in this endeavor has had lasting impact on malaria control especially at household and community level – with ITNs playing a major role in the reduction of malaria cases in Africa in the last 2 decades.

Dr. Mwenesi was then selected to become the second chairperson of the multilateral Initiative on Malaria/TDR Task Force on Malaria Research Capability Strengthening in Africa for five years (2001-2007) – maximizing the impact of scientific research on malaria in Africa through promoting capacity building and facilitating global collaboration and coordination of malaria research with an emphasis on South-North collaboration. Dr. Mwenesi then worked with an international organization rising to the position of Technical Director on a project that lay the foundation for ITN private sector growth and technology transfer across Africa.

She has had an unwavering commitment to the development of science in Africa, serving as a senior advisor to many WHO, Wellcome Trust and regional Universities, including initiatives such as Developing Excellence in Leadership, Training and Science in Africa (DELTAS), which works under the Alliance for Accelerating Excellence in Science in Africa (AESA). Dr. Mwenesi continues to be a thought leader in the malaria space through participation in the global RBM partnership to end malaria and being strong member of a select group of global experts and public health professional that guide technical and policy direction on international efforts to control and eliminate malaria across the globe. She now, at FHI 360, leads a portfolio that includes malaria, tuberculosis (TB) and Neglected tropical diseases which has programs globally.
Keynote Speakers

Prof Jean-Paul Moatti
Chief Executive Officer of the French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development

Jean-Paul Moatti is the Chief Executive Officer of the French Research Institute for Development (IRD-France) since March 2015. Prior to his appointment, Jean-Paul Moatti was Professor of Economics at Aix-Marseille University (AMU) and Director of the IRD/INSERM/AMU joint research unit “Economic and social sciences for health and the process of medical information” (SESSTIM).

From the 1990s, Jean-Paul Moatti focused his research on developing countries, contributing in particular to the fight against pandemics such as HIV/AIDS and malaria. His research aimed more specifically at ensuring access to essential medicines, strengthening health systems and reducing health inequalities. He always carried out his research in partnership with scientists from the relevant countries and worked on the field in South Africa, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Mali, Palestine, North Africa and Middle East. His research led him to be a member of the Advisory Committee for Health Research (AHCR) to the Executive director of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Executive Director of the Global Fund for Combating Aids, tuberculosis and malaria (GFATM).

Jean-Paul Moatti is the author of more than 350 articles in scientific journals, ranging from economics and social sciences to biomedicine and public health. He coordinated for example a special issue of the Lancet in 2016 on “France, Nation and World”, dedicated to the influence of the French model on global health policy.

Dr Timothy Wells
Chief Scientific Officer of Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV)

Dr Timothy Wells has been the Chief Scientific Officer of Medicines for Malaria Venture [MMV] since 2007, coordinating the development pipeline of new medicines from discovery through to post-approval studies. During his time at MMV he has led the implementation of collaborative projects based on high content screening, developments in translational medicine, and open access drug discovery.

For the latter activity, MMV was given the Open Data Institute award from internet pioneer Tim Berners-Lee in 2015. Prior to joining MMV, he had over 20 years’ experience in drug discovery and development. From 1997 to 2006, he was the Head of Research for the Swiss biotech company Serono. He is a non-executive director at Kymab, developing next-generation monoclonal antibody technologies, and an interest to their applications in neglected disease. He was an expert adviser in 2016 on redrafting EU legislation to prevent medicines being exported for torture.

He has 220 peer reviewed publications, and received his PhD in Chemistry in 1987, on the engineering of enzyme catalysis from Imperial College, London; his ScD in Biology in 2009, from Cambridge University for his work on cytokine biology. He is a fellow of the UK’s Royal Society of Chemistry and of the UK Academy of Medical Sciences.
Professor Hilary Ranson is a vector biologist whose research focuses on the control of mosquito borne disease. She is an expert in insecticide resistance its impact on vector control.

Her research group at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine is developing and validating molecular and bioassay tools to monitor insecticide resistance in African malaria vectors. In addition, with partners in multiple countries, she is investigating the impact of insecticide resistance on malaria control and evaluating alternative products and strategies to overcome resistance.

Professor Ranson has initiated and led several multidisciplinary international vector control consortia including the FP7 funded AvecNet and MIRA, a Wellcome Trust Collaborative Award to understand the performance of insecticide treated nets under contemporary malaria transmission settings.

She is deeply committed to increasing capacity in vector control and is the lead scientist of a major research capacity strengthening programme, the ‘Partnership for Increasing the Impact for Vector Control’, funded by the UK government.

Professor Ranson is Head of the Department of Vector Biology at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. She also acts a technical advisor to the Innovative Vector Control Consortium and is member of the WHO Vector Control Advisory Committee.
Dr. Stephen L. Hoffman
MD, DTMH, DSc (hon), FIDSA, FASTMH, FAA, FAAM, CAPT MC USN (ret)

Dr. Hoffman is the founder, chief executive and scientific officer of Sanaria Inc., a company dedicated to developing a whole sporozoite (PfSPZ) malaria vaccine to halt transmission and eliminate malaria, and chairman Protein Potential LLC, a company focused on developing vaccines for shigellosis, enterotoxigencic E. coli diarrhea, and typhoid fever.

From 1980-1984 he was chief of clinical investigation at NAMRU-2 in Jakarta, Indonesia. From 1987-2001 he was malaria program director, Naval Medical Research Center, where his team were leaders in subunit malaria vaccine development and sequencing the Plasmodium falciparum genome and published the first studies in the world showing DNA vaccines elicited killer T cells in humans. In 2001 he joined Celera Genomics as Sr. VP biologics and created a program to 1) utilize genomics and proteomics to produce biopharmaceuticals, initiating the field of personalized (precision) medicine, and 2) sequence the genome of the mosquito, Anopheles gambiae.

He has held several professorships, chairs or serves on multiple advisory boards, is past president of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, authored > 425 scientific publications, and has numerous patents. He is the most highly cited author in the world for scientific papers on malaria published between 1995 and 2005, was listed as the third most influential person in the world vaccine industry in 2015 when he received the Vaccine Industry Excellence Award for Best Biotech CEO.

He received his BA from the University of Pennsylvania, MD from Cornell, and Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene from London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and did residency training at UC San Diego. He was elected to membership in the National Academy of Medicine in 2004, and received the Distinguished Alumni Award from Weill Cornell Medical College in 2016.
Sir Brian Greenwood  
Faculty of Infectious and Tropical Diseases, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

After qualifying in medicine at Cambridge University, Brian Greenwood spent 15 years working in Nigeria, first at University College Hospital, Ibadan and then at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria where he helped to start a new medical school and where he developed his research interests in malaria and meningitis. In 1980, he moved to The Gambia where he spent the next 15 years as director of the UK’s Medical Research Council Laboratories, focusing his research on the prevention of the major infectious diseases prevalent in West African children including malaria, pneumonia and meningitis.

In 1996, he moved to the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine where he has maintained his research on the prevention of malaria, meningococcal and pneumococcal infections in Africa, including trials that led to the development of Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention, and he is currently supporting a trial of the use RTS,S/AS01 as a seasonal malaria vaccine, continuing his 20 year involvement in the development and evaluation of this vaccine. He is also supporting an evaluation of an Ebola vaccine in Sierra Leone.

From 2000 – 2008, he coordinated the Gates Malaria Partnership, a programme of malaria research and capacity development in several countries in Africa and, from 2008 – 2017, he coordinated a successor malaria research capacity development initiative, the Malaria Capacity Development Consortium (MCDC). MCDC has been followed by a new research capacity development programme (MARCAD) led by the University of Dakar, Senegal which he supports.

Prof Adrian Hill  
Director of the Jenner Institute at Oxford

He trained in medicine at Trinity College, Dublin and Oxford and was awarded a DPhil for population genetic studies of the thalassaemias in 1986 before further clinical training in infectious diseases. His research group at the Wellcome Trust Centre for Human Genetics in Oxford identified variants in genes that affect resistance to malaria, tuberculosis, sepsis and other infectious diseases. These findings have informed vaccine development helping his group to design and develop leading new vaccines for malaria. These are currently in clinical trials in the UK and at numerous outstanding units in Africa.

In 2005 he was appointed founding Director of the Jenner Institute at Oxford, an initiative aimed at accelerating public sector vaccine development for a range of infectious diseases, and partnered with the Pirbright Institute on veterinary vaccine development. The Jenner Institute is now the largest academic vaccine centre in Europe with clinical-stage new vaccine programmes against ten diseases. The largest of these is malaria in which over twenty new vaccines have entered clinical trials targeting all four stages of the parasite’s life cycle and both P. falciparum and P. vivax. He has published over 550 research papers with over 55,000 citations. He is a Fellow of the UK Academy of Medical Sciences and the Royal College of Physicians, and both a Wellcome Trust and UK NIHR Senior Investigator.
Keynote Speakers

Prof Peter Agre
Nobel Prize in Chemistry for discovering aquaporins

JA native Minnesotan, Peter Agre studied chemistry at Augsburg College (B.A. 1970) and medicine at Johns Hopkins (M.D. 1974). He completed his residency at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland and an Oncology Fellowship at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Agre joined the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine faculty in 1984 and rose to the rank of Professor of Biological Chemistry and Professor of Medicine.

In 2005, Agre moved to the Duke University School of Medicine where he served as Vice Chancellor for Science and Technology and James B. Duke Professor of Cell Biology. Agre returned to Johns Hopkins in January 2008, where he is a Bloomberg Distinguished Professor and Director of the Malaria Research Institute at the Bloomberg School of Public Health.

In 1992, Agre's lab became widely recognized for discovering the aquaporins, a family of water channel proteins found throughout nature and responsible for numerous physiological processes in humans—including kidney concentration, as well as secretion of spinal fluid, aqueous humor, tears, sweat, and release of glycerol from fat.

Aquaporins have been implicated in multiple clinical disorders—including fluid retention, bedwetting, brain edema, cataracts, heat prostration, and obesity. Water transport in lower organisms, microbes, including the malaria parasite, and plants involve aquaporins. In 2003, Agre shared the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for discovering aquaporins.

Agre is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Medicine for which he chaired the Committee on Human Rights. From 2009-2011, Agre served as President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.
Prof Christopher Plowe  
MD, MPH, FASTMH  Director, Duke Global Health Institute  Duke University, Durham, NC USA

An acclaimed scientist and malariologist, Chris Plowe is recognized for his groundbreaking work on the molecular epidemiology of drug-resistant and “vaccine-resistant” malaria. He is the director of the Duke Global Health Institute, which works to reduce health disparities by bringing together interdisciplinary teams to solve complex health problems and train the next generation of global health leaders.

Before joining Duke University in 2018, Plowe was the Frank M. Calla MD Professor of Medicine and founding director of the Institute for Global Health at the University of Maryland. He has spent many years working to strengthen capacity for malaria research and training in Africa, in longtime partnership with the Malaria Research and Training Center in Mali and the Blantyre Malaria Project in Malawi.

He co-directs an NIH International Center of Excellence for Malaria Research in Myanmar, China and Bangladesh with his wife and colleague, Myaing Myaing Nyunt MD PhD MPH, who is also based at Duke. Born and raised in South Dakota, USA, Plowe received degrees in philosophy and in medicine from Cornell University and in public health from Columbia University. He trained in internal medicine at St. Luke’s Hospital in New York City, in malaria research at the U.S. National Institutes of Health and in infectious diseases at Johns Hopkins University. He is a fellow and past president of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene...
The Multilateral Initiative on Malaria and Global Health

Harold Varmus MD

Weill Cornell Medicine and New York Genome Center

I am not an expert on malaria—my fields of medical science are cancer biology, genetics, and virology—but meetings about malaria in the 1990's (including the critical meeting in Dakar in 1997 that led to the formation of MIM as a novel means to organize and support research on malaria) played a critical role in my approach to research designed to advance global health more broadly.∗

Fundamental to my views are the convictions that global health research needs to be conducted in places where diseases of the poor are common, not just in laboratories in the advanced economies; that talented people in all countries should be recruited to the challenges of combating disease; that nations should work together to pursue common goals in medicine; and that strong centers for training, research, and health care are important organizations for sustaining such efforts.

In recent years, as Director of the US National Cancer Institute from 2010 to 2015, I used these principles, learned during my earlier experiences in helping to launch MIM, to promote international cancer research, in response to the growing incidence of cancers in low and middle income countries, new developments in cancer prevention and treatment, and the persistence of certain cancers that occur at higher frequencies in selected portions of the world. I will discuss the similarities and differences in approach to clinical and scientific problems posed by malaria [and other infectious diseases] and by various kinds of cancer (many of which are also caused by infectious agents).

∗Recent examples of how I think about global health and how governments can help to improve it can be seen in a report written for the National Research Council in 2009 [https://www.nap.edu/download/12642] and in lectures given on behalf of the Fulbright Commission in 2012 [http://www.sciencediplomacy.org/article/2014/medical-research-centers-in-mali-and-uganda].

Challenges and perspectives in ending malaria; the role and contributions of the Health systems

Professor Fred Newton Binka

Professor of Clinical Epidemiology, School of Public Health, University of Health and Allied Sciences, Ho, Ghana

Significant progress towards malaria control and elimination has been made in the past 2 decades in Asia, Latin America and some African countries. However, malaria still remains a major public health problem in sub-Saharan Africa where health systems are quite weak. Investment in research has yielded numerous and highly efficacious tools.

Though these tools are efficacious, the current health system leads to low effectiveness of these tools due to the complex nature of the systems with huge gaps in access, availability, acceptability, compliance, targeting accuracy and cost effectiveness. The health systems in these endemic countries are operating in challenging environments including the private sector, in spite of its key role in the era of malaria control and elimination strategy. Main components to consider in the health system include (i) Universal access to prevention, diagnosis and treatment (ii) acceleration of efforts to achieve elimination through inter-sectorial approach (iii) integration of malaria surveillance as a core activity of the health systems and well trained and motivated workforce.

The current health systems need to expand beyond the vertical approach of access to health promotion, treatment of asymptomatic cases through committed surveillance and vector control to include several ministries such as Environment, Education, Defence and Finance to form an Operational National Elimination task force with strong political leadership.

As elimination target is being achieved, more resources and political will is mandatory to sustain key strategies especially surveillance. Health systems must be revolutionized in-order to achieve our objectives of malaria control, elimination and malaria free status.
Tuesday 17th April

Sustainable Development Goals and the economics of Malaria

Pr Jean Paul MOATTI
CEO of French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD)

Malaria still claims a heavy human and economic toll, specifically in sub-Saharan Africa. Even though the causality between malaria and poverty is presumably bi-directional, malaria negatively contributes to sustainable development of the continent.

The presentation will provide a synthesis of existing evidence of the economic consequences of malaria, notably on human capital accumulation and productivity. It will discuss the interactions between the fight against malaria and the other targets, notably universal health coverage, of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 3) on health and human well-being adopted by the United Nations for the 2015-2030 period.

It will also discuss synergies, but also potential conflicts, between this health SDG including its malaria component and the 16 other SDGs. In particular, it will discuss how policies aimed at reducing the incidence of malaria and its impact, like the distribution of insecticidal bed-nets and artemisinine combinations at highly subsidized prices, may fail in presence of a very high level of extreme poverty, as observed in the African region.

Wednesday 18th April

New Medicines for the Control and Elimination of Malaria

Timothy N.C Wells
Medicines for Malaria Venture, 20 rte de Pre-Bois, Geneva SWITZERLAND

Over the last decade, medicines have become vital to the fight to control and eliminate malaria. Medicines for Malaria Venture is a product development partnership which works with academia and industry, the private and public sector, science and medicine to catalyse the discovery, development and delivery of new, child-friendly medicines. Working with partners from around the world we have registered new fixed-dose artemisinin combination therapies, which have become standard of care. For severe malaria we have helped make artesunate available at an affordable price, first as an injection, and now in suppositories. In addition, we have been a partner in the process of deploying medicines for protecting children from malaria via Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention. Together, these medicines have treated or protected hundreds of millions of children over the last few years.

In the past decade, we have developed a new generation of molecules active against the parasite, some of which have progressed to phase II clinical trials [see www.mmv.org for details]. These could play a critical role in the malaria elimination agenda. In addition, we have supported pioneering models for discovering compounds, and cutting-edge processes to ensure new medicines will be active against not only existing resistant strains of malaria, but strains which could emerge in the future. One of the pillars of our drug development strategy is being able to test promising antimalarial compounds in controlled human infection models, allowing us to get an early assessment of activity in human subjects with no immune support. This is critical if we are to make medicines to treat and protect infants.

Over the next decade it will be imperative to ensure the optimal use of current tools if we are to drive down both the incidence and transmission of malaria. MMV’s strong pipeline will ensure that should multidrug resistant malaria start to spread, medicines to combat it are ready and available.

Insecticide resistance in African malaria vectors: how worried should we be?

Professor Hilary Ranson
Head of the Department of Vector Biology at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine

Resistance to pyrethroid insecticides is increasing in distribution and intensity in African malaria vectors. However the impact of this resistance on the performance of vector control tools such as insecticide treated nets (ITNs) is unclear.

Some studies have shown that ITNs still provide personal protection even if the local mosquito population is resistant to insecticides but the extent to which this protection is provided by the physical barrier of the net...
rather than the insecticide itself is not fully understood. To address these studies that look at the community wide impact of insecticide resistance are needed. However this is not straightforward and challenges associated with such studies, and alternative approaches to address this issue will be discussed.

A second major limitation of our understanding of the impact of resistance relates to the way in which we measure resistance. Most studies focus solely on short-term effects with lethality or survival as the only outcome. However recent research has shown that even mosquitoes that are resistant to these immediate effects of insecticide exposure may be impacted in other ways that reduce their capacity to transmit the malaria parasite. Understanding how insecticide exposure influences the life long fitness and behavior of mosquitoes, and how these traits are affected by insecticide resistance is critical to predicting the expected impact of pyrethroid resistance on malaria control tools.

Recent data from laboratory and field studies, plus outputs from modeling studies, will be presented to outline the current status of our understanding of the impact of insecticide resistance, identify key knowledge gaps and stimulate debate about the future of insecticide based interventions for malaria control.

**Thursday 19th April**

**From parasite biology to T cells to African infants to genome editing and back: Toward licensure of the first and future generations of live parasite Plasmodium falciparum sporozoite (PFSPZ) vaccines**

Stephen L. Hoffman

MD, DTMH, DSc (hon), FIDSA, FASTMH, FAAA, FAAM, CAPT MC USN (ret)

Clinical trials in humans immunized by exposure to bites of Plasmodium falciparum (PF) sporozoite (SPZ)-infected mosquitoes, attenuated by irradiation or antimalarial drugs, demonstrated high level, durable protection against controlled human malaria infection (CHMI). The parasites that induce this immunity are biologically complex. The subunit vaccine approach seeks to unravel that complexity and identify a few important targets from the >5,000 proteins in the parasite’s proteome, and induce specific protective immunity against these targets. The whole PFSPZ approach does not try to distinguish potential targets; rather all parasite proteins/epitopes during the pre-erythrocytic stages are targets. In this window of opportunity protection against disease and transmission can be established. A focused, intense approach to the biology of the parasite life cycle allowed Sanaria to develop a process for using aseptically reared Anopheles stephensi mosquitoes as the bioreactors to produce aseptic, purified, cryopreserved PFSPZ which comprise the immunogens in Sanaria’s PFSPZ-based vaccines. These PFSPZ are uniquely distributed internationally in liquid nitrogen vapor phase and administered by direct venous inoculation, which, respectively, have important advantages over traditional cold chains and methods of administration. >1,800 subjects have received >5,000 injections of PFSPZ-based products in > 30 clinical trials at 6 U.S. sites, and in 4 European and 6 African countries; a trial in Indonesia will begin in 2018. In all double blind, normal saline placebo controlled trials there have been no differences in adverse events between vaccinees and controls. 80-100% vaccine efficacy has been demonstrated against homologous [same Pf strain as in the vaccine] and/or heterologous (different strain) CHMI in 6 clinical trials in the U.S., Germany, Tanzania, and Mali. Protection was sustained for at least 14 months against homologous CHMI in the U.S. and 6 months against heterogenous, intense natural transmission in two clinical trials in Mali. Phase 2 trials are underway or planned on 4 continents that are designed to provide an optimized dosage regimen for phase 3 clinical trials, a first generation licensed PFSPZ vaccine and a demonstration program for use of PFSPZ Vaccine in combination with standard control measures for Pf elimination in Equatorial Guinea. These include trials in 317 infants in Kenya, several hundred 1-12 year olds in Gabon, and 420 soldiers in Indonesia. Phase 3 trials are planned to begin in the U.S., Germany, and Equatorial Guinea by early 2019. In parallel, with the recognition that improved next generation PFSPZ-based vaccines could be more efficient than the current versions, the first injectable genetically attenuated (GA) PFSPZ vaccine has begun clinical evaluation in the Netherlands, and additional GA PFSPZ vaccines are under development; a multi-strain PFSPZ vaccine has been manufactured; semi-automated dissection of mosquitoes will soon be integrated into the manufacturing schema; genetically altered mosquitoes with compromised immune responses are under development to more efficiently produce PFSPZ; detailed studies of human immune responses are being conducted; human monoclonal
antibodies have been produced; in vitro-production of PfSPZ is being refined, which could eliminate the mosquito from manufacturing; and aseptic, purified, cryopreserved P. vivax SPZ are being developed. The entire R&D process is conducted with the collaboration of the International PfSPZ Consortium (I-PfSPZ-C), a group of nearly 200 investigators from ~40 organizations in ~20 countries who are dedicated to development of whole SPZ malaria vaccines that can be used to prevent malaria in individuals and systematically eliminate malaria from geographically defined areas of the world.

Chemoprevention of malaria in endemic areas - Progress since 1997

Brian Greenwood
Faculty of Infectious and Tropical Diseases, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, UK

At the time of the first MIM meeting in Dakar in 1997, antimalarials were little used for the prevention of malaria in the resident population of malaria endemic areas because of concerns about impairment of immunity, drug resistance and costs.

Since 1997, much has been learnt about how to use antimalarials for prevention of malaria in endemic populations in an intelligent way guided by knowledge of the epidemiology of the infection. In 1998 intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy (IPTp) with sulphadoxine pyrimethamine (SP) was the first chemopreventive strategy to be recommended by WHO and this intervention has subsequently been deployed widely with reductions in maternal anaemia, low birth weight and neonatal deaths. IPTp was followed by development of a chemopreventive strategy for infants, intermittent preventive treatment in infants (IPTi). This intervention has been not been deployed widely, in part because of a shift in the peak burden of malaria to older children, an epidemiological change that supported the development of intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in children (IPTc) now called seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC) because this intervention is most suitable for areas where the transmission of malaria is limited to a few months of the year. A further shift in the burden of malaria to school-age children has led to some innovative studies of how chemopreventive measures can be used effectively in children in this age group. Mass drug administration (MDA) fell into disrepute because of the inappropriate way in which it was used in past decades but this form of chemoprevention has also had a renaissance, with recognition that this intervention can be useful in certain, well defined situations.

Lessons learnt on how best to use antimalarial drugs in malaria endemic situations and future challenges to this approach to malaria control are discussed in this presentation.

Friday 20th April

When Will We Have a Licensed Malaria Vaccine?

Adrian V. S. Hill
Director of the Jenner Institute at Oxford

Efforts to develop a malaria vaccine were first reported at the start of the 20th Century but 110 years later no vaccine is very close to licensure and none will be licensed for general use in Africa this decade. I will consider some of the challenges of malaria vaccine development that have slowed down progress for all candidate vaccines.

In particular, planned licensure of RTS,S/AS01 – often called the “leading vaccine candidate” – has now been delayed considerably so that other vaccines may be licensed for widespread use before it. These include an improved virus-like particle based on the circumsporozoite protein, called R21, which shows high level efficacy in controlled human malaria infection trials. Also, efforts continue to develop a range of whole parasite vaccines but these face additional challenges.

An increasingly attractive and feasible approach is to combine subunit vaccines targeting diverse stages of the parasite’s life-cycle, and also subunits targeting specifically P. falciparum and P. vivax, into a multi-component vaccine with higher or broader efficacy. I will review progress on one such approach from Oxford University where five such potential vaccine components are in clinical development. It seems most likely that a single-stage single-component vaccine will reach licensure in the early- to mid- 2020s and then other subunit components be licensed, singly or in combinations, to help reduce both the malaria disease burden and malaria transmission.
Challenges and Perspective in Ending Malaria: Drug Resistance

Christopher Plowe, MD, MPH, FASTMH
Director, Duke Global Health Institute Duke University, Durham, NC USA

The emergence and spread of drug resistant malaria has been a durable and vexing impediment to malaria control and elimination. The global dissemination of chloroquine-resistant falciparum malaria caused countless deaths and braked the momentum of the first eradication campaign. The ensuing rapid rise of antifolate resistance contributed to a sense of fatalism about malaria in the late 20th century. Combination with partner drugs initially protected the artemisinins from resistance, but multi-drug resistance now compromises the efficacy of artemisinin-based combinations (ACTs).

Drug resistance research highlights in the last 20 years include identifying the genetic determinants of resistance to chloroquine, antifolates, artemisinins, and several ACT partner drugs. The time from initial appearance of resistance to identifying resistance markers has shortened from decades for chloroquine, to a few years for artemisinins, to having candidate markers in hand for new drugs before they are even deployed. This progress is attributable in part to technological advances in genome sequencing and genetic and in vitro manipulation of malaria parasites. Better and earlier integration of these basic sciences with field epidemiology has also accelerated the identification and validation of resistance markers. Genomic epidemiology studies showing that artemisinin resistance was both spreading transnationally and emerging independently in multiple locations contributed to the decision to launch an aggressive malaria elimination campaign in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region. Mathematical modeling of resistance and of interventions aiming to mitigate resistance has also influenced malaria drug treatment and prevention policies.

For maximum impact, drug resistance research must continue to cross barriers between basic and applied sciences and between the cultures of research and program implementation and policymaking. Timely translation of research results into effective and scalable tools for surveillance, new drugs with durable efficacy, and actionable evidence to inform policies, calls for interdisciplinary research that integrates not just genomics and epidemiology but vector biology, health economics, social, environmental, and political sciences, and health care inequalities and health systems research. Potential outputs include optimized strategies for: surveillance and response systems for emerging and spreading resistance; targeted mass drug administration and screen-and-treatment interventions to eliminate foci of resistance; rational formulation of new resistance-resistant drug combinations; deployment of multiple first line therapies with countervailing resistance profiles; and drug rotation.
Moderators
Dr. Dyann Wirth, PhD

Richard Pearson Strong Professor of Infectious Diseases, Chair, Department of Immunology and Infectious Diseases, Senior Associate Member, Broad Institute, Director, Defeating Malaria: From the Genes to the Globe, Harvard University, Faculty Director, Harvard Integrated Life Sciences Ph.D. Programs

Professor Dyann Wirth is a major leader in the area of malaria research. Her work provided new insight into how the malaria parasite has evolved, specifically in the areas of population biology, drug resistance and antigenicity. The Wirth laboratory blends the scientific communities of the Harvard School of Public Health, the Broad Institute, and collaborators from around the globe to create a unique malaria research and training network that brings together scientists with expertise in molecular biology, genetics, genomics, population genetics, chemistry, cell biology, epidemiology, computational biology, and biostatistics with leading clinicians in infectious diseases and pathology. Leveraging the genomic tools of the human genomic project, the group has applied state of the art technologies and novel approaches to better understand the fundamental biology of the malaria parasite and mechanisms of drug resistance. Professor Wirth's research activities are made possible through collaborative research partnerships with investigators, universities, and clinical centers in Africa, in particular Senegal, Asia, and South America.

Professor Wirth is a current fellow and past president of the American Society of Tropical Medicine & Hygiene and a Joseph Augustine LePrince Medal recipient; a past board member of the Burroughs-Wellcome Fund and Marine Biological Laboratory; a member of the National Academy of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences; and a Fellow of the American Academy of Microbiology.

She currently serves on the WHO Malaria Policy Advisory Committee.

Professor Wirth plays a major role in malaria education and leadership training. With colleagues from IS Global and Swiss TPH, she developed the Science of Eradication Leadership course and recently led the development of a HarvardX online course, MalariaX. Both of these efforts bring the range of expertises from the Genes to the Globe together in one course.
Prof Awa Marie Coll Seck
Ministry of State to the President of Senegal Former Minister of Health and social Welfare of the Republic of Senegal

Before being nominated Minister of State to the President of Senegal, Awa Marie Coll-Seck has served as Minister of Health and Welfare from 2012 to 2017 and Minister of Health and Prevention from 2001 to 2003.

At International level, she was Executive Director of the Roll Back Malaria Partnership (RMB) from 2004-2011 and served as Director of the UNAIDS Department of policy, strategy and research and finally Country and Regional Support from 1996-2001.

Specialist of infectious diseases and bacteriology-virology, MD, PhD, she was leading the Department of infectious diseases at University Cheikh Anta Diop of Dakar-Senegal, before starting her international career.

Dr Coll-Seck is on the Board of Directors of the Global Fund, Roll Back Malaria, on the Scientific Council of University Cheick Zaid (Morocco) and the High-Level Steering Group for Every woman, every Child, Clinton Health Initiative, Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovation (CEPI).

She has been serving on the Lancet Commission on the Future of Health in Africa and the Guttmacher-Lancet Commission on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR).

She has been awarded numerous honours, including the Knight of the Order of Merit of Senegal, Burkina Faso, France and of The Gambia; and Palmes académiques, Order of Merit and Légion d’honneur of France. She has been awarded « Best Minister of the world » in Dubai in 2017. She is an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences and Technologies of Senegal and the French Academy of pharmacy. She is the author of more than 150 scientific publication including malaria.

She is married and mother of 4 and grandmother.
Dr Lucien Manga
WHO Representative in Mali

Dr Manga joined the World Health Organization in 1997 as the Head of the Vector Biology and Control Unit at the Regional Office for Africa. He spearheaded the development of Integrated Vector Management and its endorsement at the global level as the main strategic approach to vector control. He initiated and led the establishment of the African Network on Vector Resistance to Insecticide (ANVR), which continues to support capacity building for vector control and in monitoring trends in insecticide resistance throughout Africa.

Between 2005 and 2013, Dr Manga served as the Programme Coordinator for the Protection of the Human Environment at the WHO Regional Office for Africa. In that capacity, he coordinated the Inter-Ministerial Conferences on Health and Environment which resulted in WHO member states adopting and implementing the Libreville Declaration on Health and Environment in Africa. Dr Manga further championed the development of The Framework for Public Health Adaptation to Climate Change, including the establishment of the Climate and Health Consortium for Africa (Clim-HEALTH Africa). This consortium supports capacity building and development of early warning and early response systems for the sound management of health impacts of Climate Change.

Between 2013 and 2015, Dr Manga was the Coordinator for Outbreaks and Disasters Management at the WHO Regional Office for Africa. He coordinated the regional response to humanitarian crises in Central African Republic and South Sudan and was deployed at the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response.

Originally from Cameroon, Dr Manga gained his Doctorate in medical entomology from the University of Yaoundé, Cameroon (1992) and a PhD in Medical Parasitology from the University of Montpellier I, France (1999). Before joining WHO, Dr Manga was a lecturer at the University of Yaoundé and a researcher in the area of malaria at the OCEAC. He authored several publications in scientific journals as well as a book on Climate change, health and development in Africa.
Kevin Marsh qualified in medicine at the University of Liverpool in 1978 and after undertaking specialist training as a physician began his research career at the Medical Research Council Unit in the Gambia working on the immunology of malaria. From 1985-89 he was at the Institute of Molecular Medicine in Oxford and in 1989 established with colleagues a series of research projects on the clinical epidemiology and immunology of malaria at Kilifi on the Kenyan coast. These have developed into a major international programme, which he directed for 25 years, involving around 800 staff working across a number of countries in east Africa.

Kevin Marsh has a broad interest in clinical, epidemiological and immunological aspects of malaria and has authored or coauthored over 450 publications on different aspects of malaria. He has a particular interest in developing and strengthening research capacity and scientific leadership in Africa.

Kevin Marsh is Senior Advisor at the African Academy of Sciences in Nairobi, Kenya, and also professor of tropical medicine at the University of Oxford. He is chair of the WHO Malaria Policy Advisory Committee (MPAC) and a member of a number of international advisory committees relating to malaria and to global health research. A fellow of the Academy of Medical Sciences and the African Academy of Sciences, he was awarded the Prince Mahidol prize for medicine in 2010 and the Al Sumait prize for health in 2016.
Panelist
Dr Kesete Admasu
CEO, RBM Partnership To End Malaria

Dr Kesete served as Minister of Health of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia from 2012 to 2016. Dr Kesete has dedicated his career to public service and scientific research focused on major public health problems in Ethiopia and has received numerous national and international awards.

A medical doctor by training with a Masters degree in public health, Dr Kesete has served in a number of clinical and public health positions. He has worked as a public private partnership team leader, the CEO of a tertiary hospital and the Director General of health promotion and disease prevention before assuming his current position as CEO of the RBM Partnership To End Malaria.

Prof Marcel Tanner
PhD in medical biology from the University of Basel and a MPH from the University of London

Marcel Tanner obtained a PhD in medical biology from the University of Basel and a MPH from the University of London. He was Director of the Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute from 1997 to 2015 and chair of Epidemiology and Medical Parasitology at the University of Basel and at the Federal Institute of Technology. He is President of the Swiss Academy of Sciences. Since 1977, his research ranges from basic research on the cell biology and immunology on malaria, schistosomiasis, trypanosomiasis and filariasis to epidemiological and public health research on risk assessment, vulnerability, health impact and district health planning.

His research, teaching and health planning expertise are based on substantial long term experience from working in rural and urban areas in Africa (mainly Tanzania, Chad, Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire) and Asia (China, Thailand, Laos). Besides research the capacity building and North-South partnership was a main interest as reflected in the development of the Ifakara Health Institute in Tanzania. He has published extensively in the many fields (>600 original papers). He also acted and acts as advisor on communicable diseases research and control, health systems strengthening and capacity building in various national and international agencies/bodies and in boards/committees.
Mrs Joy Phumaphi
Executive Secretary of the African Leaders Malaria Alliance

Joy Phumaphi is the Executive Secretary of the African Leaders Malaria Alliance. She served as a member of the UNSG’s High-Level Panel on the Global Response to Health Crises and the Chair of the Global Leaders Council for Reproductive Health, as well as serving as co-Chair of the Independent Expert Review Group for Every Woman Every Child, reporting annually to the UNSG on developing country-level progress on Women’s and Children’s health.

She served as Member of Parliament in Botswana, holding portfolio responsibility in the cabinet, first for Lands and Housing (1995-1999), and then for Health (1999-2003). She later joined the WHO as Assistant Director General for Family and Community Health (2003-2007). She has served as Vice President for Human Development at the World Bank (2007-2009).

Joy has served on a number of commissions and expert groups and sits on the Board of several international non-profit organizations working on global health.

Prof Tore Godal
International public health specialist

Dr. Tore Godal is an international public health specialist, currently working as a special advisor on global health at the Ministry of Foreign affairs, Norway. He has facilitated the establishment of a research program for global health in Norway (Globvac,2006) and global partnerships relating to maternal and child health such as the UN Every Woman Every Child initiative (2010) and the Global Financing Facility at the World Bank (2014).

As the founding executive secretary of GAVI (1999-2004), Dr. Godal was instrumental in the design and development of this alliance on which also The Global Fund was modelled. Previously, Dr. Godal was instrumental in the initiation (1973-74) of the UNDP/World Bank/WHO Special Program for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases, leading the program's pilot project and flaghip effort, Immunology of Leprosy.

As a director of TDR (1986-1998), Dr Godal organized a number of large scale trials, including on insecticide treated mosquito nets which showed that African children was saved from dying from malaria if sleeping under a net. Before retiring from WHO, Dr. Godal launched the Roll Back Malaria project (1998). A medical doctor and trained immunologist, Dr. Godal has contributed a great deal to the understanding of mechanisms of immunity to mycobacteria, the pathogenesis of autoimmune disease, and the clinical and sub-clinical manifestations of leprosy.

His research in cancer at the Norwegian Cancer Hospital (1974-1986) led to the development of immunological tools against cancer, including monoclonal antibodies, which laid the foundation for modern immunotherapy in Norway. Most recently, Dr. Godal contributed to the initiation and financing of the promising Ebola vaccine trial in Guinea and subsequently to the establishment of CEPI.

Dr Godal has over 300 publications in peer reviewed journals.
Dr Matshido Moeti from Botswana is the first woman WHO Regional Director for Africa. She is leading health transformation in the African Region through a Transformation Agenda which is building a responsive, effective and results-driven regional secretariat that is advancing efforts towards universal health coverage and accelerating progress toward global development goals, while tackling emerging threats. Strong partnerships will underpin every aspect of the Regional Office’s work during her tenure.

Dr Moeti is a public health veteran, with more than 35 years of national and international experience. She joined the WHO Regional Office for Africa in 1999 and has held several senior positions in the Organization, including Deputy Regional Director, Assistant Regional Director, Director of Noncommunicable Diseases, WHO Representative to Malawi, and Coordinator of the Inter-Country Support Team for Eastern and Southern Africa.

At the height of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, Dr. Moeti led WHO’s “3 by 5” Initiative in the African Region, an initiative that helped establish systems for the provision of antiretroviral therapy in countries and resulted in a significant increase in the number of HIV-positive individuals accessing antiretroviral drugs.

Under her leadership as Regional Director, in 2016 the Regional Committee for Africa adopted the Framework for Implementing the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030 in the African Region.

Prior to joining WHO, Dr. Moeti worked with UNAIDS as the Team Leader of the Africa and Middle East Desk in Geneva, with UNICEF as a Regional Advisor, and with Botswana’s Ministry of Health in various capacities.

Dr Moeti qualified in medicine (M.B., B.S) and public health (MSc in Community Health for Developing Countries) at the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine, University of London in 1978 and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in 1987, respectively.
Dr Charles Wondji

Head of the LSTM research Unit at the Centre for Research in Infectious Diseases (CRID)

Charles Wondji is a Wellcome Trust Senior Research Fellow and Reader in Vector Biology at the Liverpool School of Tropical medicine. He is currently the head of the LSTM research Unit at the Centre for Research in Infectious Diseases (CRID) in Cameroon.

He uses genetic and genomic tools to help control mosquito vectors of diseases such as malaria, dengue, Zika and lymphatic filariasis. To help manage resistance to insecticides in mosquitoes, Charles research aims at understanding the molecular and genetic basis of insecticide resistance by detecting molecular resistance markers using genomic tools and designing suitable molecular assays to track resistance in field populations.

He is also defining patterns of gene flow and selective sweeps in vector populations to predict the evolution and spread of resistance. Using a field experimental hut station in Africa (Cameroon), he is assessing the impact of insecticide resistance on the effectiveness of vector control tools such as bed nets and indoor residual spraying. He is also establishing the entomological risk of arbovirus outbreaks in Africa to help elaborate robust responses to future outbreaks. He is sponsor of several fellows (Wellcome Trust, DELTA, PIIVEC) across Africa as part of his goal of contributing to capacity building. He is member of the WHO pre-qualification team of vector control products.

Prof Jude Bigoga

PhD in Biochemistry

Prof Jude Bigoga holds a PhD in Biochemistry (with thesis in medical entomology and parasitology) in 2004 from the University of Buea. He underwent additional training in biology of disease vectors at Colorado state University, USA, and Malaria Entomology (including functional genomics) at the South African Institute of Medical Research as WHO/ TDR fellow. He later joined the teaching core of the Department of Biochemistry, University of Yaounde I 2005, where is currently Associate Professor of Molecular parasitology/ medical entomology. In 2010 he was TDR Career Development Fellow in support of TDR’s Disease and Thematic Reference Groups.

Prof Bigoga is founder and head of the Molecular Parasitology and Disease Vector Research Laboratory, Biotechnology Center, University of Yaounde I, and head of the National Reference Unit for Vector control that provides technical support to the National Malaria control program.

Prof Bigoga’s research focuses on the development of knowledge and tools for the control of vector borne diseases with particular emphasis on malaria where he looks at transmission dynamics, insecticide resistance and clinical trials.

Prof Bigoga is a member of the African Network on Vector Resistance (ANVR), Climate and health in Africa (ClimHealth Africa), vice president of Pan African Mosquito Control Association (PAMCA)- Cameroon and regular consultant with WHO and NMCP.
Prof Rajendra Maharaj holds a PhD in Entomology from the University of KwaZulu-Natal as well as a Masters in Infectious Diseases from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. He is an extraordinary professor in the School of Health Systems and Public Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Pretoria as well as a member of the University of Pretoria Institute for Sustainable Malaria Control.

He also serves as an Associate Professor at the School of Biological and Conservation Sciences at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. Prof Maharaj has extensive experience working in all areas of malaria research and control. His expertise and knowledge encompasses research and control of both the malaria parasite and mosquito vector, vector biology and integrated vector management.

Prof Maharaj’s research interests focus on public health, malaria control and infectious disease control. With over 25 years’ experience in malaria research and control his main area of research is innovative technologies for the control of malaria vectors. He is currently the Director of the Office of Malaria Research at the South African Medical Research Council and his priorities are to identify gaps in the malaria landscape and to fund appropriate projects that would help to cover these gaps.

Prof Maharaj serves on various national and international committees and is a member of the Boards of the Elimination 8 and of the Lubombo Spatial Development Initiative 2 (LSDI2). Prof Maharaj has attended and participated in national, regional and international conferences. His work has been disseminated through scholarly articles and publications in peer-reviewed manuscripts. Prof Maharaj supervises doctoral, masters and honours students at the University of KwaZulu-Natal and the University of Pretoria.
Dr. Hoffman is the founder, chief executive and scientific officer of Sanaria Inc., a company dedicated to developing a whole sporozoite (PfSPZ) malaria vaccine to halt transmission and eliminate malaria, and chairman Protein Potential LLC, a company focused on developing vaccines for shigellosis, enterotoxigenic E. coli diarrhea, and typhoid fever. From 1980-1984 he was chief of clinical investigation at NAMRU-2 in Jakarta, Indonesia. From 1987-2001 he was malaria program director, Naval Medical Research Center, where his team were leaders in subunit malaria vaccine development and sequencing the Plasmodium falciparum genome and published the first studies in the world showing DNA vaccines elicited killer T cells in humans.

In 2001 he joined Celera Genomics as Sr. VP biologics and created a program to 1) utilize genomics and proteomics to produce biopharmaceuticals, initiating the field of personalized (precision) medicine, and 2) sequence the genome of the mosquito, Anopheles gambiae. He has held several professorships, chairs or serves on multiple advisory boards, is past president of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, authored > 425 scientific publications, and has numerous patents. He is the most highly cited author in the world for scientific papers on malaria published between 1995 and 2005, was listed as the third most influential person in the world vaccine industry in 2015 when he received the Vaccine Industry Excellence Award for Best Biotech CEO.

He received his BA from the University of Pennsylvania, MD from Cornell, and Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene from London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and did residency training at UC San Diego. He was elected to membership in the National Academy of Medicine in 2004, and received the Distinguished Alumni Award from Weill Cornell Medical College in 2016.
Prof Adrian Hill
Director of the Jenner Institute at Oxford

Adrian V.S. Hill is Director of the Jenner Institute at Oxford. He trained in medicine at Trinity College, Dublin and Oxford and was awarded a DPhil for population genetic studies of the thalassaemias in 1986 before further clinical training in infectious diseases. His research group at the Wellcome Trust Centre for Human Genetics in Oxford identified variants in genes that affect resistance to malaria, tuberculosis, sepsis and other infectious diseases. These findings have informed vaccine development helping his group to design and develop leading new vaccines for malaria. These are currently in clinical trials in the UK and at numerous outstanding units in Africa.

In 2005 he was appointed founding Director of the Jenner Institute at Oxford, an initiative aimed at accelerating public sector vaccine development for a range of infectious diseases, and partnered with the Pirbright Institute on veterinary vaccine development. The Jenner Institute is now the largest academic vaccine centre in Europe with clinical-stage new vaccine programmes against ten diseases. The largest of these is malaria in which over twenty new vaccines have entered clinical trials targeting all four stages of the parasite’s life cycle and both P. falciparum and P. vivax. He has published over 550 research papers with over 55,000 citations. He is a Fellow of the UK Academy of Medical Sciences and the Royal College of Physicians, and both a Wellcome Trust and UK NIHR Senior Investigator.

Dr Ashley Birket
Director of PATH’s Malaria Vaccine Initiative (MVI)

Ashley Birkett is the Director of PATH’s Malaria Vaccine Initiative (MVI) and the Global Head of the malaria disease area within PATH’s Center for Vaccine Innovation and Access (CVIA). He joined PATH in 2008 as MVI’s director of research and development.

PATH’s CVIA brings together expertise across every stage of vaccine research, development, and introduction to make lifesaving vaccines globally available to women, children, and communities, particularly in low resource settings. CVIA’s portfolio currently includes more than two dozen vaccine projects to protect against 17 diseases. Ashley oversees the development and implementation of CVIA’s malaria vaccine development strategy, including programmatic, administrative, and financial management aspects, to develop new models and explore new pathways that will accelerate the development of malaria vaccines. Ashley plays an integral leadership role in guiding the work of more than 40 professionals involved in projects in PATH’s malaria vaccine portfolio, including the provision of technical assistance to the World Health Organization for the Malaria Vaccine Implementation Programme.

Ashley has more than 20 years of vaccine development experience, initially with biotechnology companies, where he successfully advanced novel influenza and malaria vaccine candidates from research through first-in-human clinical studies. Ashley earned a PhD in biochemistry and molecular biophysics from Virginia Commonwealth University; he has a BSc (Honors) in applied biological sciences from the University of the West of England in the United Kingdom.
Dr Tom Kariuki
PhD, Director, Alliance for Accelerating Excellence in Science in Africa (AESA)

Dr Thomas Kariuki is Director of the Alliance for Accelerating Excellence in Science in Africa, an initiative launched in 2015 by the African Academy of Sciences and the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) agency. An internationally recognised leader in immunology, Dr Kariuki leads AESA’s efforts to accelerate world-class research, foster innovation, and promote scientific leadership on the continent. He oversees a number of diverse programmes focused on funding the research, development and commercialisation of novel, high-impact solutions and is cultivating strategic partnerships with academic institutions, governments and industry globally to build the momentum needed to transform Africa’s future through science-led, knowledge-based economies.

Prior to his appointment at AESA, Dr Kariuki served as Director of the Institute of Primate Research / National Museums of Kenya, a biomedical and conservation biology organisation. He has published widely on aspects of vaccines and diagnostics development for schistosomiasis (Bilharzia), malaria and co-infections and on policy issues related to biomedical research and funding and is a recipient of several international grants and awards.

Dr Isabella Ochola Oyier

Following the completion of her PhD at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine in Prof Steve Ward’s lab, Lynette Isabella Oyier joined the KEMRI-Wellcome Trust Research Programme (KWTRP) in 2006 as a post-doctoral researcher. She worked under Profs. David Conway (LSHTM) and Kevin Marsh, to study natural selection in Plasmodium falciparum merozoite antigens at the MRC, The Gambia and KWTRP. She later received a re-entry grant from the Malaria Capacity Development Consortium (MCDC), to work on the temporal genetic variation in merozoite antigens. In addition, she supervised a Wellcome Trust funded MSc fellow in collaboration with Dr Colin Sutherland (LSHTM) to examine the temporal genetic variation in known drug resistance markers. She was appointed Visiting Lecturer to the Centre for Biotechnology and Bioinformatics (CEBIB), University of Nairobi, in 2011.

Here, she developed a molecular biology lab, taught on the molecular biology and advanced molecular genetics MSc courses and supervised MSc students. She received a MCDC initiative award to examine the genetic diversity of P. falciparum erythrocyte receptors and conducted part of the project at CEBIB. While at CEBIB, using funding from the MCDC, she established a career development group to improve the learning environment through mentoring, postgraduate supervision and personal development planning activities and developing a modern lecture room, an online CEBIB Postgraduate handbook and an online documentation system. She is currently a Wellcome Trust Intermediate fellow, conducting her research in collaboration with Dr Julian Rayner (Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute) to develop a novel strategy for understanding the functional impact of variation in P. falciparum merozoite vaccine candidates. She supervises MSc and PhD students and has a continued interest in antimalarial resistance and in asymptomatic malaria infections.
Prof Brian Greenwood
Faculty of Infectious and Tropical Diseases, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, UK

After qualifying in medicine at Cambridge University, Brian Greenwood spent 15 years working in Nigeria, first at University College Hospital, Ibadan and then at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria where he helped to start a new medical school and where he developed his research interests in malaria and meningitis. In 1980, he moved to The Gambia where he spent the next 15 years as director of the UK’s Medical Research Council Laboratories, focusing his research on the prevention of the major infectious diseases prevalent in West African children including malaria, pneumonia and meningitis.

In 1996, he moved to the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine where he has maintained his research on the prevention of malaria, meningococcal and pneumococcal infections in Africa, including trials that led to the development of Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention, and he is currently supporting a trial of the use RTS,S/AS01 as a seasonal malaria vaccine, continuing his 20 year involvement in the development and evaluation of this vaccine. He is also supporting an evaluation of an Ebola vaccine in Sierra Leone.

From 2000 – 2008, he coordinated the Gates Malaria Partnership, a programme of malaria research and capacity development in several countries in Africa and, from 2008 – 2017, he coordinated a successor malaria research capacity development initiative, the Malaria Capacity Development Consortium (MCDC). MCDC has been followed by a new research capacity development programme (MARCAD) led by the University of Dakar, Senegal which he supports.

Prof John Reeder
Director of TDR

Professor John Reeder is Director of TDR, the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases, at the World Health Organization in Geneva. He was previously Director of the Centre for Population Health and Head of the Office of International Health Research at the Burnet Institute, Melbourne and an NH&MRC Principal Research Fellow. Prior to this he was Director of the Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research for several years, where he worked on translating scientific findings into policy for improved health across research programmes in mosquito-borne diseases, respiratory disease, sexual health, disease surveillance, infectious diseases and therapies, and operational/implementation research.

John began his career in medical microbiology laboratories in the United Kingdom and then moved to health training as a development volunteer in the Highlands of PNG, later working with the renowned malaria research team at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute in Melbourne. He maintains research interests in malaria and other agents of global health significance, such as tuberculosis, NTDs and HIV. He has published over 160 scientific papers that span basic laboratory research to large community-based field studies.
Prof Wilfred Mbacham
Titular Prof of Public Health Biotechnology

Wilfred Mbacham is a Titular Prof of Public Health Biotechnology. His scientific career started off in Zoology in the undergraduate level in 1980 and he went on to obtain a Doctorat de Spécialité in Molecular Parasitology from the University of Yaoundé I (1989) and a Doctor of Science Degree in Tropical Public Health from Harvard (1997). He researches at the Biotechnology Center (BTC), of the University of Yaoundé I, on the pharmacogenomics in response to drugs, the molecular diversity and epidemiology of drug resistance in Malaria, HIV & Tuberculosis. He also researches on the development of bio-reagents with the discovery of a thermostable peroxidase. His latest focus is on the Inflammation interaction between Communicable and Non Communicable diseases.

He has served in leadership positions in many national and international programs. He is the Executive Director of the Multilateral Initiative on Malaria that promotes fundamental research on Malaria but also organises a the Pan-African conference every 4 years. For 10 years, he also coordinated the APALP (Assises Pan Africaines de Lutte contre le Paludisme) that brought together 35 National Malaria Control Program Managers from Anglophone, Lusophone and Francophone Africa, to discuss and exchange strategies for success in rolling out various anti-malarial interventions.

He is the current coordinator of the graduate program unit in Life Sciences and the Biology of organisms at the University of Yaoundé I. He was elected chair of the Program Management Committee of the International Atomic Energy Agency-AFRA program of 41 African member states since Nov 2015. He has supervised more than 65 Masters and 15 MD level students, 15 PhD. He has some 125 publications including book chapters, books, manuals and scientific articles in peer reviewed journals. He is a fellow of the Cameroon Academy of Sciences and of the African Academy of Sciences. He has won numerous awards, the latest being the, World Academy of Science Regional Prize for promoting excellence in science and Technology and popularizing the public understanding of Science and Technology for 2017. He is married and father of 4 children.
Detailed Program
Abstract Panels

1. Panel: Malaria elimination challenges

Monday 15th, April, 09:45 - 10:45

Moderator: Prof Dyann Wirth, Chair

Discussants:
- Dr. Kesetebirhan Admasu
- Dr. Bruno Moonen
- Prof Marcel Tanner
- Prof Ogobara Doumbo

This panel will address the challenges facing malaria elimination with a focus on the situation in Africa. The discussion will include an analysis of current elimination efforts citing two or three specific examples – this will include a look at successes and challenges. Specific issues include the impact of insecticide resistance in vector populations and the adequacy of current surveillance data. We will also address the use of new tools that are becoming available in the near future including highly sensitive diagnostics, molecular diagnostics and the RTS,S vaccine. A final and critical topic will be the gaps in training and education for eradication and novel approaches to addressing these issues in particular through online learning and mentored training modalities.

Symposium Session

S01

Durability of Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets in Tanzania: Methodology Innovation and Operational Research

Tente A: 11:15 - 13:00

Chairs: Aissatou Toure and Alioune Dieye

Speaker 1: Sarah J Moore, Use of the semi-field Ifakara Ambient Chamber Test (I-ACT) in LLIN durability studies. , Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel, Switzerland

Speaker 2: Dennis J Massue, Impact of hole size, location, insecticide and mosquito resistance on the protective efficacy of LLINs., Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel, Switzerland

Speaker 3: Zawadi D. Mageni, The consequences of changing population access on net use patterns and physical degradation of nets after 22 months of ownership., Ifakara Health Institute, Mikocheni, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania

Speaker 4: Lena M. Lorenz, LLIN durability in Tanzania: Functional survival and bio-efficacy of three LLIN brands over three years., Department of Disease Control, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), Keppel Street, London, UK.

Speaker 5: Jo Lines, Improving LLIN performance: What is needed for technological development of LLIN durability and effective management of insecticide resistance?, Department of Disease Control, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), Keppel Street, London, UK.

Purpose and Objective: The purpose of this symposium is to provide a holistic view of the different aspects that can affect the protective efficacy of LLINs against malaria. Data on durability, access and use of LLINs in Sub-Saharan Africa, with Tanzania as a case study, will be presented. Speakers will describe final results from the ABCDR project (2013-2016), a three-year large-scale durability field study in Tanzania. The symposium will also present new methodologies for measuring LLIN bio-efficacy against mosquitoes in semi-field conditions.

S02

The potential of dihydroartemisinin-piperaquine (DP) for intermittent preventive therapy (IPTp) to prevent malaria in pregnancy: results from recent trials in Africa

Tente B: 11:15 - 13:00

Chairs: Prof Feiko Ter Kuile and Dr Mwayi Madanitsa

Speaker 1: Feiko ter Kuile , Prof, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicines , Pembroke Place Liverpool L3 5QA UK

Speaker 2: Abel Kakuru , Dr, London school of hygiene and tropical medicine

Speaker 3: Dr Matthew Chico , Dr, LSHTM, London
Speaker 4: Dr Julie Gutman, Dr, Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Speaker 5: Ms. Silke Fernandes, LSHTM

Purpose and Objective: Malaria in pregnancy can have devastating consequences for mothers and their unborn/newborn children. The World Health Organization recommends a three-pronged approach to reduce the burden of malaria infection during pregnancy in areas of stable malaria transmission, including the provision of intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy with sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (IPTp-SP). However, there is evidence of high SP resistance in malaria endemic areas, particularly in East Africa, with evidence of quintuple mutations threatening the efficacy of the intervention. DP is a potential replacement for use in IPTp. This symposium will review the efficacy, safety, tolerability, and cost-effectiveness of DP in pregnancy.

S04

New findings on submicroscopic Plasmodium falciparum and Plasmodium vivax infections.

Oval Room: 14:30 - 16:15

Chair: Lucy Okell, Hannah Slater and Andre Lin Ouedraogo

Speaker 1: Prof Chris Drakeley, New findings from the Assessment of the Infectious Reservoir of Malaria (AFIRM) study, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, UK

Speaker 2: Dr Fitsum Tadesse, Human-to-mosquito transmission by submicroscopic P. vivax and P. falciparum infections in Ethiopia, Institute of Biotechnology, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia

Speaker 3: Dr Leanne Robinson, The density, temporal dynamics and infectiousness of submicroscopic P. vivax infections, Walter & Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, Melbourne, Australia

Speaker 4: Dr Hannah Slater, The density, temporal dynamics and infectiousness of submicroscopic P. falciparum infections, Imperial College London, United Kingdom

Speaker 5: Charles Whittaker, The effect of transmission intensity on the proportion of submicroscopic infections: a reassessment across low transmission areas, Imperial College London, UK

Purpose and Objective: Increasing quantities of molecular data confirm the widespread presence of low density parasitaemia in endemic settings below the threshold of standard microscopy or RDT detection. However, further quantification is needed to show whether such submicroscopic infections make an important contribution to transmission and if so, what sensitivity of diagnostic is needed to detect them. This symposium will present new data on this topic: (a) new estimates of the infectiousness of submicroscopic cases (b) parasite densities in the submicroscopic range in different locations with implications for diagnostics (c) dynamics of submicroscopic infection over time and (d) gametocytaemia in submicroscopic infections.

S03

Understanding, detecting and interrupting malaria transmission to achieve elimination: conceptual approaches and strategic initiatives from the Institute Pasteur International Network

Auditorium: 09:30 - 10:45

Chair: Aissatou Toure and Alioune Dieye

Speaker 1: Ivo Mueller, Prof, Malaria: Parasites and Host Unit Institut Pasteur in Paris, 25-28 Rue du Dr Roux 75724 Paris Cedex 15

Speaker 2: Didier Menard, Dr, Biology of Host-Parasite interactions Unit Malaria Translational Research Group Department of Parasites and Insect Vectors Institut Pasteur in Paris, 25-28 Rue du Dr Roux 75724 Paris Cedex 15

Speaker 3: Sebastien Boyer, Dr, Medical Entomology Platform, Institut Pasteur du Cambodge, 5 Preah Monivong Blvd (93), Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Speaker 4: Ines Wigan-womas, Dr, Unité d’Immunologie des Maladies Infectieuses Institut Pasteur de Madagascar, BP 1274, Ambatofotsikely 101 Antananarivo, Madagascar

Speaker 5: Makhtar Niang, Dr, Immunology Unit, Institut Pasteur de Daka, 36 Avenue Pasteur, BP 220 Dakar, Sénégal

Purpose and Objective: The symposium aims to highlight the Institute Pasteur International Network (IPIN) Malaria Initiatives that leverages the unique strengths and capacities of the IPIN to address key research challenges and to develop a global research strategy for malaria elimination. The general objective entails three specific
axes: a focus on antimalarial and insecticide resistance, a focus on the development of tools/strategies to measure and control transmission, and a focus on Plasmodium vivax because this species has specific issues that require dedicated efforts. Speakers will provide their different perspectives, from the big-picture view of strategic planning for elimination, to an up-close look at the different challenges and opportunities in approaching elimination.

**S05**

**Benefiting from the diversity of field parasites in Africa to better guide the discovery and development of next generation antimalarials.**

**PC Room: 14:30 - 16:15**

**Chairs:** Dr Didier Leroy, PhD and Dr Salim Mohammed Khamis ABDULLA, MD, PhD, MSc

**Speaker 1:** Dr Nebie Issa OUEDRAOGO, Msc, PhD, Challenge of getting P. falciparum isolates for drug discovery in malaria endemic setting of Burkina Faso, Centre National de Recherche et de Formation sur le Paludisme, BP 2208 Ouagadougou 01, Burkina Faso

**Speaker 2:** Dr Maximillian Mpina, Impact of field isolates in evaluating antimalarial drug efficacy to support malaria elimination campaign, Ifakara Health Institute, P.O.Box 74, Bagamoyo, Tanzania

**Speaker 3:** Dr Silue KIGBAFORI, Ex-vivo susceptibility testing of clinical Plasmodium falciparum isolates from Côte d’Ivoire: a CSRS-MMV collaboration, Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques en Côte d’Ivoire (CSRS), BP 1303 Abidjan 03, Côte d’Ivoire

**Speaker 4:** Dr Colin Sutherland, What does African artemisinin resistance look like? An exploration of in vitro and in vivo studies, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Department of Immunology and Infection, London, WC1E 7HT, United Kingdom

**Speaker 5:** Dr Patrick Tumwebaze, Ex vivo sensitivity of Ugandan P. falciparum isolates to the MMV drugs in development pipeline, Infectious Diseases Research Collaboration, Tororo, Uganda

**Purpose and Objective:** This symposium will give the most up to date view on the use of field parasites isolated from African patients to assess sensitivity to new preclinal antimalarial candidates in development. MMV represents over half of the global R&D antimalarial compound portfolio. The current challenge in discovery is to predict the efficacy of new compounds on the wide diversity of parasites in the field. The current activity review of in various African and European clinics will be shared with the audience with a view to generating stimulating discussions on how to further improve an early selection of the most promising candidates.

**S06**

**Testing Malaria Vaccines in Pregnant Women**

**Room 205: 14:30 - 16:15**

**Chairs:** Professor Ogobara Doumbo and Dr. Sara Healy

**Speaker 1:** Prof Ogobara Doumbo, MD, PhD, Introduction to symposium: why pregnant women must be included in all malaria vaccine studies, MRTC/USTTB, USTTB Bamako; BP 1805, Point G; Bamako, Mali

**Speaker 2:** Dr. Flor M. Munoz, Lessons learned from current maternal vaccinations and promising experimental maternal vaccines, Baylor College of Medicine, Texas Children’s Hospital, Feigin Tower, 1102 Bates St, Suite 1150, Houston, Texas 77030, USA

**Speaker 3:** Dr. Michal Fried, Placental malaria overview and evolution of standard of care and current limitations, LMIV/NIAID/NIH, 12735 Twinbrook Pkwy, MSC 8130, Rockville, MD 20892-8130, United States

**Speaker 4:** Dr. Nicola Viebig, Update on progress from the two phase 1 placental malaria vaccine studies and future plans, European Vaccine Initiative, UniversitätsKlinikum Heidelberg, Vossstrasse 2, Geb. 4040; 69115 Heidelberg; Germany

**Speaker 5:** Dr. Jeffrey Roberts, Regulatory considerations in the clinical development of malaria vaccines indicated for use during pregnancy, Division of Vaccines and Related Product Applications, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave, Silver Spring, MD 20993

**Purpose and Objective:** Pregnant women and children bear the greatest burden of malaria morbidity and mortality, and are the greatest beneficiaries of improved control. Despite progress, malaria remains an enormous public health problem, with an estimated 730,000 malaria-related
deaths in 2015. The primary tools for malaria control existing antimalarial drugs and anti-vector agents address the burden in part, but applying these is cumbersome, and resistance is increasing. Even in areas where the tools retain their efficacy and are applied reasonably well, the malaria burden in pregnant women remains stubbornly high. No malaria vaccine has ever been tested in pregnant women. However, several vaccine candidates currently in the clinic are likely or may be considered for testing in pregnant women in the near future. The rationale for testing these products during pregnancy will be to demonstrate safety for those that will be used for mass administration malaria elimination campaigns, to demonstrate safety and efficacy of those that prevent placental malaria, or both. This symposium will describe the development of maternal vaccines against other pathogens, review the impact of current malaria interventions for pregnant women, report the results from early testing of placental malaria vaccines, and explore the regulatory pathway for approval of a malaria vaccine for pregnant women.

**S07**

**Why eliminating malaria will require an integrated approach.**

Room 202: 14:30 - 16:15

Chair 1: Stefan Swartling Peterson, Associate Director, Chief of Health, UNICEF, UNICEF, 3 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA

Chair 2: Kesete Admasu, CEO, RBM Partnership to End Malaria, 8 Chemin de Blandonnet, Geneva, Switzerland

Chair 3: Patrick Kachur, Chief, Malaria Branch, Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia, USA

Chair 4: Emily White Johansson, Affiliated Researcher, Uppsala University in the Department of Women’s and Children’s Health, International Maternal and Child Health Unit

Chair 5: Phyllis Awor, Affiliated Researcher, Makerere University

**Purpose and Objective:** To present the benefits, challenges & necessity of an integrated approach to fever management on the road to malaria elimination. With malaria incidence declining & less fevers due to malaria infection, a new paradigm is needed to ensure febrile children are appropriately managed as frontline providers are under increasing pressure to dispense unnecessary antimalarial or antibiotic treatment to RDT-negative cases. New thinking is needed around approaches to improve accuracy in diagnosis & treatment of febrile illness, including addressing current challenges such as poor quality care, irrational use of antibiotics, rising anti-microbial resistance and vertical supply & delivery systems. Recent analyses confirm that reducing child mortality is more cost effective through interventions focusing on the poorest/most vulnerable communities who are also those most affected by malaria & other illnesses. With increasing focus on universal health care, an integrated agenda that strengthens rational antimicrobial prescribing practices by training those providing care at community, health facility & in the private sector stands to improve the quality of care for the febrile child, particularly in malaria elimination contexts. The objective of this symposium is to engender a dialogue around the need for multisectoral investments into an integrated approach for management of febrile child to continue progress towards malaria elimination.

**S08**

**Digital health system strengthening approaches for improved malaria case management, surveillance, and response.**

Tente A: 14:30 - 16:15

Chair 1: Arantxa Roca-Felttrer, Head of Monitoring and Evaluation, Malaria Consortium, Rua Joseph Ki-Zerbo 191, PO Box 5655, Coop, Maputo, Mozambique

Chair 2: Karin Kallander, Senior Research Advisor, Malaria Consortium, UK, and Associate Professor at Karolinska Institutet, Sweden., Malaria Consortium, Malaria Consortium, Development House, 56–64 Leonard Street, London, United Kingdom, EC2A 4LT.

Chair 3: Francisco Saute, Deputy Director for Science and Director of the Malaria Elimination Initiative, Centro de Investigacao em Saude de Manhica (CISM), Rua 12,
Speaker 4: Arnaud Le Menach, Director, Analytics and Surveillance, Global Malaria, Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI), 383 Dorchester Avenue, Boston, MA, USA

Speaker 5:

Purpose and Objective: The goal of this symposium is to explore and discuss the successes and constraints of implementing digital health system strengthening approaches for malaria case management, surveillance, and response. The symposium will highlight the experiences of implementers in Mozambique as a case study to generate wider discussion regarding best practices for using digital health system strengthening approaches for improved malaria case management, surveillance, and elimination globally.

S09

Next generation IRS: expanding the use of 3rd generation IRS products as part of the intervention toolbox for malaria control and elimination.

Tente B: 14:30 - 16:15

Chairs: Jason Richardson

Speaker 1: David McGuire, NI, IVCC, Pembroke Place Liverpool United Kingdom

Speaker 2: Francisco Saute, PhD, CISM, Rua 12, Cambeve, Vila de Manhiça, Maputo, Mozambique

Speaker 3: Hilary Ranson, PhD, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Vector Biology, Pembroke Place Liverpool, United Kingdom

Speaker 4: Elizabeth Chizema, PhD, National Malaria Elimination Centre, Chainama Hospital College Grounds, Lusaka, Zambia

Speaker 5:

Purpose and Objective: The speakers in this symposium will: outline the Next Generation IRS market shaping intervention to accelerate access to new IRS tools; discuss the role of the various project partners (Unitaid, IVCC, USAID, Abt, Global Fund and insecticide manufacturers); summarize the project’s impact to date on IRS coverage and the improved affordability of Actellic 300 CS; present interim evidence of cost-effectiveness of IRS; and discuss strategies to best manage the new IRS products to simultaneously maximize the reliability of future product demand across Africa while also minimizing the risk of resistance development through pre-emptive, sub-national rotation of multiple IRS products.

S10

Primaquine for P. falciparum elimination: progresses and challenges.

Auditorium: 16:45 - 18:30

Chairs: Prof Jean Louis Ndiaye

Speaker 1: Allassane Dicko, Dr, University of Bamako, University of Bamako, Mali

Speaker 2: Alfred B Tiono, Centre National de Recherche et de Formation sur le Paludisme, Ouagadougou, Burkina-Faso

Speaker 3: Milijaona Randrianarivelosia, Institute Pasteur, Madagascar

Speaker 4: Jean-Pierre Collaveri, pharmaceutical development expert, France.

Speaker 5:

Purpose and Objective: To present the latest results available from studies designed to investigate the optimal use of low-dose primaquine for P. falciparum elimination in a variety of settings.

S11

Using digital tools to strengthen the malaria supply chain.

Room 205: 16:45 - 18:30

Chairs: Solomon Assefa and Dejan Zurovac

Speaker 1: Solomon Assefa, Doctorate, IBM Research, Catholic University Campus Nairobi Kenya

Speaker 2:

Speaker 3:

Speaker 4:

Speaker 5:

Purpose and Objective: Availability of medicines depends on several factors. One of these factors is a fully functional
and working supply chain to assure that the necessary, usable, quality malaria products are available at all levels. Digital tools are increasingly in focus to support supply chain processes. From tablets registering patient/disease numbers, mobile phones to submit stock data, to drones delivering medicines to remote health centers. The purpose of the panel is to share experiences and to determine whether digital tools are just expensive gadgets or whether they are a worthwhile investment with the potential to enhance health outcomes in resource-constrained environments.

S12

Detection of sub-microscopic malaria infections using new point-of-care diagnostic tests.

Tente B: 14:30 - 16:15

Chairs: Xavier Ding

Speaker 1: Babacar Faye, Prof, Cheik Anta Diop University, Dakar Senegal

Speaker 2: Quique Bassat, Barcelona Institute for Global Health, Spain

Speaker 3: Kigbafori D. Silué, Félix-Houphouët-Boigny University and Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques en Côte d’Ivoire, Abidjan, Cote d’Ivoire

Speaker 4: Michelle Hsiang, University of California San Francisco, School of Medicine and University of Texas, Southwestern, Dallas, United States

Speaker 5:

Purpose and Objective: The purpose of this Symposium is to provide an opportunity to present and discuss new point-of-care diagnostic tools for the detection of sub-microscopic malaria infections in various epidemiological settings in sub-Saharan Africa. We will present a number of case studies to illustrate and discuss the technical and practical challenges associated with the use of innovative diagnostic tests for screen-and-treat interventions.
ADHERENCE TO FOCUSED TREATMENT FOR MALARIA ELIMINATION IN THE GAMBIA

By: Fatou Jaiteh
Co-Author(s): Umberto Dalessandro, Joseph Okebe, Julie Balen, Jane Achan, Yoriko Masunaga, Koen Peeters Grietens, Joan Muela Ribera

Bridging the gap between end users and researchers/innovations for malaria control lessons from Target Malaria, Uganda project

By: Elinor Wanyama Chemonges
Co-Author(s): Jonathan Kayondo

Current malaria clinical trials activity on the African Continent with special reference to the Pan African Clinical Trials Register

By: Elizabeth Pienaar
Co-Author(s): Dudzile Ndwandwe, Lindi Mathebula, Vittoria Lutje, Tamara Kredo

Evaluating the effectiveness and feasibility of reactive focal mass drug administration vs. reactive case detection, with and without reactive vector control, as a community level intervention in response to confirmed, passively identified malaria cases in Zambezi region, Namibia

By: Henry Ntuku
Co-Author(s): Adam Bennett, Kathryn Roberts, Davis Mumbengegwi, Cara Smith Gueye, Immo Kleinschmidt, Stark Katokele, Ronnie Bock, Oliver Medzihradsky, Hugh Sturrock, Mi-Suk Kang Dufour, Lisa Prach, Jenny Smith, Brooke Whittemore, Bryan Greenhouse, Patrick McCreesh, Michelle Hsiang, Petrina Uusiku, Roly Gosling

THE MANAGEMENT OF MALARIA IN RURAL HEALTH FACILITIES IN BURKINA FASO: HEALTH WORKERS PERCEPTIONS AND PRACTICES

By: Traore Adama
Co-Author(s): Hilary Ranson, Lea Pare Toe, Caroline Jones, Toe Patrice

Post-market surveillance of diagnostics: Detection and response to defective malaria RDTs in the field

By: Nora Zwingerman
Co-Author(s): Santiago Ferro, Orode Doherty, Patrick Orode, Kayla Seadon

Low test positivity of Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Tests in a low transmission setting in Southern Zambia: Implications for efficient use

By: Japhet Matoba
Co-Author(s): Philip E. Thuma, Mukuma Lubinda, Kelly Searle, Caison Sing’anga, Jennifer Stevenson, Tamaki Kobayashi, Harry Hamapumbu

Evaluating the impact of malaria rapid diagnostic tests on health outcomes: Study design and fidelity considerations

By: Eleanor Ochodo
Co-Author(s): Sue Mallett, Mark Nicol, Patrick Bossuyt, Jon Deeks, Samuel Schumacher, Frank Cobelens, Taryn Young, Christian Nsanzabana, Selvan Naidoo

Defeating Malaria through Pharmaceutical Systems Strengthening

By: Melissa Thumm
Co-Author(s): Seydou Doumbia

Antenatal clinic surveillance for malaria accurately reflects community malaria infection prevalence in
a high transmission setting in western Kenya

By: Aaron Samuels

Co-Author(s): Oliver Towett, Phelix Jangu, Simon Kariuki, Brian Seda, Duncan Earle, Rick Steketee, Isabella Nyang’au, Meghna Desai, Oscar Odunga, Abdi Mohamed, Titus Kwambai, Laurence Slutsker, Allen Hightower, Feiko ter Kuile, Samwel Onditi

It’s not just about the count! Factors contributing to variances in Malaria Cases and Drug consumption in Zimbabwe (Preliminary Findings): Health worker perceptions and practices

By: Ekpenyong Ekanem

Co-Author(s): Joseph Mberikunashe, Patrick Chinyamuchiko, Arthur P. Sanyanga, Busisani Dube, Anthony Chisada

Epidemiology 1 (Presentation 49-56)

Oval room: 16:45-18:30

Chair: Prof. Kwadwo Koram

Co chair: Dr Adama Tall

Malaria prevalence metrics in low- and middle-income countries: an assessment of precision in nationally-representative surveys

By: Victor Alegana

Co-Author(s):

Model-based interpretation of local changes in transmission patterns in Thies, Senegal through genetic surveillance: 2006 - 2016

By: Edward A. Wenger

Co-Author(s): Dyann Wirth, Rachel Daniels, Sarah Volkman, Daouda Ndiaye

Modeling the impact of Plasmodium falciparum sexual stage immunity on the composition and dynamics of the human infectious reservoir for malaria in natural settings

By: Andre Lin Ouedraogo

Co-Author(s): Robert Sauerwein, Will Roeffen, Philip A. Eckhoff, Edward A. Wenger, Adrian Luty

Modelling Plasmodium vivax transmission in genetically structured populations: case studies of G6PD deficiency in Papua New Guinea and Duffy negativity in Senegal

By: Michael T White

Co-Author(s): Ivo Mueller

Modelling target product profiles for a childhood Malaria vaccine

By: Alexandra Hogan

Co-Author(s):

Defining minimal profiles of new Malaria interventions for elimination: a modelling study

By: Melissa Penny

Co-Author(s): Katya Galactionova, Guojing Yang, Flavia Camponovo

Stratification of Malaria transmission dynamics and optimal intervention packages in Southern Province, Zambia

By: Joshua Suresh

Co-Author(s): Caitlin Bever, Jaline Gerardin, John M Miller, Busiku Hamainza, Edward Wenger

Understanding the effectiveness of reactive case detection through mathematical modeling of three settings in southern Zambia

By: Jaline Gerardin

Co-Author(s):

Diagnosis and reagents 1 (Presentation 17-24)

PC Meeting: 11:15-13:00

Chair: Pr Daouda Ndiaye

Co chair: Innocent ali

Evaluation of the performance of SD-Bioline» (HRP2-Based) Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Test against
Microscopy and Polymerase Chain Reaction among under-five febrile children in Southwest Nigeria

By: Catherine O Falade
Co-Author(s): Prudence Hamade, James Ssekitooleko, Adebola Orimadegun, Ayodele S. Jegede, Olusola Ojurongbe, Hannah Dada-Adegbola, Olusegun Ademowo, Daniel Chandramohan, Ebenezer Baba, Ikeoluwapo Ajayi, Obaro Michael, Joseph Badejo, Jayne Webster

The deployment of a mobile suitcase laboratory based on recombinase polymerase amplification technique for rapid diagnosis of Malaria

By: Olusegun Ademowo
Co-Author(s): Elijah Gyinloye, Ahmed Abd El Wahed, Claus-Peter Czerny, Soren Hansen, Susanne Boehlken-Flascher, Solomon Bakarey

Pitting-based prediction of post-artesunate delayed hemolysis by measuring the Plasmodium falciparum Histidin-Rich Protein-2 in whole blood of artesunate-treated malaria patients

By: Papa Alioune Ndour
Co-Author(s):

Performance of an ultra-sensitive rapid diagnostic test for Plasmodium falciparum Malaria in the low transmission setting of Zambezi Region, Namibia

By: Lisa Prach
Co-Author(s): Bryan Greenhouse, Munyaradzi Tambo, Davis Mumbengegwi, Petrina Usiku, Smita Das, Leah Schrubbe, Michelle Hsiang, Sofonias Tessema, Sophie Allauzen, Roly Gosling, Gonzalo Domingo, Lindsey Wu

Experiences of using LAMP for Malaria diagnosis in Zanzibar, a preelimination area

By: Berit Aydin-Schmidt
Co-Author(s):

Delivering an offline virtual microscope-based malaria microscopy in-service training course to improve performance in malaria diagnosis

By: Jane Carter
Co-Author(s): Earl Long, Vikas Agrawal, Matthew Horning, Travis Ostbye, Christine Bachman, Josephine Namboze, Stephen Johnston, David Ocheng, Christine Bachman, David Isaboke, Anderson Chinorumba, Adam Askew, Dionicia Gamboa, Rachel Achilla, Bernard Kikechi, Peter Mwatha, Ken Lilley

Clinical usefulness of highly sensitive methods (HS-mRDT and HS-qPCR) for the diagnosis of malaria in febrile children in endemic areas

By: Blaise Genton
Co-Author(s): Frank Kagoro, Josephine Samaka, Valerie D’Acremont, Iveth Gonzalez, Natalie Hofman, Kristina Keitel, Ingrid Felger

Improving capacities of Medical Laboratory Scientists towards reliable Malaria diagnosis in Ghana, 2017

By: Alexander Asamoah
Co-Author(s): Akosua Gyasi-Darkwa, KEZIAH MALM, Ashia Abukari, Nana Yaw Peprah, Constance Bart-Plange, Patricia Bentil, Hamatu Harruna

Immunology 1 [Presentation 57-64]

PC Meeting: 16:45-18:30
Chair: Prof Ayola ADEGNIKA
Co chair: Dr Faith Osier

A novel serological marker of exposure to Plasmodium falciparum gametocytes identified by molecular screening of high risk populations in Cameroon

By: Sylvie Kemleu
Co-Author(s): Lawrence Ayong, Emmanuel Elanga, Carole Eboumbou, Estelle Geraldine Essangui Same

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RATIO OF INTERLEUKIN-10(INT-L10) AND TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR (TNF) WITH with Plasmodium falciparum density in children
**Self-reactive immunoglobulin G contribute to asymptomatic Plasmodium falciparum malaria in Ivory Coast**

By: David Koffi
Co-Author(s): Joseph Djaman, landry tiacoh, fabien herbert, Nicolas Tchitchek, Offianan Andre Toure, Sylviane Pied

**Marked variations in Pro-inflammatory and Regulatory cytokines and chemokines among children with cerebral malaria and bacterial meningitis in Zambia**

By: James Chipeta
Co-Author(s): Mable Mwale-Mutengo, Agnes Mtaja, Daniel Mwimbe, Monique Stins

**Cytokine Profiles of Individuals Single and Co-infected with Plasmodium falciparum, Blood Filariae, Soil-Transmitted Helminths and Intestinal Protozoa in Gabon**

By: Reine Moutongo
Co-Author(s):

**Cytokine and regulatory responses after immunization with GMZ2 in semi immunes adults and their association with plasmablasts frequency**

By: Ayola Adegnika
Co-Author(s): Odilon Patere Nouatin, Benjamin Mordmueller

**B cell population dynamics during a 1-year follow-up of patients experiencing Malaria for the first time or following repeated exposure**

By: Christopher Sundling
Co-Author(s):

**Efficacy and Resistance to Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapy (ACT) in Treatment of Uncomplicated Malaria in Kombewa, Western Kenya**

By: Geoffrey Oyugi
Co-Author(s): Daniel Ochiel, John Waitumbi, Walter Jura

**Integrated vector management 1 (Presentation 33–40)**

**Screening and field performance of powder-formulated insecticides on eave tube inserts against pyrethroid resistant Anopheles gambiae**

By: Welbeck Achille Oumbouke
Co-Author(s): Eleanore D. Sternberg, Matthew B. Thomas, Raphael N’Guessan, Innocent Z Tia, Alphansine Koffi, Remco A. Suer, Antoine M.G. Barreaux

**Malaria vector species composition and entomological indices following several years of indoor residual spraying in regions bordering Lake Victoria, Tanzania**

By: Alphaxard Manjurano
Co-Author(s):

**Baseline entomological data related to Malaria vector dynamics and insecticide susceptibility of Anopheles gambiae s.l. in preparation for Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) in Burkina Faso**

By: Aristide HEIN
Co-Author(s):


By: Christelle Gogue
Co-Author(s): Yemane Yihdego, Richard Stekette, Kenzie Tynuv, Jason Richardson, Anthony Ofosu, Andrew Saibu, Molly Robertson, Wahjib Mohamed, Joe Wagman

WHOPES Phase I evaluation of Interceptor G2LN (a pyrethroid and chlorfenapyr mixture net) against susceptible and resistant strains of Anopheles gambiae s.l.
By: Corine Ngufor
Co-Author(s):

Indoor Residual Spraying: past, present and &.does it have a future?
By: John Lucas
Co-Author(s): John Invest

Transgenic Metarhizium pingshaense synergistically ameliorates pyrethroid-resistance in wild-caught, Malaria-vector mosquitoes
By: Etienne Bilgo
Co-Author(s):

Evaluating the potential effects of Eave Tubes on mosquito entry, blood feeding and mortality
By: Antoine M.G. Barreaux
Co-Author(s): Innocent Z Tia, Welbeck Achille Oumbouke, Alphonsine Koffi, Raphael N’Guessan, Matthew B. Thomas

Phytomedicines 1 (Presentation 73-80)
ROOM 201: 14:30-16:15
Chair: Dr Merlin Willcox
Co chair: Pr Makhtar Seck

Acacia ataxacantha and its Compounds as Possible Antimalarial agents in New Drug Discovery: Future Perspectives.
By: Abdou Madjid Olatounde AMOUSSA
Co-Author(s):

Antimalarial herbal remedy inactive against Plasmodium sp: real threat from a public health perspective in Madagascar
By: Elisabeth Ravaoarisoa
Co-Author(s): Eleanore D. Sternberg, Matthew B. Thomas, Raphael N’Guess

Antiplasmodial activity and cytotoxicity of methanol leaf extracts of Dacryodes edulis, Ficus capensis and Funtumia elastica
By: Ehimwenma Omorlege
Co-Author(s): Osarhieme Okugbo, Francis Irabor, Osamudiamen Ebohon

Effect of standardized Anti-malarial Herbal tea (Malatreat) on Plasmodium berghei infection in mice
By: Salome Eyaete
Co-Author(s):

EFFICACY AND TOLERANCE OF SAVE, AN HERBAL REMEDY IN THE TREATMENT OF MALARIA
By: Maminata Traore
Co-Author(s):

Guinean medicinal plants: in vitro and in vivo validation of antimalarial effect and impact on immune modulation
By: Aissata Camara
Co-Author(s): Aliou Mamadou BALDE, Agnes Aubouy, Mohamed Sahar Traore, Bernard PIPY, Agnes COSTE, Alpha Oumar BALDE, Mamadou Aliou BALDE

POTENTIALIZING AND ANTIoxidIZING POWER OF TWO EXTRACTS OF PLANTS WITH HIGH ANTIPLASMODIAL ACTIVITY
By: TANO KONAN DOMINIQUE
Co-Author(s):

Prophylactic and Curative Antiplasmodial Capabilities of Nauclea latifolia, Morinda lucida, Lawsonia inermis, Chromolaena odorata, Tithonia
RIVERS STATE, SOUTH-SOUTH NIGERIA.
By: Helen Onoja
Co-Author(s): Austin Abah, Florence Nduka

Malaria in pregnancy is associated with Non-Malaria fever during the first three months of life in a Beninese infant population
By: Gino Agbota
Co-Author(s):

Monitoring malaria at the antenatal clinic: modelling the relationship between the prevalence of infection in pregnant women and clinical incidence in children under 5 in a humanitarian setting
By: Joel Hellewell
Co-Author(s):

Matched placental and peripheral blood parasites are genetically homologous at the var2csa ID1-DBL2X locus by deep sequencing
By: Andreea Waltmann
Co-Author(s):

Parasites and System biology 1 (Presentation 41-48)

ROOM 201: 16:45-18:30

Chair: Prof Lars Hviid
Co chair: Ayodele Babalola

Service provision assessment for Malaria at antenatal clinics in 13 regions of Tanzania
By: Pili Kimanga
Co-Author(s): Susan Rumisha, Frank Chacky, Loveness Uriq, Rogath Kishimba, Ahmed Abade

Antenatal Care Attendance, Intermittent Preventive Treatment and occurrence of Malaria parasite infection at parturition in Abeokuta, Nigeria.
By: Ayodele Babalola
Co-Author(s): Eniola Fabusoro, Olufunmilayo Idowu, Sammy Sam-Wobo

Submicroscopic Plasmodium falciparum malaria and low birth weight in an area of unstable malaria transmission in Central Sudan
By: Elhassan Mohamed Elhassan
Co-Author(s):

Antibody responses against VAR2CSA in pregnant and non-pregnant Colombian individuals
By: Mary Lopez-Perez
Co-Author(s): Socrates Herrera, Myriam Arevalo-Herrera, Lars Hviid

COMPLIANCE GAPS IN INTERMITTENT PREVENTIVE TREATMENT AND EFFECT ON MATERNAL AND NEONATAL MALARIA IN TWO HEALTH FACILITIES IN
Polymorphisms in Plasmodium falciparum Apical membrane Antigen 1 (PfAMA1) and Reticulocyte-binding protein homolog-5 (PfRH5): implication for Malaria vaccine in Nigeria.

By: Ajibaye Olusola
Co-Author(s):

Temporal changes in Plasmodium falciparum reticulocyte binding protein homolog 2b (Pfrh2b) in Senegal and The Gambia

By: Cyrille Kouligueul DIEDHIOU
Co-Author(s): Ambroise Ahouidi, Daouda Ndiaye, Amy K Bei, Papa Mze Nasserdine, Alfred Ngwa, Souleymane Mboup, Rahama Moussa, Ngor Faye

Malaria local antibodies prevalence in children under 10 years in a Sudanian area of Senegal in 2010 and 2013

By: Fode Diop
Co-Author(s):

Host genetic polymorphisms and asymptomatic malaria in Southern Ghana

By: Paulina Safoa Otu
Co-Author(s):

Combating anemia with iron supplementation may inevitably cause a transient increase in malaria risk

By: Morgan Goheen
Co-Author(s):

Investigating the Malaria invadome using high-throughput protein tagging and imaging

By: Theo Sanderson
Co-Author(s): Ellen Bushell, Oliver Billker, Frank Schwach, Burcu Anar, Julian Rayner, Gareth Girling, Rachael Coyle

Pharmacology 1 (Presentation 81-88)

ROOM 202: 16:45-18:30

Chair: Prof Stephane Duparc
Co chair: Jose Francis

Sero-epidemiological school-based malaria survey to assess the effectiveness of malaria control programs in the Central Highlands of Madagascar

By: Ines VIGAN-WOMAS
Co-Author(s):

Pharmacokinetics of amodiaquine and its active metabolite, desethylamodiaquine in Ghanaian patients with uncomplicated falciparum malaria treated with fixed-dose artesunate-amodiaquine combination

By: Thomas Anyorigiya
Co-Author(s): Abraham Hodgson, Karen I. Barnes, Lesley Workman, Paolo Denti, Fred Binka, Elizabeth Allen, Sandra Castel, Seth Owusu-Agyei, Frank Atuguba, Lubbe Wiener

Parasite clearance and declines in artemether exposure over the course of artemether-lumefantrine treatment for Plasmodium falciparum malaria in Ugandan children

By: Richar Kajubi
Co-Author(s):

Influence of anti-retroviral treatment on lumefantrine exposure - a pooled population pharmacokinetic analysis.

By: Jose Francis
Co-Author(s): Lasse Vestergaard, Pauline Byakika-Kibwika, Richard Hoglund, Joel Tarning, Paolo Denti, Lubbe Wiener, Lesley Workman, Tamara Kredo, Karen I. Barnes

EVALUATION OF THE ABSOLUTE BIOAVAILABILITY OF OZ439 USING SIMULTANEOUS INTRAVENOUS [14C] OZ439 MICRODOSE/800 MG ORAL DOSING TO SUPPORT OZ439 FORMULATION OPTIMIZATION

By: MYRIAM EL GAALOUL
Co-Author(s):
Accumulation and safety related to day 7 concentration of desethylamodiaquine after repetitive treatment of malaria patients with artesunate-amodiaquine during two years in Mali

By: Mamadou M TEKETE
Co-Author(s): Bouran SIDIBE, Juergen BURHENNE, Oumar B TRAORE, Steffen BORRMANN, Sekou Toure, Bakary FOFANA, Walter E HAEFELI, Abdoulaye DJIMDE, Souleymane DAMA, Niawanlou DARA

Monitoring of immunity with serological tools using magnetic bead-based multiplex assay (MAGPIXE-Luminex) for malaria control measures evaluation in Senegalese and Ivorian communities

By: Marie Louise VARELA
Co-Author(s):

Surveillance 1 (Presentation 25-32)

ROOM 205: 11:15-13:00

Chair: Prof Abdisalan Noor
Co chair: Drissa Coulibaly

Strengthening Capacity through Malaria Surveillance, Monitoring, and Evaluation workshops

By: Ashley Garley
Co-Author(s):

Fine-scale spatial and temporal variation of clinical malaria incidence and associated factors in children in a high transmission setting: a prospective cohort study from rural Malawi

By: Alinune Kabaghe
Co-Author(s): Michael Chipeta, Martin Grobusch, Michele van Vugt, Robert McCann, Kamija Phiri

Every day they keep adding new tools but they don’t take any away: Producing indicators for intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in pregnancy (IPTp) indicators from routine data in Kenya

By: George Okello
Co-Author(s):

Evaluation of Malaria Epidemiological Surveillance System, South-West Region, Burkina Faso, 2011-2016

By: Pedwinde Hamadou SEDGO
Co-Author(s): Cheick Ibrahim Compaore, Simon Antara, Denis Yelbeogo, Sidzabda Christian Kompaore, Brice Bicaba, Bernard Sawadogo, Yacouba Savadogo, Abdoulaye Nitiema

EVALUATING THE MALARIA SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM IN NIGERIA: TRANSFORMING SURVEILLANCE INTO A CORE INTERVENTION TOWARDS ELIMINATION

By: Rebecca Goldstein
Co-Author(s): Deepa Pindolia, Rashmi Mallick, Remilekun Peregrino, Perpetua Uomoibhi, Bala Audu, Ibrahim Maikore, Festus Okoh, Omowunmi Omoniwa, Geoffrey Namara, Deepak Batra, Lynda Ozor, Remi Adeseun, Adamu Imam, Asebhor Ebhomenye

Determinants of the geographic distribution of malaria in Dakar, Senegal

By: Assane Niang Gadiaga
Co-Author(s): Robert W. Snow, Mouhamadou DIALLO, Catherine LINARD

Assessment of the South African malaria foci clearing programme one year post implementation

By: Natasha Morris
Co-Author(s): Devanand Moonasar, Rajendra Maharaj, Ednah Baloyi, Bridget Shandukani, Sipho Msimang, Jaishree Raman, Basil Brooke, Mary Ann Gerope, Eunice Misioni

Spatio-temporal pattern of Malaria in Bandiagara from 2009-2014

By: Drissa Coulibaly
Co-Author(s):

Pathogenesis and severe malaria 1 (Presentation 89-96)

TENTE A: 16:45-18:30
**Chair:** Prof Patrick Duffy  
**Co chair:** Pr Khady Ba Fall

Inhaled nitric oxide and cognition in severe malaria: a randomized trial  
By: Paul Bangirana  
Co-Authors: Michael Hawkes, Kevin Kain, Christopher Miller, Sophie Namasopo, Laura Hermann, Chandy John, Conrad Liles, Andrea Conroy, Robert Opoka

Serum and CSF values for BDNF in Zambian children with Cerebral Malaria  
By: Monique Stins  
Co-Author(s): Daniel Mwimbe, Agnes Mtaja, Evans Mulendele, James Chipeta

Significantly Higher Serum and Cerebral Spinal Fluid (CSF) levels of osteopontin in children with cerebral malaria compared to bacterial meningitis and encephalitis  
By: James Chipeta  
Co-Author(s): Agnes Mtaja, Mable Mwale-Mutengo, Evans Mulendele, Monique Stins, Daniel Mwimbe

Polymorphic variation in leukocyte-associated immunoglobulin-like receptors (LAIR1 and LAIR2) influences susceptibility to pediatric severe malarial anemia  
By: Fousseyni TOURE-NDOUO  
Co-Author(s):

Diversity of PfEMP1 sequences in beninese children suffering from cerebral malaria  
By: Claire Kamaliddin  
Co-Author(s):

Associations between genotype combinations of NF-B1 and NF-BIA promoter polymorphisms and childhood *P. falciparum* severe malarial anemia  
By: Elly O. Munde  
Co-Author(s): Collins Ouma, Prakash Kempaia, Angela Achieng, Douglas J. Perkins, Evans Raballah, Samuel B. Anyona, Caroline Ndege

Association between Interferon gamma (IFN-g) Haplotypes and Erythropoiesis and Gene Expression in a Pediatric Population in a Holoendemic Plasmodium falciparum Transmission Area  
By: Evans Raballah  
Co-Author(s): Collins Ouma, Douglas J. Perkins, Samuel B. Anyona, John M. Ong echa, Prakash Kempaia

**Poster Session**

**A001**
A new challenge in malaria elimination efforts: the increase of malaria among adults after the implementation of long lasting insecticide treated bed nets (LLINs) in Dielmo Senegal  
Amele nyedzie, wotodjo

**A002**
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Abstract Panels

2. Panel: Resource allocation and advocacy

Tuesday 16th April 09:45-10:45

Moderator: Honourable Minister of State, Prof Awa Marie Coll Seck

Discussants:
- Dr Matshidiso Moeti, WHO African Region Director;
- Mrs Joy Phumaphi, ALMA CEO;
- Dr Tore Godal, Special Adviser to the Prime Minister on Global Health, Norway;
- Dr Lutz Hegemann, Novartis CEO

The purpose of this panel discussion is to raise awareness about resource allocation and advocacy for decision makers and other stakeholders with a range of malaria experts, Civil Society and Private actor to improve the results and sustain the commitment to support malaria elimination of the era of the SDGs.

Rationale for topic discussion: For many years, the global response to malaria was considered one of the world’s great public health achievements. WHO reported time and again on the massive roll-out of effective disease-cutting tools, and on impressive reductions in cases and deaths. Malaria case incidence has fallen globally since 2010, the rate of decline has stalled and even reversed in some regions since 2014. Mortality rates have followed a similar pattern. But African Region continues to account for about 90% of malaria cases and deaths worldwide. Fifteen countries – all but one in sub-Saharan Africa – carry 80% of the global malaria burden.

Some of the issues preventing countries from moving towards elimination include, the risks of conflict in endemic areas, abnormal patterns of climate change, and emergence of parasite resistance to antimalarial drugs and mosquito resistance to insecticides and above all, the lack of sustainable and predictable national and international funding, the lack of funds for relevant research and innovation (WMR 2017). These last challenges will be developed during this panel discussion.

Symposium Session

S13

How to confirm absence of transmission in the last step towards elimination?

PC room: 9:00 – 10:45

Chairs: Yakou Dieye and Elizabeth Chizema (to be confirmed)

Speaker 1: Chris Drakeley, Professor, Infection & Immunity, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel St, Bloomsbury, London WC1E 7HT, UK

Speaker 2: Caterina Guinovart, Senior Advisor, Research and Implementation, PATH MACEPA and Barcelona Institute for Global Health, Rossello, 132, 7th floor 08036 Barcelona, Spain

Speaker 3: Asefaw Getachew, Senior Technical Advisor, PATH Malaria Control and Elimination Partnership in Africa (MACEPA), Getu Commercial Center, rear side Kirkos Sub-City, Kebele 01, H 999, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Speaker 4: Mulenga Mwenda, Laboratory Scientist, PATH Malaria Control and Elimination Partnership in Africa (MACEPA), Mikwala House, Stand 11059, off Brentwood Lane, Longacres, Lusaka, Zambia

Speaker 5: Gillian Stresman, Research Fellow, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel St, Bloomsbury, London WC1E 7HT, UK

Purpose and Objective: To discuss different approaches to confirm absence of malaria transmission and present results from studies that have used them in areas approaching elimination.

S14

Malaria in pregnancy programmes: challenges and priorities in antimalarial drug development for African pregnant women

Room 205: 9:00 – 10:45

Chairs: Prof. Feiko ter Kuile and Dr Montserrat Blazquez-Domingo

Speaker 1: Feiko O. ter Kuile, Professor, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine (LSTM), School of Tropical Medicine,
Speaker 2: Clara Menendez Santos, Professor, ISGlobal - Barcelona Institute for Global Health, Hospital Clinic of Barcelona-University of Barcelona Rossello, 132, 5-1, Barcelona, Spain, 08036

Speaker 3: Moses R. Kamya, Professor, Makerere University College of Health Sciences, Old Mulago Hill Road, New Mulago Hospital Complex PO Box 7072, Kampala, Uganda

Speaker 4: Esperanca Sevene, Professor, Centro de Investigacao em Saude de Manhica, CISM & Eduardo Mondlane University, Salvador Allende Ave, 702 R/c, Maputo257, Mozambique

Speaker 5:

Purpose and Objective: In Africa, it is estimated that approximately 30 million pregnant women are exposed to the Plasmodium parasite, which is responsible for 10,000 maternal deaths, 900,000 babies being born with low birth weight, and 100,000 infant deaths each year. Conducting malaria interventions in endemic countries are essential to deliver to the affected populations new and improved medicinal products that are safe, efficacious, affordable and accessible. There is an urgent need to develop alternative drugs for pregnancy-associated malaria, mainly in HIV-infected pregnant women, to effectively prevent and treat infection (especially in the first trimester of gestation) in low-income countries. Moreover, the systematic exclusion of pregnant women from clinical trials (by most product developers) coupled with the challenges (ethical, social, cultural) of conducting this research limits the development of new antimalarials. The current World Health Organization (WHO) policy recommends intermittent preventive treatment with sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine (IPTp-SP) in pregnancy. However, this policy though still highly cost-effective in most endemic African countries, is compromised by the risk of parasite resistance to SP and it is contraindicated in HIV-positive pregnant women receiving cotrimoxazole prophylaxis (CTXp), leaving the more vulnerable women the less protected. In view of this, WHO has recommended further research in IPTp during pregnancy. Maternal and child health remains a high priority research area in EDCTP and the Programme has a significant track record in malaria prevention and treatment studies involving pregnant women and their newborns. Recently, EDCTP awarded two multicentre studies to investigate the potential use of dihydroartemisinin piperinequine (DP) for the prevention of malaria in HIV-negative and HIV-infected pregnant women in areas where SP resistance is low (Gabon and Mozambique) to medium and high (Kenya, Tanzania and Malawi), by replacing SP by DP.

S15

Achievements in Capacity Building for IRS in Africa

Room 201: 9:00 - 10:45

Chairs: Allan Were

Speaker 1: Vera Connolly, Associate Director, EnCompass LLC, 1451 Rockville Pike Ste 600, Rockville

Speaker 2: Wilson Chauke, National Vector Control Officer, National Malaria Control Program, Zimbabwe, Ministry of Health, Harare, Zimbabwe

Speaker 3: Dr. Baltazar Candrinho, Program Manager National Malaria Control Program, Mozambique, Ministry of Health Mozambique, Ministry of Health, Maputo, Mozambique

Speaker 4: Dereje Dengela, Technical Director, The PMI AIRS Project, Abt Associates Inc., 4550 Montgomery Ave #800N, Bethesda, MD 20814

Speaker 5:

Purpose and Objective: To share the experiences, challenges, and successes of efforts to build the capacity of country level stakeholders to plan, implement, and monitor IRS programs and campaigns across various countries in Africa.

S16

Providing the LINKs to strengthen the use of data for malaria decision-making in sub-Saharan Africa

Tente A: 9:00 - 10:45

Chairs: Professor David Schellenberg

Speaker 1: Lauren Hashiguchi, MSPH, The data-to-impact pathway and programme activities of LINK – description of the data-to-impact pathway that forms the foundation of LINK’s approach. In parallel, she will detail the activities...
that LINK undertakes to achieve its

**Speaker 2:** Dr Benson Droti (MBchB, MPH, Dr PH), Role of Health Observatories in monitoring universal health coverage (UHC) and Sustainable development goals (SDGs) in the African Region The African Health Observatory has been operational since the beginning of 2011.

**Speaker 3:** Peter M Macharia, Temporal prediction of county level malaria prevalence in Kenya: A modified areal-level model was adopted for improved sub-national estimates of malaria suited for NMCPs. Comparisons with alternative approaches were carried out

**Speaker 4:** Dr Samuel Juana Smith, MD, MPH, FWACP, Country perspectives: Data for decision-making in Sierra Leone. Dr Smith will speak about the use of malaria data for decision-making. The focus will be on describing the use of data for planning the mass drug administration

**Speaker 5:**

**Purpose and Objective:** Accurate health information is the cornerstone of effective decision-making and the reliable assessment of disease burden. The design and funding of malaria control in Africa is at a critical juncture, requiring better targeting of limited resources to improve impact, sustain recent gains and preserve malaria control tools. The international donor community is constrained by the global financial crisis and ministries of health struggle to justify increased investment of national domestic funding for malaria control. Malaria control requires more and more granularity of public health information to address the heterogeneity of malaria risk within countries as well as to provide data to make decisions at sub-national levels. LINK as part of the Strengthening the use of data for decision-making project has been one vehicle to address these issues. LINK works with national malaria programmes and stakeholders to collate, synthesise, model and interpret data in 13 sub-Saharan African countries with a high burden.

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**S17**

**ACCESS-SMC: Scaling-up Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention in the Sahel: final results, lessons learned, and long-term outlook**

**Tente B: 9:00 - 10:45**

**Chairs:** Diego Moroso, Tibenderana James and Milligan Paul

**Speaker 1:** Paul Milligan, Dr, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

**Speaker 2:** Diego Moroso, Dr, Regional Project Director ACCESS-SMC, ACCESS-SMC

**Speaker 3:** Yacouba Savadogo, Dr Director of National Malaria Control Program (Burkina Faso), Burkina Faso

**Speaker 4:** Issaka Sagara, Prof, Malaria Research and Training Centre, Bamako (Mali), Mali

**Speaker 5:** Jean Louis Ndiaye, Prof, University Cheikh Anta Diop (UCAD), Dakar (Senegal), Dakar Senegal

**Purpose and Objective:** The ACCESS-SMC project aimed to catalyse scaling-up of seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC), a new approach to malaria control. Following successful completion of the project in February 2018, this symposium will share success stories and identify the key lessons to be learned about successful scaling-up of new interventions. The session will highlight challenges of implementation at scale, the importance of national ownership, the challenges of quality assurance, the methods for scientific monitoring of intervention delivery, efficacy, safety and public health impact, and the key findings from the project.

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**S18**

**At the Crossroad of Antimalarial Drug Resistance: Challenges and Solutions**

**Oval Room: 11:15 - 13:00**

**Chairs:** Prof. Arjen M. Dondorp and Prof. Wilfred Mbacham

**Speaker 1:** Wilfred Mbacham, Prof., Laboratory for Public Health Research Biotechnologies, The Biotechnology Centre, University of Yaounde, Yaounde, Cameroon, The Biotechnology Centre, University of Yaounde, Yaounde, Cameroon

**Speaker 2:** Dr. Stephen Duparc, Chief Medical Officer, Medicine for Malaria Venture (MMV)

**Speaker 3:** Dr. Rob van der Pluijm, MD, Mahidol Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Institute, Bangkok, Thailand

**Speaker 4:** Prof. Maciej F. Boni, PhD, Department of Biology, Pennsylvania State University, USA

**Speaker 5:**
**Purpose and Objective:** Artemisinin combination therapies (ACTs) are used worldwide as first-line treatment for Plasmodium falciparum malaria. ACTs have contributed substantially to reducing the global burden of malaria. However, emerging resistance to artemisinin and the ACT partner drugs now threaten these gains. Artemisinin resistance was first detected in South East Asia, and has spread in the region. Outstanding questions are whether or when resistant parasites will spread globally, or will emerge independently on the African continent. How can we avoid this scenario, and should we be prepared that the situation in Asia today can be the future of Africa? In certain countries in Southeast Asia, ACTs are now failing. New treatment strategies are needed using existing drugs, since new antimalarial drugs will likely not arrive in the market within the next years. The symposium will discuss the global extent of antimalarial drug resistance, in particular artemisinin and ACT partner drug resistance, and the promising pipeline of new antimalarial drugs. In addition, a new strategy using triple combinations of existing drugs will be discussed as a treatment for multidrug resistant malaria and as a potential approach to delay spread and emergence of drug resistance. Finally, the symposium will discuss the deployment of multiple first line treatments in the same area as a strategy to delay the emergence and spread of antimalarial drug resistance.

**S19**

**malERA Refresh: How can we innovate to accelerate to elimination?**

**PC room: 11:15 - 13:00**

**Chairs:** Regina Rabinovich and Pedro Alonso

**Speaker 1:** Abdoulaye Diabate, Developing new tools for communities, Institut de Recherche en Sciences de la Sante/Centre Muraz, Bobo-Dioulasso, Burkina Faso

**Speaker 2:** Fredros Okumu, Implementation science: testing solutions in the field, Ifakara Health Institute, Ifakara Health Institute, Tanzania

**Speaker 3:** Diana Measham, Investing in innovation to accelerate to elimination, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, BMGF, Seattle, USA

**Speaker 4:** Awa Coll Seck, Country programmes and research partnerships, Ministry of Health, Senegal, Ministry of Health, Senegal

**Speaker 5:** Pedro Alonso, Evidence-based policy making, WHO Global Malaria Programme, 20 Appia Avenue, Geneva, Switzerland

**Purpose and Objective:** The purpose of this Round Table is to hear perspectives from a range of malaria experts and the MIM audience on the innovation needed to reach the goals in the WHO Global Technical Strategy for malaria. The recent malERA Refresh update of the malaria elimination and eradication research and development agenda will provide the framework for this Round Table discussion at MIM.

**S20**

**Minimally invasive autopsies as a tool to determine malaria direct and indirect contribution as cause of death in endemic regions**

**Room 205: 11:15 - 13:00**

**Chairs:** Carla Carrilho

**Speaker 1:** Jaume Ordi, Minimally invasive autopsy methodology and results in all age groups, Hospital Clinic de Barcelona / Barcelona Institute for Global Health ISGlobal, Department of Anatomical Pathology Hospital Clinic de Barcelona, Villarroel 170, 5th floor

**Speaker 2:** Clara Menendez, Malaria and maternal mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa/Mozambique, Barcelona Institute for Global Health - ISGlobal, ISGlobal; Rossello 132, 5-1; Barcelona 08036; Spain

**Speaker 3:** Steve Kamiza, Definitive confirmation of cerebral sequestration of Malaria parasites by supraorbital postmortem brain sampling in Malawi, University of Malawi, College of Medicine, Pathology Department, Mahatma Gandhi Campus, Blantyre, Malawi

**Speaker 4:** Khatia Munguambe, Introducing the MIA concept in settings without previous experience of post-mortem examination, Manhica Health Research Centre - CISM, Manhica Health Research Centre; Rua 12, Cambeve, Vila de Manhica, CP 1929, Maputo, Mozambique

**Speaker 5:**

**Purpose and Objective:** The main objective of this symposium proposal is to review the utility of minimally
invasive post-mortem methodologies in developing countries, and its potential use for malaria diagnosis as a cause of death in all age groups.

S21

Gene drive for malaria control

Tente A: 11:15 - 13:00

Chairs: Maureen Coetzee

Speaker 1: Maureen Coetzee, Prof., University of the Witwatersrand, Imperial College London Rm W2.7, Kennedy Building Silwood Park Campus Ascot, Berks. UK SL5 7PY

Speaker 2: Nikolai Windbichler, Dr., Imperial College London

Speaker 3: Austin Burt, Prof, Imperial College London

Speaker 4: Thomas Kariuki, Dr., Alliance for Accelerating Excellence in Science in Africa, African Academy of Science

Speaker 5: Faith Osier, Prof, Chair of Bioscience, The KEMRI|Wellcome Trust Research Programme

Purpose and Objective: The objective of the session is to discuss the role that gene drive based technologies could play in eradicating malaria in Africa, as part of integrated malaria control strategies. The discussion will highlight the potential and challenges of such approaches, not only from a technical or scientific perspective but also in terms of acceptance and regulatory pathways.

S22

Pan African Mosquito Control Association Symposium: African Entomological Capacity Analysis

Tente B: 11:15 - 13:00

Chairs: MMs Emma Orefuwa, Dr Silas Majambere and Bart Knols

Speaker 1: Ms Emma Orefuwa, Dr, PAMCA, Mbaghati road,00100 Nairobi , Kenya

Speaker 2: Silas Majambere, Dr, IVCC, Pembroke Place, 003-Liverpool, UK

Speaker 3: Bart Knols, Dr, Malaria world, Kalkestraat 20, 6669CP Dodewaard The Netherlands

Speaker 4: Fredros Okumu, Dr, Ifakara Health Institute, Kiko Avenue, Plot 463 Mikocheni Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Speaker 5: Faith Osier, Prof, Chair of Bioscience, The KEMRI|Wellcome Trust Research Programme

Purpose and Objective: To present the findings and recommendations of the capacity assessment work carried out by PAMCA and discuss how to address the human resource gap- especially look at how do we train and retain personnel and strengthen institutional capacity across the continent.

S23

Responding to the emergence of multi-drug resistance: an update on the Novartis drug discovery and development pipeline

Auditorium: 14:30 - 16:15

Chairs:

Speaker 1: Bernhards Ogutu and Martin Grobusch

Speaker 2:

Speaker 3:

Speaker 4:

Speaker 5:

Purpose and Objective: The emergence of multi-drug resistance calls for the development of novel antimalarial treatments. A few years following the launch of Coartem, Novartis embarked on a drug discovery program in its Novartis Institute of Tropical Diseases. Currently, two successful drug candidates are in Phase 2 clinical development. The purpose of this symposium is to give an overview of the unmet medical need in malaria treatment, and to give an update on the ongoing clinical development program of two compounds: KAF156 and KAE609.

S24

The role of Multiple First Line Therapies in the drive to malaria elimination

Oval Room: 14:30 - 16:15

Chairs: Prof. Wilfred Mbacham and Prof Ogobara Doumbo

Speaker 1: Maciej F Boni , Associate Professor , Penn State University , Old Main, State College, PA 16801, USA

Speaker 2: Lucy Okell , Dr , Imperial College London Faculty
Purpose and Objective: The use of multiple first line therapies (MFT) refers to a drug policy in which more than one effective treatment for uncomplicated malaria is made available in both the public and the private sectors. In some schemas, patients and clinicians can choose which therapy to use; in others, several therapies are recommended concurrently as first-line treatment options and are prescribed to individual patients randomly. Mathematical modelling of the multi-year effect of MFT demonstrate its potential to delay emergence of resistance and treatment failure, and to slow resistance progression once it emerges. This symposium will recap these recent modelling results and examine the experience and challenges of MFT implementation at programme levels.

S26

Estimating malaria transmission through exposure in pregnancy: a promising sentinel surveillance approach

Room 205: 14:30 - 16:15

Chairs: Alfredo Mayor and Francine Ntoumi

Speaker 1: Ana Campillo, Performance of highly sensitive diagnostic tools in the detection of Plasmodium falciparum during pregnancy, Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics (FIND), FIND, Campus Biotech, Chemin des Mines 9, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland

Speaker 2: Alfredo Mayor, Pregnancy-specific serology to monitor malaria transmission in elimination contexts, Barcelona Institute for Global Health (ISGlobal), Carrer Rossello 149 - CEK building, 1st floor, E-08036 Barcelona, Spain

Speaker 3: Eusebio Macete, Malaria at first antenatal visit and at delivery among pregnant women in three sentinel sites in Southern Mozambique, Manhica Health Research Center (CISM), Rua 12, Manhica, Mozambique

Speaker 4: Patrick Walker, Using exposure to P. falciparum malaria in pregnancy to quantify transmission in the general population: insights from data and modelling, MRC Centre for Outbreak Analysis and Modelling, Imperial College London, Norfolk Place, London, W2

Speaker 5:

Purpose and Objective: Exposure of pregnant women to Plasmodium falciparum reflects patterns of transmission within the general population, making them a promising sentinel group to track malaria trends in the community. Routine malaria detection at first ANC visit can provide a stable, continuous, indicator of malaria transmission, but the relationship between observed prevalence at the ANC and transmission in the general population needs to be well defined, incorporating the unique

S25

Malaria elimination: Country-driven and country-owned

PC Room: 14:30 - 16:15

Chairs: Dr. Ebenezer Baba, WHO/AFRO, Brazzaville, Congo

Speaker 1: Dr. Kim Lindblade is the Elimination Team Lead for the WHO Global Malaria Programme, Geneva, Switzerland

Speaker 2: Dr. Abdisalan Noor is the Surveillance, Monitoring and Evaluation Team Lead for the WHO Global Malaria Programme, Geneva, Switzerland

Speaker 3: Dr. Elizabeth Chizema is director of the National Malaria Elimination Programme at the Zambia Ministry of Health.

Speaker 4: Dr. Medoune Diop is the Director of the Senegal National Malaria Control Program.

Speaker 5:
immunobiology of malaria in pregnancy. In this symposium we aim to present a multi-disciplinary range of research with the following objectives: 1. Present the value of pregnant women as a convenience sampling resource to provide a consistent estimation of other population-level transmission metrics. Through the lens of malaria elimination, we aim to discuss the potential of pregnant women at ANCs as a source of reliable data to quantify the impact of community-based chemotherapy campaigns and to identify localized geographical areas with higher burdens of malaria (hotspots). 2. Discuss cutting-edge technical developments to assess infection and exposure during pregnancy. We will discuss new groundbreaking epidemiological, molecular and immunological methodologies that can allow the development of a toolkit to measure exposure (current and past) to P. falciparum in pregnancy for surveillance purposes. 3. Discuss future research needed to develop models that can describe and predict general population transmission from ANC data. We will discuss how to integrate clinical, immunological and molecular ANC data in mathematical models that can reconstruct and forecast population-level malaria transmission as well as the impact of control and elimination activities through screening of pregnant women at ANCs.

**S27**

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**Fostering the next generation of malaria researchers in Africa: Gaps and emerging opportunities**

**Tente A: 14:30 - 16:15**

**Chairs:** Gilbert Kokwaro and Fred Binka

**Speaker 1:** Professor Francine Ntoumi, Malaria immunology and pathogenesis research capacity in Central Africa, University Marien Ngouabi, Brazzaville, Republic of Congo

**Speaker 2:** Professor Lizette Koekemoer, Malaria vector research capacity in Africa, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

**Speaker 3:** Professor Abdoulaye Djimde, Malaria treatment and antimalarial drug resistance in West Africa, University of Bamako, Bamako, Mali

**Speaker 4:** Professor Wilfred Mbacham, Malaria treatment and antimalarial drug resistance in Central Africa., University of Yaounde 1, Yaounde, Cameroon

**Speaker 5:** Professor Kwadwo Koram, Malaria epidemiology research capacity for elimination and control in Africa, Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research and University of Ghana, Accra, Ghana

**Purpose and Objective:**
1. To highlight the importance of continuous investment in training and monitoring of young African scientists.
2. To highlight persistent or emerging gaps in malaria research capacity in Africa.
3. To share experiences and good research capacity strengthening practices.
4. To provide networking opportunities for collaborations in research and training.

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**S28**

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**Driving impact from entomology: Implications of entomological data on vector control implementation in southern Africa**

**Tente B: 14:30 - 16:15**

**Chairs:** Chadwick Sikaala and Tara Seethaler

**Speaker 1:** Neil Lobo, Research Associate Professor, University of California, San Francisco - Malaria Elimination Initiative; University of Notre Dame, 550 16th Street, 3rd Floor, Box 1224, San Francisco, CA 94158, USA

**Speaker 2:** Itula Severin Itula, Insectary Manager, National Vector-Borne Diseases Control Program, Oshakati Hospital Complex, Oshakati, Namibia

**Speaker 3:** Givemore Munhenga, Medical Scientist, National Institute for Communicable Diseases, National Health Laboratory Services, P. Bag X4, Sandringham 2131, Johannesburg, South Africa

**Speaker 4:** Krijn Paaijmans, Assistant Research Professor, Barcelona Institute for Global Health, Rossello 132-4, Barcelona, Spain

**Speaker 5:**

**Purpose and Objective:** The purpose of the symposium is to share experience and learnings from the southern Africa region on applying entomological data to vector control implementation. While the presentations are focused on the southern Africa region, the implications are relevant to vector control decisions around the world.
**S29**

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**Pyramax a new fixed dose ACT to fight against P.falciparum and P.vivax malaria**

**Oval Room: 16:45 - 18:30**

**Chairs:**

Speaker 1: Stephan Duparc, Medical Director, MMV, Geneva, Switzerland

Speaker 2:

Speaker 3:

Speaker 4:

Speaker 5:

**Purpose and Objective:** With the goal to end malaria by 2030, the international community has the responsibility to develop new technologies against Malaria. The public and private partnership has shown its capacity to be an important player. MMV and Shin Poong have developed a new ACT: Pyramax (pyronaridine - artesunate) which will be an innovative treatment for uncomplicated P.falciparum and P.vivax.

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**S30**

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**The Impact of IRS on Measures of Malaria Transmission and Incidence: An Old Solution for Existing Problem**

**Room 205: 16:45 - 18:30**

**Chairs:** Dereje Dengela

**Speaker 1:** Sylvester Coleman, A reduction in malaria transmission intensity in Northern Ghana after 7 years of indoor residual spraying, PMI AIRS project, Abt Associates, Abt Associates, Ghana

**Speaker 2:** Ms. Joselyn Atuhairwe, Advisor at the National Malaria Control Program, Uganda, National Malaria Control Program, Uganda, National Malaria Control Program, Uganda

**Speaker 3:** Dr. Fomba Seydou, The impact of IRS in the Segou regional of Mali 2012-2015: implications for cost-effective decision-making, National Malaria Control Program, Mali, National Malaria Control Program, Mali

**Speaker 4:** Ashley Thomas, - Difference-in-Difference analysis of Switches in IRS Insecticide Class between 2013 and 2016 and Malaria Case Burden in Manicaland Province, Eastern Zimbabwe, PMI Vectorlink, Abt Associates Inc., 4550 Montgomery Ave, Suite 800 N | Bethesda

**Speaker 5:**

**Purpose and Objective:** 1. Participants will gain information on how indoor residual spraying significantly reduced malaria incidence as measured by the health facility data. 2. Participants will learn how withdrawal of IRS led to rebounding of malaria incidence as measured using health facility data. 3. Participants learn how IRS reduced the potential transmission of malaria by reducing the longevity and entomological inoculation rates of malaria vectors.

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**S31**

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**Overcoming barriers to access to malaria care through integrated community case management and engagement of the private sector**

**Tente A: 16:45 - 18:30**

**Chairs:** Professor Rose Leke and Professor Fred Binka

**Speaker 1:** Fatima Suleman, Professor of Pharmacology, School of Health Sciences, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa

**Speaker 2:** Dr Salim Saddrudin, Team Leader, Rapid Access Expansion Project, WHO/GMP, World Health Organisation, Av. Appia 20, 1211 Geneva

**Speaker 3:** Dr Theodoor Visser, senior manager in the Global Malaria Program for the Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI), Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI), Nairobi, Kenya

**Speaker 4:** Dr George Jagoe, EVP for Access & Product Management at Malaria for Medicines Venture, Malaria for Medicines Venture [MMV], Geneva, Switzerland

**Speaker 5:**

**Purpose and Objective:** This symposium will present the results of the WHO-led Rapid Access Expansion (RAcE) 2015 Programme, focused on reducing child mortality due to malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea by increasing access to diagnostics, treatment and referral services for these diseases at the community level. It will also highlight
current challenges and opportunities to ensure universal right for access to health care in remote rural areas most affected by malaria. Participants will also be informed on challenges and opportunities to increase access to quality malaria diagnostics and medicine in the informal private sector, to maximize impact on malaria mortality in high burden countries of Africa.

S32

**Emerging diagnostic solutions to improve the quality of malaria diagnosis**

**Tente B: 16:45 - 18:30**

**Chairs:** Jane Cunningham and Luis Benavente

**Speaker 1:** Sumedh Ramachandra, MS, Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI), KG 5 Avenue Kigali Rwanda

**Speaker 2:** David Bell, MD, Intellectual Ventures, United States

**Speaker 3:** Daniel Fletcher, PhD, University of California, Berkeley, United States

**Speaker 4:** Daouda Ndiaye, PhD, Cheikh Anta Diop University (UCAD), Dakar, Senegal

**Speaker 5:**

**Purpose and Objective:** The purpose of this symposium is to inform the audience of recent innovations to strengthen malaria diagnostics. The objective of this symposium is to learn about: 1. Performance of apps to diagnose malaria using microscopy and RDTs 2. Lateral flow assay (LFA) signal enhancement through assay redesign 3. Performance of a new loop mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP) in detecting asymptomatic cases

**Oral Session**

**Health Systems and Resource allocation (Presentation 97-104)**

**Auditorium: 11:15 -13:00**

**Chair:** Prof Pascal Magnussen

**Co chair:** Vito Baraka

**L’application d’un audit de la qualité des données du paludisme dans le district sanitaire de Kribi, Cameroun**

**By:** Kodjo Morgah

**Co-Author(s)** Naibei Mbaibardoum, Mathurin Dodo, Eric Tchinda

**A national movement to increase commitment to malaria elimination**

**By:** Mamadou Bismoy

**Co-Author(s)** Fara Ndiaye, Hana Bilak, Philippe Guinot, Abdoulaye Diop, Aminatou Sar, YAKOU DIEYE, Jean Louis Lankia, Yacine Djibo

**Malaria and malnutrition: a thorough gap analysis**

**By:** Debashish Das

**Co-Author(s)** on behalf of WWARN Haematology Study Group, Philippe J Guerin

**Coverage and determinants of uptake of intermittent preventive treatment for malaria control in pregnancy. A crosssectional survey in regions with high malaria transmission in mainland Tanzania**

**By:** Vito Baraka

**Co-Author(s)**

**Comparative effectiveness of malaria prevention measures: A systematic review and network meta-analysis**

**By:** Kinley Wangdi

**Co-Author(s)**

**Bed net use and misuse: A complex, cross-sectoral picture on Lake Tanganyika**

**By:** Amy Lehman

**Co-Author(s)**

**Adherence to Ebola-specific malaria case management guidelines in Guinea during the 2014 2016 Ebola epidemic**
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<th>Title</th>
<th>By:</th>
<th>Co-Author(s)</th>
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<td>Private Public Partnership: A key to Achieving Malaria Control Targets in the country: A Case Study of Ghana</td>
<td>Mateusz Plucinski</td>
<td>Barbara Marston, Alioune CAMARA, Timothee Guilavogui, Matthew Freeman, Ian Hennessee, Eric Halsey</td>
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<td>Social and health economics (Oral presentation 129-136)</td>
<td>KEZIAH MALM</td>
<td>Charles Allotey, Constance Bart-Plange, Isaac Morrison, Kwesi Hanson, Nana Yaw Peprah, Sylvestre Segbaya, Alexander Asamoah, Kofi Addo Agyeikum</td>
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<td>Willingness to pay for small solar-powered fans to increase LLIN use: results of a Becker DeGroot Marschak auction in Ghana</td>
<td>Olivier Briet</td>
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<td>Illuminating knowledge engagement in gene drive research</td>
<td>Delphine Thizy</td>
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<td>Large-scale delivery of seasonal malaria chemoprevention to children under 10 in Senegal: an economic analysis</td>
<td>Catherine Pitt</td>
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<td>The Cost-Effectiveness of Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention in Seven Countries in the Sahel</td>
<td>Colin Gilmartin</td>
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<td><strong>Control and Elimination 2 (Presentation 145-152)</strong></td>
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<td>PC Meeting: 16:45-18:30</td>
<td>Dr Peter De Vries</td>
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<td>Chair: Prof Obinna Onwujekwe</td>
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<td>Co chair: Tidiane Ndoye</td>
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<td>Malaria in Botswana: what we learned and new challenges</td>
<td>Giacomo Paganotti</td>
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<td>Condemned to repeat it: the past, present and future of theories of malaria eradication</td>
<td>Jo Lines</td>
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<td>Cost changes at health centres after the introduction of a community case management programme in South West Uganda</td>
<td>Sham Lal</td>
<td>Kristian Hansen, Richard Ndyomugenyi, Sian Clarke, PASCAL Magnussen, Daniel Chandramohan</td>
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<td>What has changed? Community level perspectives on malaria prevention and control efforts in northern Mozambique</td>
<td>Sandrine Martin</td>
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<td>A Qualitative Assessment of Community Health Committees participation, with and without Community Dialogues intervention, in the province of Inhambane, Mozambique</td>
<td>Sandrine Marie Martin</td>
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<td>Control and Elimination 2 (Presentation 145-152)</td>
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Efficacy and safety of high-dose ivermectin on mosquito mortality when co-administered with dihydroartemisinin-piperaquine in Kenyan adults with uncomplicated malaria (IVERMAL): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial

By: Menno Smit
Co-Author(s) Meghna Desai, David Waterhouse, John Gimnig, Tao Chen, Simon Kariuki, Duolao Wang, Eric Ochomo, Nabil Bayoh, Aaron Samuels, Penelope Phillips-Howard, Steve Ward, Hannah Slater, Ghaith Aljayoussi, Bernard Abong o, Feiko ter Kuile, Titus Kwambai, Teun Bousema,

TOLERABILITY AND IMPACT OF SEASONAL MALARIA CHEMOPREVENTION ON MALARIA MORBIDITY IN SOUTHERN OF SENEGAL FROM 2013 TO 2016

By: Isaac A. Manga
Co-Author(s)

Prevalence of Poor Artemisinin-Based Combination Antimalarial Medicines in Sub-Saharan Africa and Cambodia

By: Harparkash Kaur
Co-Author(s) Facundo M Fernandez, Michael Green,

Safety and tolerability of mass drug administration using dihydroartemisinin-piperaquine (DHA-PQ) in malaria hotspots in Central Senegal

By: FASSIATOU TAIROU
Co-Author(s) ELHADJ BA, Paul Milligan, Jean Ndiaye, Ousmane SY, Cheikh SOKHNA, Oumar Gaye, Clare Flach, Ousmane Faye, Catherine Pitt, Jules Francois Gomis, Babacar Faye, Abdoulaye Diallo, Badara Cisse

SAFETY OF LOW DOSE PRIMAQUINE COMBINED WITH ARTHEMETER LUMEFANTRINE FOR THE TREATMENT OF UNCOMPLICATED MALARIA IN CAMEROON

By: Valentine NCHAFOR NDIKUM
Co-Author(s) Emmanuel Fru NSUTEBU, BASSOG Jeremie Gautier, wilfred Mbacham

Inequalities in child survival in a rural area of Senegal were malaria has declined

By: ELHADJ BA
Co-Author(s)

Impact of L119F-gste2 metabolic resistance and A296S-RDL target site resistance on the vectorial capacity of Anopheles funestus in Cameroon

By: Magellan TCHOUAKUI
Co-Author(s)

Investigating the molecular basis of transcriptional regulation of CYP6P9a, a major pyrethroid resistance gene in the malaria vector, Anopheles funestus s.s.

By: Leon Mugenzi
Co-Author(s) Gareth Lycett, Jacob Riveron, Charles Wondji, Fidelis Cho-Ngwa

Impact of glutathione S-transferase-based metabolic resistance on the vector competence of the malaria vector, Anopheles funestus, against natural isolates of Plasmodium falciparum

By: Cyrilie Ndo
Co-Author(s) Parfait Hermann Awono-Ambene, Edmond Kopya, Charles Wondji

Impact of DDT resistance on life traits and vectorial competence of Anopheles coluzzii, a major malaria vector in sub-Saharan Africa

By: TCHUENCHEU TIMO DANIELLE PAMELA
Co-Author(s)

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By: Mbanga Muleba
Co-Author(s) Jay Sikalima, Osbert Namafente, Victor Daka

Biogenic amine (BA) receptors in the mosquito ear: From hearing modulation to swarming behaviour
By: Marta Andres Miguel
Co-Author(s) Joerg Albert, Jason Somers, Matthew Topping

Assessment of \( \gamma \)-cyhalothrin residues and heavy metals in Anopheles gambiae breeding sites from vegetable farms and their contributions in insecticide resistance profiles
By: Rousseau Djouaka
Co-Author(s)

Large scale spatio-temporal patterns of insecticide resistance in African malaria vectors
By: Penny Hancock
Co-Author(s)

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Chair: Prof. Umberto D’Alessandro
Co-chair: Fitsum G Tadesse

Repeated malaria infections accelerate cellular ageing: A 30-years longitudinal study of malaria and telomere length dynamics in a rural village nyamisati, Tanzania
By: Muhammad Asghar
Co-Author(s)

Dealing with indeterminate outcomes in antimalarial drug efficacy trials: A comparison between complete case analysis, multiple imputation and inverse probability weighting
By: Prabin Dahal
Co-Author(s) on behalf of WWARN Haematology Study Group, Ric Price, Julie Simpson, Philippe J Guerin, Umberto Dalessandro

Widespread distribution of Plasmodium vivax malaria in Mauritania on the interface of the Maghreb and West Africa
By: Ba Hampate
Co-Author(s) Mamadou Yero Diallo, ambroise ahoudi, Yacine Boubou Deh, Abderahmane Tandia, David J Conway, Craig W Duffy

Investigating effectiveness and synergy of repellents and odour-baited traps in Malaria vector control using a stochastic, agent-based model
By: Adrian Denz
Co-Author(s) Thomas Smith, Nakul Chitnis

Inferring Malaria Testing Practices from Routine Data: Case Studies from Guinea and Senegal
By: Mateusz Plucinski
Co-Author(s) Julie Thwing, Timothee Guilavogui, Moustapha Cisse, Alioune CAMARA, Medoune Ndiop

Impact of the G6PD deficiency on the prevalence of malaria infection in sickle cell patients under 15 years old living in Burkina Faso
By: C Edith Bougouma
Co-Author(s) Alphonse Duedraogo, Sodiomon B. Sirima, B Alfred Tiono

Drivers and diversity of residual malaria transmission: implications for national malaria programs
By: Jeffrey Hii
Co-Author(s)
The relative contribution of symptomatic and asymptomatic Plasmodium vivax and Plasmodium falciparum infections to the infectious reservoir in a low-endemic setting in Ethiopia

By: Fitsum G Tadesse
Co-Author(s)

**Malaria and Pregnancy 2 (Presentation 153-160)**

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**Co chair:** Nsoh Godwin Anabire

Effect of efavirenz on lumefantrine pharmacokinetics during pregnancy in Nigerian Women with HIV-Malaria coinfection

By: Adebano Adegbola
Co-Author(s) Adeniyi Olagunju, Andrew Owen, Marco Siccardi, Julius Soyinka, Oluseye Bolaji, Omotade Ijarotimi

Impact of Efavirenz and Pregnancy on Piperaquine Exposure in Ugandan Pregnant Women

By: Richard Kajubi
Co-Author(s)

DYNAMICS OF IMMUNOGLOBULIN G RESPONSES TO VAR2CSA IN PRIMIPAROUS WOMEN DURING THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD IN NANORO, BURKINA FASO

By: Wendk eta Isidore YERBANGA
Co-Author(s)

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By: Rosette MEGNEKOU
Co-Author(s)

IPTp with SP versus DP for the prevention of malaria and improving Birth outcomes

By: Richard Kajubi
Co-Author(s) Moses Kamya, Grant Dorsey, Abel Kakuru, Teddy Ochieng

Malaria infection & Sulfadoxime Pyrimethamine resistance markers in pregnant women attending urban and rural ANC units in Mali

By: Safiatou Niare Doumbo
Co-Author(s) Nana Cisse, Alassane Fofana, Renaud Piarroux, Chiara Sepulcri, Ogobara K Doumbo, Lynda Rita

EVIDENCE OF ALTERED LIVER FUNCTION AND IMMUNE RESPONSE AMONG MALARIA AND HEPATITIS B CO-INFECTED PREGNANT WOMEN

By: Nsoh Godwin Anabire
Co-Author(s)

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**Co chair:** Médoune Ndiop

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By: Francois Rerolle
Co-Author(s) Hugh Sturrock, Adam Bennett

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By: Innocent Ali
Co-Author(s) Ernest Jum, Carole Kenfack, Dorothy Achu, wilfred Mbacham, Randolph Ngwafor, Jude Bigoga, Esther Tallah, Akindeh Nji, Jules-Roger Kuiate, Rose Leke

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By: thiam alassane
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By: Deborah Sumari
Co-Author(s) Brian Grimberg, D Arbra Blankenship, Lee Moore, Maciej Zborowski.

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By: Jean Erick massamba
Co-Author(s)

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By: Mehul Dhorda
Co-Author(s) Tog-Yeum Nagorngar, Ranitha Vongpromek, Teeradet Khomwarn, Mallika Imwong, Suttipat Srisutham, Philippe J Guerin, Carol Sibley, Kerah Hinzoumbe Clement

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By: Laurent DEMBELE
Co-Author(s)

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By: DENNIS JUMA
Co-Author(s)

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By: Marie Pierre Diouf
Co-Author(s)

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By: Baba Dieye

Co-Author(s) Muna Affara, Tolla NDIAYE, Khadim Diongue, Mouhamad Sy, Mouhamadou Ndiaye, Mamadou Samb Yade, Ngayo SY, Amy Gaye, Amy K Bei, aminata mbaye, Aida Badiane, Awa B. Deme, Yaye Die Ndiaye, Donald Krogstad, Mame Cheikh Seckh, Daouda Ndiaye, Ousmane Koita, Mamadou Alpha Diallo, Ibrahim Mbaye Ndiaye, Davis Nwakanma

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S33

Safety and efficacy of ACTs for the treatment of malaria in all trimesters of pregnancy and the impact of drug resistance on the effectiveness of intermittent preventive therapy with sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine for the prevention of malaria in pregnancy

PC Room: 09:30-10:45

Chairs: Dr Mwayi Madanitsa and Dr Kassoum Kayentao

Speaker 1: Esperanca Sevene, Dr, Eduardo Mondlane University, PO Box 257, Maputo, Mozambique

Speaker 2: Makoto Saito, Dr, WorldWide Antimalarial Resistance Network (WWARN), Centre for Tropical Medicine and Global Health, University of Oxford, Oxford OX3 7FZ, UK

Speaker 3: Anna Maria van Eijk, Dr, Department of Clinical Sciences, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool L3 5QA, UK

Speaker 4: Georgina Humphreys, Dr, WWARN, Centre for Tropical Medicine and Global Health, University of Oxford, Oxford OX3 7FZ, UK

Speaker 5: Purpose and Objective: To present the latest evidence for the current WHO strategy for the treatment and prevention of malaria in pregnancy in sub-Saharan Africa. Objectives: 1. To review data on the safety and efficacy of antimalarials for treatment of malaria in all trimesters of pregnancy. 2. To review data on the impact of SP resistance on the effectiveness of IPTp-SP for the prevention of malaria in pregnancy in sub-Saharan Africa. 3. To demonstrate a new online tool which aims to inform strategic policy decisions to protect pregnant women in malaria endemic regions against further spread or emergence of resistance to SP.

S34

Approaching elimination in Africa using population-wide interventions: lessons from the field

Room 205: 9:00 - 10:45

Chairs: Elizabeth Chizema and Kim Lindblade

Speaker 1: Bernard Nahlen, SUFI impact assessment: optimizing implementation, President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI), USA

Speaker 2: Kafula Silumbe, Transitioning malaria MDA from Research to Programmatic Mode; The Case of Zambia, Malaria Control and Elimination Partnership in Africa (MACEPA), Zambia

Speaker 3: Beatriz Galatas, Optimizing MDA implementation after four MDA rounds in Magude District, Mozambique, Mozambican Alliance Toward Elimination of Malaria (MALTEM), Mozambique

Speaker 4: Adoke Yeka, Impact of population based Indoor residual Spraying (IRS) in combination with mass drug administration (MDA) on key malaria indicators in a high transmission setting in north eastern Uganda, Pilgrim Africa, Uganda

Speaker 5: Hannah Slater, Modeling MDA in Africa: can MDA be used to accelerate towards elimination?, Imperial College London, UK

Purpose and Objective: The purpose of this symposium is to present recent results and lessons from the field from the implementation of population-wide interventions for malaria elimination especially Mass Drug Administration (MDA) - in Sub-Saharan Africa and to consider how these interventions can be optimized for future impact. The primary objectives are: (1) to share lessons learned from recent MDA campaigns in Mozambique, Uganda, and Zambia; (2) to explore how population-wide interventions can complement and build upon the successes of the Scale Up for Impact (SUFI) approach; and (3) to identify future learning questions and consider the way forward for population-wide interventions.

S35

Strengthening the use of health information with technology: malaria surveillance with DHIS2

Room 201: 09:00-10:45

Chairs: Desmond Chavasse, PhD, Population Services International (PSI), Nairobi, Kenya

Speaker 1: Andrew Muhire, MSc, Ministry of Health, Rwanda

Speaker 2: Bridget Shandukani, MPH, National Department
Purpose and Objective: DHIS2 has been adopted by more than 40 Ministries of Health to manage health data information, allowing multiple users access to analyze and extract data, visualize data and drive data-informed decisions. Surveillance is the cornerstone of success for malaria elimination, providing quality and timely data to inform planning and potential shifts in programming. The urgency to find a common platform for Ministries of Health and stakeholders to share and interpret malaria data has never been greater. Key stakeholders will share expectations, investments, and experiences in using DHIS2, with a focus on data use for malaria surveillance through the data funnel, from data collection and reporting at scale, to data analysis for planning national budget, to data use for prioritizing interventions, to integration of malaria surveillance systems within the national HMIS. The panel consists of representatives of the Ministries of Health, international agencies and implementers of health services.

S36

Optimizing health facility survey information to assess and improve quality of malaria care

Tente B: 09:30-10:45

Chairs: Jui A. Shah and Samantha Herrera

Speaker 1: Jui A Shah, MEASURE Evaluation, ICF, Washington, DC, USA

Speaker 2: Pamela Kakande, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Uganda

Speaker 3: Samantha Herrera, MEASURE Evaluation, ICF, Rockville, MD, USA

Speaker 4: Dejan Zurovac, Wellcome Trust/KEMRI, Kenya

Speaker 5:

Purpose and Objective: To review country experience with health facility surveys, efforts to improve and standardize methods and indicators, and future potential for this method to inform and improve the quality of malaria care at the facility level.

S37

The role of reactive case detection strategies in malaria elimination

Auditorium: 11:15-13:00

Chairs: John Miller and Caterina Guinovart

Speaker 1: Reine Rutagwera, Malaria surveillance specialist, PATH Malaria Control and Elimination Partnership in Africa (MACEPA), Mikwala House, Stand 11059, off Brentwood Lane, Longacres, Lusaka, Zambia

Speaker 2: Calisile Malambe, Surveillance supervisor, National Malaria Control Programme of Swaziland, 2nd Floor, Ministry of Justice & Constitutional Affairs Building, Mhlambanyatsi Road, Mbabane, Swaziland

Speaker 3: Yakou Dieye, Senior public health adviser, PATH/Senegal National Malaria Control Programme, BP 15115, Dakar-Fann, Dakar, Senegal

Speaker 4: Francisco Saute, Director, Mozambique Malaria Elimination Initiative, Manhica Health Research Center, Rua 12, Cambave, Vila de Manhica, CP 1829, Maputo, Mozambique

Speaker 5: Caterina Guinovart (moderator), Senior adviser on research and implementation, ISGlobal, Rossello, 132, 7th floor, 08036, Barcelona

Purpose and Objective: One of the most technically and logistically challenging aspects of malaria elimination involves stopping the last cases and while local transmission exists, so does the threat of resurgence. Current strategies, such as mass drug administration and high vector control, can quickly drop parasite populations, but have often been followed by a return of malaria if the interventions are not sustained. This symposium will explore the potential for malaria case investigation and reactive case detection to achieve elimination in low transmission settings, using examples from diverse contexts in Africa. The objectives of this symposium are: 1. To learn how national malaria control programs in different countries implement case investigation with different variants of reactive case detection. 2. To learn how to optimize implementation of case investigation with reactive case detection. 3. To learn whether the
discussed strategies have had an impact on malaria transmission and are enough to reach elimination in very low transmission settings.

**S38**

DHA/PQP : Actualité clinique de cette combinaison thérapeutique dans le traitement du paludisme. Présentation des dernières études réalisées en Afrique Noire Francophone

Room 205: 11:15-13:00

**Chairs:** HERBERT HERNANDEZ

**Speaker 1:** OGOBARA K DOUMBO, MB, PhD, Professeur en Parasitologie-Mycologie, Faculté de Medecine de l'Université des Sciences, des Techniques et des Technologies de Bamako, Mali, B.P. E2528, Bamako

**Speaker 2:** PROFESSEUR SAME EKOBO ALBERT, professeur en Parasitologie, Faculté de Medecine et des sciences biomedicales de l'universite de Yaounde, Route de Kribi, Yaounde, Cameroun

**Speaker 3:** Professeur Chelo David, pediatre, Fondation Chantal Biya de Yaounde, B.P.1936, Yaounde CAMEROUN

**Speaker 4:** Herbert Hernandez, Area Manager, laboratoires Salvat, 08950 Esplugues de Llobregat, Barcelone. Espagne

**Speaker 5:** Purpose and Objective: L'objectif de ce symposium est la restitution de 3 études cliniques réalisées au Mali et au Cameroun sur des populations adultes et pédiatriques dans le traitement du paludisme simple avec la DHA/PQP (traitement recommandé en 1ère intention par l OMS). Ce qui est d autant plus important que le nombre d'études réalisées en Afrique occidentale est peu élevé alors que l Afrique subsaharienne représente une part importante (90%) de la charge mondiale du paludisme.

**S39**

Empowering African institutions and future malaria research leaders through capacity development and partnerships

Tente A: 11:15-13:00

**Chairs:** Dr Christiane Druml, Prof. Frederick Newton Binka and Prof. Godfrey Tangwa

**Speaker 1:** Prof Abdoulaye Djimde, Developing and implementing African led Fellowship programmes, University of Science, Techniques and Technologies of Bamako, Mali, MRTC FAPH, Point O, Bamako, Mali, Tel: +22320228109

**Speaker 2:** Prof Kamija Phiri, Experiences and Challenges of leading a Knowledge Management Network, College of Medicine, University of Malawi, Private Bag 360, Chichiri, Blantyre 3, Malawi

**Speaker 3:** Prof. Margaret Gyapong, Opportunities and challenges in linking policy makers and researchers, University of Health and Allied Sciences, Centre for health Policy and Implementation Research

**Speaker 4:** Prof Francine Ntoumi, Challenges in malaria surveillance activities in the CANTAM network of institutions, Fondation Congolaise de la recherche Medicale, Villa D6, campus WHO/AFRO, Brazzaville, Rep Congo

**Speaker 5:** Dr Christiane Druml, Ethics and clinical research future challenges, Medical University of Vienna, Waehringerstrasse 25, 1090 Vienna, Austria

**Purpose and Objective:** Globally, health is the foundation upon which the social and economic values are built and health research and innovation are key drivers of sustainable development. In majority of the sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries, there is a glaring mismatch between the high burden of disease and the limited research capacity to combat them in a sustainable manner. Health research capacity development in SSA requires a conducive research environment, supported and propelled by empowered local researchers and institutions. SSA institutions require support and strengthening in the areas of promotion of networks, forming new partnerships, infrastructural development, research management and strategic planning. This in turn will ensure generation of a critical mass of talented and well equipped researchers with staff retention measures in place. In addition, these institutions will attract high quality African scientists who are future research leaders and role models.

**S40**

Symposium on Plasmodium vivax in Sub-Saharan Africa
**Tente B: 11:15-13:00**

**Chairs:** Ogobara Doumbo and Louis H Miller

**Speaker 1:** Ogobara Doumbo, Plasmodium vivax in Mali, Univeristy of Bamako, Mali

**Speaker 2:** Didier Menard, Discoveries of P. vivax in Madagascar, Institut Pasteur Paris, Paris

**Speaker 3:** Chetan Chitnis, Vaccines and immune response to P. vivax, Institut Pasteur Paris, Paris

**Speaker 4:**

**Speaker 5:**

**Purpose and Objective:** The symposium: 1. Ogobara Doumbo, Bamako, Mali has studied an area in Northern Mali where P. vivax is a problem in a Duffy negative area and may be the cause of anemia in children. 2. P. vivax in recent years has been shown to be a problem in many parts of Africa. It was brought to a head by the description of P. vivax in Madagascar by Didier Menard, Institute Pasteur, France and Madagascar. He has found expansion of certain genes that may be selected by P. vivax to make infection possible. 3. Chetan Chitnis is the leader of vaccine development against P. vivax will discuss the information on the development of a vaccine against blood stage of P. vivax. As is known, there is no vaccine against any malaria at present, but the P. vivax looks promising. 4. The other names are African scientists who are working in different areas and can tell their story of P. vivax in their countries. As this is MIM, it is important to give the young scientists an opportunity to tell their story.

**S41**

**Housing and malaria: progress in a randomized controlled trial to evaluate the impact of ‘household screening + eave tubes’ on malaria transmission in central Cote d’Ivoire**

**PC room: 14:30 -16:15**

**Chairs:** Matthew Thomas and Raphael N’Guessan

**Speaker 1:** Matthew Thomas, Dr, Penn State, Penn State, University Park, PA, USA

**Speaker 2:** Malal Mamadou Diop, Dr, In2Care, In2Care, Wageningen, The Netherlands

**Speaker 3:** Serge Assi, Dr, Institut Pierre Richet, Cote d’Ivoire.

**Speaker 4:** Raphael N’Guessan, Dr, London School Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, LSHTM, Keppel Street, London, UK; Institut Pierre Richet, Bouake, Cote d’Ivoire.

**Speaker 5:** Dimi Doudou, Dr, Universite Alassane Ouattara, Universite Alassane Ouattara, Bouake, Cote d’Ivoire.

**Purpose and Objective:** Provide an overview and preliminary results of a large Cluster Randomised Controlled Trial currently being conducted across 40 villages in central Cote d’Ivoire. The RCT forms a key part of a larger $10 million grant from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to take a new mosquito control intervention (eave tubes) from concept through to implementation. Eave tubes are a type of housing modification that exploits the behavior of many Anopheles vectors to feed indoors and enter houses through the eaves. The eave tubes provide focal points for delivering insecticides as mosquitoes attempt to enter the house. When combined with household screening (windows and doors where appropriate), the approach provides household level protection while at the same time turning the house into a ‘lethal lure’. When deployed at scale, it is expected that eave tubes + screening will have a community level effect on transmission. In a recent blog post Bill Gates identified eave tubes as one of a handful of new technologies that he believes could make a genuine contribution towards the goal of malaria elimination in the next 10-15 years. We feel this is the perfect time to introduce the technology to the MIM community and present some of the promising preliminary results from the current Phase III evaluation.

**S42**

**Decision making in National Malaria Control Programmes for the procurement and deployment of new vector control tools**

**Room 205: 14:30 -16:15**

**Chairs:** Dr. Samson Awolola and Dr. Tolu Arowolo

**Speaker 1:** WHO representative, TBA, WHO, Review Attachment

**Speaker 2:**

**Speaker 3:**

**Speaker 4:**
Speaker 5:

Purpose and Objective: The objective of this symposium is to discuss the latest scientific evidence and the WHO recommendation on the conditions for deployment of PBO LLINs in the context of country adoption and procurement of these new bed nets. This symposium will be a platform for countries to share challenges and experiences with decision-making at country level and discuss practicalities around the implementation of a new WHO guidance for more effective vector control tools in areas faced with the challenges of insecticide resistance. Target Audience: National Malaria Control Programmes

S43

Challenges of Malaria Elimination in Africa
Molecular Epidemiology for Malaria Elimination

Tente A: 14:30-16:15

Chairs: Professor Daouda Ndiaye and Professor Dyann Wirth

Speaker 1: Richard W. Steketee, MD, MPH, Director, MACEPA, PATH, Seattle, WA USA

Speaker 2: Fatou Ba ScD, Member of the Research team and chief of the vector control section, National Malaria Control Program, Dakar, Senegal

Speaker 3: Julie Thwing MD, Medical Epidemiologist, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA USA

Speaker 4: Dr. Elizabeth Chizema, Director, National Malaria Elimination Program, Zambia Ministry of Health, Lusaka, Zambia

Speaker 5: Sarah Volkman, ScD, Principal Research Scientist, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, MA USA

Purpose and Objective: « Participants will learn about the key knowledge gaps and challenges for malaria elimination in Africa. « Participants will learn about the progress toward malaria elimination in Senegal from the programmatic perspective. « Participants will learn about the progress toward malaria elimination in Zambia from the programmatic perspective. « Participants will learn about molecular epidemiological strategies for malaria elimination and how application of these strategies can guide decision-makers about malaria control and elimination. « Participants will be better informed about considerations of what molecular epidemiological tools to deploy, when to deploy them, and how to implement them in the context of ongoing operational activities.

S44

Improving Severe Malaria Outcomes

Tente B: 14:30-16:15

Chairs: Pierre Hugo, MMV and Ali Cameron, UNITAID

Speaker 1: Alex Ogwal: CHAI, Malaria Program Manager, Local program manager of ISMO in Uganda, CHAI funded

Speaker 2: Dejan Zurovac: Malaria Public Health Department at KEMRI/Wellcome Trust Research Programme, epidemiologist, leading researcher of QoC in Kenya, MMV funded

Speaker 3: Martin de Smet: MSF, Malaria coordinator, MSF funded

Speaker 4: Elizabeth Chizema: NMEC Zambia, Director of Disease Control, Surveillance and Research, MMV funded

Speaker 5: Kim van der Weijde: MMV, Access and Product Management, Manager of Severe Malaria Observatory, MMV funded

Purpose and Objective: The tools required to manage severe malaria effectively have improved significantly in the past seven years. This symposium will share key learnings and experiences related to operationalizing the delivery of severe malaria treatments and increasing quality case management of severe malaria. In addition, the symposium will highlight opportunities to facilitate crosscountry sharing about improvements in severe malaria case management, as well as approaches that countries have adopted to overcome implementation challenges.
**Oral Session**

**Control and Elimination 3 (Presentation 201-208)**

*Auditorium: 14:30-16:15*
*Chair: Dr Jane Achan*
*Co chair: Glwadys Cheteug*

**Genomic methods of Plasmodium falciparum surveillance reveal patterns across the transmission gradient in Senegal**

By: Rachel F. Daniels

Co-Author(s): Sarah Volkman, Daniel L. Hartl, Awa B. Deme, Dyann Wirth, Moustapha Cisse, Amy K Beil, Duncan Earle, Alioune B Gueye, Rachel Daniels, Philip A Eckhoff, Oumar Sarr, Gnagna Dieng, Joshua L Proctor, YAKOU DIEYE, YAYE DIE NDIAYE, Fatou BA, Ngom, Philippe Guinot, Caterina Guinovart, Edward A. Wenger, Baba Dieye

**Evaluation of the quantity of blood ingested by Anopheles: interest in the implementation of interventions blocking the transmission of malaria**

By: Mouonilba Bernard SOME

Co-Author(s): Dari Yannic Frederic Da

**IMPACT OF INDOOR RESIDUAL SPRAYING WITH PIRIMIPHOS-METHYL CS ON THE HUMAN BITING RATE AND ENTOMOLOGICAL INOCULATION RATE OF AN. FUNESTUS S.S. IN ZAMBIA DURING THE 2015 SPRAY SEASON**

By: Evelyne Alyko

Co-Author(s):

**A new challenge in malaria elimination efforts: the increase of malaria among adults after the implementation of long lasting insecticide treated bed nets (LLINs) in Dielmo, Senegal**

By: Amele Nyedzie Wotodjo

Co-Author(s): Souleymane Doucoure, nafissatou Diagne, Cheikh SOKHNA, Jean Gaudart, Adama Tall

**Is implementing full coverage of Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) a good alternative strategy after Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) with bendiocarb withdrawal in pyrethroid resistance areas?**

By: Razaki Adiho OSSE

Co-Author(s): Akogbeto Martin

**Use of salivary biomarker of anopheles to evaluate the exposition of human to malaria vector bites in the localities of Manoka and Youpwe, Littoral Cameroon**

By: Glwadys Cheteug

Co-Author(s): Emmanuel Elanga, Carole Eboumbou

**My Net, My Life: Household Ownership and Utilization of Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets following Routine Distribution in Mazowe District, Zimbabwe**

By: Ekpenyong Ekanem

Co-Author(s): Joseph Mberikunashe, Patrick Chinyamuchiko, Martin Netsa

**A decade of IRS program in Senegal, 2007-2016: an analysis of challenges, gains, and losses**

By: El Hadji Amadou Niang

Co-Author(s): Ibrahima Dia, Badara Samb, Ousmane Faye, Libasse Gadiaga, Massila Wague Senghor, Mamadou Demba Sy, Abdoulaye Diop, Oumar Sarr, Lassana Konate, Adama Kone

**Vector Biology 2 (Presentation 169-176)**

*Oval room: 11:15-13:00*
*Chair: Dr Abdoulaye Diop*
*Co chair: Adilson De Pina*

**Isolation and characterization of heat-sensitive lethal strain of Anopheles arabiensis (Diptera: Culicidae) using Ethyl Methane Sulfonate**

By: Yacouba POUMACHU
Co-Author(s):

Multiple insecticide resistance in Anopheles gambiae from Tanzania: a major concern for malaria vector control
By: Theresia Nkya
Co-Author(s): Lena Lorenz, Bilal Kabula, William N. Kisinza, Dennis Massue, Stephen Magesa, Hans Overgaard, Zawadi Mageni, George Greer, Richard Reithinger, Sarah Moore

Assessing exposure thresholds and behavioural impacts of insecticide net treatments using a bench top human-baited test
By: Charles Kakilla
Co-Author(s): Josephine Parker, Karen Nelwin, Geraldine Foster, Alphaxard Manjurano, David Towers, Fabian Mashauri, Philip McCall

Bioecology and insecticide susceptibility of Anopheles gambiae in Santiago Island, Cape Verde
By: Adilson De Pina
Co-Author(s): Antonio Moreira, Ibrahima SECK, Ousmane Faye

Changes in the sensitivity of Anopheles mosquitoes to insecticides and its impact on the control of malaria.
By: James Iles
Co-Author(s): Ellie Sherrard-Smith, Thomas Churcher, Hilary Ranson

INCREASED REPORT OF INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE IN ANOPHELES MOSQUITOES: PROGRESS TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL PLAN FOR RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT IN NIGERIA 2017-2020
By: Adedapo Adeogun
Co-Author(s):

Insecticide resistance in Anopheles gambiae s.l. (Diptera: Culicidae) from Ethiopia (2012-2016): a nationwide study for insecticide resistance monitoring

By: Louisa Messenger
Co-Author(s):

Insecticide resistance in An. arabiensis populations from Dakar and its suburbs: Role of target site and metabolic resistance mechanisms
By: Abdoulaye Kane DIA
Co-Author(s):

Vector Biology 3 (Presentation 209-216)

Oval room: 14:30-16:15
Chair: Prof Martin Donelly
Co chair: Marceline Finda

Evaluating Anopheles gambiae responses to vector control treatments using video tracking
By: Geraldine Foster
Co-Author(s): Jay Hutchinson, Hilary Ranson, Amy Guy, Mischa Emery, Christian Kroner, David Towers, Vitaly Voloshin, Annabel Murphy, Philip McCall

Effects of insecticide resistance on the reproductive potential of the malaria vector An. coluzzii
By: Ibrahima Dia
Co-Author(s): Mawlouth Diallo, Ousmane Faye

Development of multiplex TaqMan assays for the LabDisk an automated diagnostic platform for malaria vectors
By: Nadja Wipf
Co-Author(s): Mara Specht, Pie Muller, Sandrine Medves, Sebastian Hin, Konstantinos Mavridis, Konstantinos Mitsakakis, John Vontas, Bill Carman

How the vector residual malaria transmission impact the global transmission in the context of malaria elimination?
By: Tanjona Rakotoniaina
Co-Author(s): Tsiriniaina RAKOTONDRAIWO, Lala
Monitoring malaria residual transmission: Investigating magnitude and drivers of persistent Plasmodium infections in East and West Africa
By: Marceline Finda
Co-Author(s):

ResistanceSim development and acceptability study of a serious game to improve understanding of insecticide resistance management in vector control programmes
By: Edward Thomsen
Co-Author(s): Michael Coleman, Bobby Farmer, Marlize Coleman, Kirsten Duda, Charlotte Hemingway, Claire Dormann

Urbanization and dynamics of Anopheles gambiae sl larvae in the city of Yaounde (Cameroon)
By: DJAMOUKO DJONKAM Landre
Co-Author(s):

Competence of the secondary vectors An. coustani, An. squamosus and An. rufipes for Plasmodium falciparum as measured by direct membrane feeding assays
By: Domonbabele Francois de Sales Hien
Co-Author(s): R. Serge Yerbanga, Dieudonne Diloma Soma, Cedric Pennetier, Dari Yannic Frederic Da, Thierry Lefevre, Edwige Guissou, Nicolas Moiroux, Kounbobor Roch Dabire, Bienvenue Kouraogo Yameogo, Karine Mouline, Anna Cohuet

Integrated vector management 2 (Presentation 177-184)

PC Meeting: 11:15-13:00
Chair: Prof Ousmane Faye
Co chair: Dr Alphonsine Koffi

Does mosquito mass-rearing produce an inferior mosquito?
By: Dieudonne Diloma Soma
Co-Author(s):

Impact of the mass drug administration and the universal coverage of long lasting insecticidal nets on malaria and lymphatic filariasis transmissions in endemic areas of Burkina Faso
By: Coulibaly Sanata
Co-Author(s):

Indoor residual spraying with chlorfenapyr (a pyrrole insecticide) provides long residual efficacy against pyrethroid resistant Anopheles gambiae sl in southern Benin
By: Corine Ngufor
Co-Author(s):

Phase III community study of SumiShield 50WG, a new mode of action insecticide for Indoor Residual Spray (IRS) in malaria vector control
By: Emile Tchicaya
Co-Author(s):

Post-deployment effectiveness of long lasting insecticide treated net and indoor residual spraying against malaria in Benin, West Africa
By: Georgia Barikissou DAMIEN
Co-Author(s):

Recycling Plastic Bottles in the Presidents Malaria Initiative Africa Indoor Residual Spraying Project
By: Peter Chandonait
Co-Author(s): Yemane Yihdego

Sterile insect technique against malaria vector Anopheles arabiensis in Northern Sudan: Dispersal ability and mating competitiveness
By: Tellal Ageep
Co-Author(s):
Evaluation of Fludora-Fusion (a Clothianidin and deltamethrin mixture) in phase I and phase II for indoor residual spraying against pyrethroid resistant Anopheles gambiae s.l in Benin.

By: Augustin FONGNIKIN
Co-Author(s): Corine NGUFOR

Drugs Efficacy 1 (Presentation 193-200)

**ROOM 201: 11:15-13:00**

**Chair:** Prof Phillipe Guerin  
**Co chair:** Abdoul Habib Beavogui

**Drug Efficacy as non-artemisinin-based combination therapy for acute uncomplicated Plasmodium falciparum malaria**

By: Lia Betty Dimessa Mbadinga
Co-Author(s): Ghyslain Mombo-Ngoma, Rella Manego-Zoleko

**Time to second and third episodes of malaria of Dihydroartemesinine + piperaquine vs Artesunate + amodiaquine and Atefuran + pyronaridine vs Artemeter+ lumefantrine in Bougoula-Hameau, Mali**

By: Bakary FOFANA
Co-Author(s): Kassim Sanogo, Abdoulaye DJIMDE, Hamadoun Diakite, Sekou Touré, Issaka Sagara, Ogobara K Doumbo

**Single low dose primaquine efficacy and safety: a review and individual patient data meta-analysis**

By: Georgina Humphreys
Co-Author(s):

**Cochrane Systematic Review: Primaquine or other 8-aminoquinolines for reducing Plasmodium falciparum transmission**

By: Leslie Choi
Co-Author(s): Patricia Graves, Hellen Gelband, Paul Garner

**A DECADE OF CLINICAL EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF ARTEMISININE-BASED COMBINATION THERAPY IN CAMEROON (2006-2016)**

By: Akindeh Nji
Co-Author(s): Olivia Achonduh, Marcel Moyeh, Esther Tallah, Cyrille Mbanwi, Randolph Ngwafor, Rose Leke, Dorothy Achu, Wilfred Mbacham, Marie-Solange Evehe, Barbara Atogho Tiedeu, Jude Bigoga, Innocent Ali, Palmer Masumbe Netongo

Parasite Clearance after treatment with Artesunate/amodiaquine and Artemether/lumefantrine in Plasmodium falciparum malaria patients in Cote d Ivoire

By: Offianan Andre TOURE
Co-Author(s):

**Drug Efficacy 2 (Presentation 217-225)**

**ROOM 201: 14:30-16:15**

**Chair:** Prof Jean Bosco Ouedraogo  
**Co chair:** Kolapo Oyebola

**M5717 First in Class Plasmodium falciparum PeEF2 inhibitor Successful completion of preclinical package to enable initiation of First in Human and Induced Blood Stage Malaria Challenge Model studies**

By: Claude Oeuvray

**Artesunate plus Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine retain high efficacy against P. falciparum and P. vivax in**
**Effect of Artemisinin combination repeated Treatment on blood cell lines parameters in Individuals Infected with Acute Uncomplicated Plasmodium falciparum Malaria in Burkina Faso**

By: ISSIAKA SOULAMA

Co-Author(s): Alphonse Ouedraogo, Sodjomon B. Sirima, Amidou Diarra, Jean Moise Kabore, Issa N Ouedraogo, Noellie Henry, A Sam Coulibaly, B Alfred Tiono, Benjamin S Sombie, Maurice Ouattara, Amidou Ouedraogo, C Edith Bougouma

**Survey of antimalarial medicines and pharmacopoeial quality of artemether-lumefantrine tablets sold in private pharmacies and drug shops in Tororo district**

By: Loyce Nakalembe

Co-Author(s): Moses Ocan, Godfrey Bbosa

**Misclassification of antimalarial treatment outcome with PCR genotyping**

By: Kasia Stepniewska

Co-Author(s): WWARN Clinical Trials Methodology Study Group

**Intramuscular Artesunate for Severe Malaria in African Children: A Multicenter Randomized Controlled Trial**

By: Aurore Hounkpatin

Co-Author(s):

**Identical genomic barcodes of Plasmodium falciparum infections before and after treatment with Artemether/Lumefantrine in Nigeria**

By: Kolapo Oyebola

Co-Author(s):

**Efficacy of artesunate-amodiaquine for the treatment of uncomplicated Plasmodium falciparum in Zanzibar, and the safety of adding a single low dose of primaquine: a report of the first in vivo assessment conducted in the era of malaria pre-elimination with the use of a new screening and referral sys**

By: Mwinyi Msellem

Co-Author(s): Andreas Martensson, Abdul-wahid Al-mafazy, Abdullah Ali, Ulrika Morris, Berit Aydin-Schmidt, Faiza Abass, anders bjorkman

**Late breaker 1 (Presentation 337-344)**

**Impact of malaria-protective human gene polymorphisms on Plasmodium falciparum invasion**

By: Silvia Kariuki

Co-Author(s): Alejandro Marin-Menendez, Ellen Leffler, Gavin Band, Kirk Rockett, Alex Macharia, Johnstone Makale, Francis Ndung’u, Dominic Kwiatkowski, Thomas Williams, Julian Rayner

**Experience in Conducting the Mid-Term Review of the National Malaria Strategic Plan (2015-2020) in Mainland Tanzania**

By: RITHA NJAU

Co-Author(s): Adiel Mushi, Ally Mohammed, Anna Mahendeka, Renata Mandike, Sigsbert Mkude, Charles Dismas Mwalimu, Winfred Mwafongo, Leah Ndekuka, Limo
Spit is the new prick: Overcoming challenges with diagnostics of malaria infection in developing countries
By: Jovikka Antallan
Co-Author(s):

The role of automated malaria diagnosis as a universal tool in support of malaria elimination initiatives
By: Theresa Coetzer
Co-Author(s): Evashin Pillay, Monwabisi Litsie

TRACKING ANTIMALARIAL DRUG RESISTANCE IN NEAR-REAL TIME: MOLECULAR SURVEILLANCE FOR ACT PARTNER DRUG RESISTANCE IN THE GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION
By: Mehul Dhorda
Co-Author(s): Suttipat Srisutham, Thuy-Nhien Nguyen Than, Ranitha Vongpromek, Teeradit Khomvorn, Mayfong Mayxay, Olivo Miotto, Francois Nosten, Frank Smithuis, Rob van der Pluijim, Lorentz von Seidlein, Carol Sibley, Philippe J Guerin, Nicholas P J Day, Arjen Dondorp, Malika Imwong

Acceleration towards a sustainable 3GIRS market through co-payment, forecast guarantees and increased competition the Unitaid-funded Next Generation IRS project (NgenIRS) is shaping markets
By: David McGuire
Co-Author(s):

Can improved housing provide additional protection against clinical malaria over current best practice? A household-randomised controlled study
By: Margaret Pinder
Co-Author(s):

Treatment and community management
(Presentation 185-192)

ROOM 202: 11:15-13:00
Chair: Prof Pascal Magnussen
Co chair: Izuchukwu Frank Obi

Perception of Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Test and Factors Influencing Compliance with Test Result among Health workers in Ebonyi State, 2017
By: Izuchukwu Frank Obi
Co-Author(s): Olufemi Ajumobi, Patrick Nguku, Micheal Urom, Kabiru Sabitu, Lawrence Nwankwo, Abdulhakeem Olorukooba, Suleiman Idris, Okechukwu Ossai

Examining the referral processes for community case management of malaria: a synthesis of two studies undertaken in Uganda
By: Sham Lal
Co-Author(s): Kristian Hansen, Richard Ndyomugenyi, Daniel Chandramohan, Sian Clarke, PASCAL Magnussen

A comparison of prescribing practices for the treatment of malaria in public and private health facilities in southeast Nigeria
By: Chinyere Okeke
Co-Author(s): Benjamin Uzochukwu

Evaluating the effect of a mass radio campaign on treatment-seeking for malaria among children aged under five in Burkina Faso: Findings from a cluster randomised controlled trial
By: Cathryn Wood
Co-Author(s): Roy Head, Simon Cousens, Moctar
Ouedraogo, Nicolas Meda, Pieter Remes, Sophie Sarrassat, Jo Borghi, Matthew Lavoie, Hermann Badolo, Frida Kasteng, Mireille Belem, Joanna Murray, Henri Some, Robert Bambara

Contribution de la socio-anthropologie dans la mise en place des stratégies de lutte contre le paludisme au Sénégal : exemple de la CPS
By: Tidiane NDOYE
Co-Author(s): mady ba, Ouleye BEYE, Fatou BA, Abdoulaye Moussa DIALLO, jean ndiaye, Youssoupha TALL

Bridging Community Health Workers Skills and Capacity Gaps for Malaria Prevention and Control: Challenges and Lessons Learnt from Implementation Research in Malindi, Kenya
By: Lydia Kibe
Co-Author(s): Daniel Muia, Anne Kamau

Adherence to antimalarial treatment in the context of reactive case detection in Zanzibar
By: Abdul-wahid Al-mafazy
Co-Author(s): Bakar Fakih, Abdullah Ali, Manuel Hetzel, Joshua Yukich, Logan Stuck

Quality of fever case management in urban slums in Kampala, Uganda
By: Sian Clarke
Co-Author(s): Elizeus Rutebemberwe, Anthony Mbonye, Phyllis Awor, Kristian Hansen, Miriam Kayendeka, Eleanor Hutchinson, PASCAL Magnussen

Parasites and System biology 2 (Presentation 225-232)

ROOM 202: 14:30-16:15
Chair: Prof David Roos
Co-chair: Ben Katowa

High infectivity of Anopheles melas to Plasmodium in Southern Benin: Implications for Malaria Transmission
By: ADIGBONON Claudiane
Co-Author(s):

Schistosoma haematobium associated with a decreasing of malaria infection in 4 to 8 years children
By: Tokplonou sigrane
Co-Author(s):

Plasmodium falciparum genetic relatedness between baseline and 30-day follow-up visits during reactive case detection in rural southern Zambia
By: Ben Katowa
Co-Author(s): Mukuma Lubinda, Harry Hamapumbu, Kelly Searle, Douglas Norris, Jennifer Stevenson, Tamaki Kobayashi, Philip E. Thuma, William Moss

Vivax malaria in the Saharan zone of Mauritania: morbidity, molecular markers of chemoresistance and efficacy of chloroquine against Plasmodium vivax
By: Jemila Deida
Co-Author(s):

EXPLORING THE ANTIMALARIAL POTENTIAL OF DRIED WHOLE PLANT (WP) CYMBOPOGON CITRATUS (LEMON GRASS) AND ITS MALARIA INDUCED OXIDATIVE STRESS MODULATORY EFFECT
By: Uchechukwu Chukwuocha
Co-Author(s):

By: Visa Tyakaray
Co-Author(s):

Recurrence behaviour of Plasmodium malariae and Plasmodium ovale spp. and relapse characteristics of P. ovale spp. in Gabon
By: Mirjam Groger
Co-Author(s): Benjamin Mordmueller, Johannes Mischlinger, Elias Meyer, Anna Klicpera, Ghyslain Mombo-Ngoma, Rella Manego-Zoleko, Markus Winterberg, Hans-Peter Fuehrer, Daniel Blessborn, Michael Ramharter, Albert Laliremruta, Chiara Cattaneo, Luzia Veletzky

Field evidence for manipulation of vector host choice by the human malaria parasite, Plasmodium falciparum with important epidemiological consequences

By: Thierry Lefevre
Co-Author(s):

Poster Session

C001

Molecular characterization of insecticide resistance in malaria and arbovirus vectors and access to advanced diagnostic tools
Emmanouil, Fotakis

C002

A cluster-randomized trial to assess impact and cost-effectiveness of combining indoor residual spraying with long-lasting insecticidal nets for malaria control in central Mozambique
Carlos, Chaccour

C003

A model of the spatial population dynamics of malaria mosquito vectors in Burkina Faso
Ace, North

C004

A modified design of the West African experimental hut for improved evaluation of vector control products
Rhodri, Edwards

C005

Abundance and diversity of malaria vectors in selected areas with persistent malaria transmission in North-western and Southern regions of Tanzania
Yahya, Derua

C006

Adherence to treatment guidelines for uncomplicated malaria in Southern Tanzania Regions
Joseph, MUGASA

C007

An association between the 1014F kdr allele and Plasmodium falciparum infection in Anopheles gambiae populations in Burkina Faso
Alphonse, TRAORE

C008

An evaluation of the efficacy of SumiShield TM 50 WG and Deltamethrin WDG against susceptible and resistant strains of three species of mosquitoes
Rosemary, Lees

C009

An Observational Analysis of the geographical shift of IRS operations from the Segou Region to Mopti of Mali: 2016 -2017
Joe, Wagman

C010

Analyzing malaria surveillance monitoring and evaluation system: Experience from Madagascar’s National Malaria Control Program
HANITRA RANAIVOARISON, Irene

C011
Anopheles (Cellia) multicolor and An arabiensis larvae develop in highly saline waterpools in Nouakchott Mauritania
Lemrabott Mohamed, aly

C012
Anopheles diurnal biting behavior could increase the risk of malaria transmission in Dielmo Senegal
Souleymane, Doucoure

C013
Anopheles funestus sensu stricto Giles (Diptera:Culicidae) bites late in the morning at two rural villages in northern Malawi and its implications for malaria vector control
Themba, Mzilahowa

C014
Anopheline mosquitoes diversity blood meal source and infection rate in the city of Ouagadougou Burkina Faso
Justine, KABORE

C015
Anti-malarial drug efficacy in Africa and network meta-analysis
Solange Youdom, Whegang

C016
Assessing insecticide-susceptibility status and efficacy of Pirimiphos- methyl (Actellic) to primary malaria vectors in Magude and Manhiça district southern Mozambique
Mara, Maquina

Mara, Maquina

C017
Assessment of malaria prevalence in relationship to the use of LLINs in Okola a forested area in Cameroon
Dominique M, NGNINPOGNI

C018
Assessment of L-cyhalothrin residues and heavy metals in Anopheles gambiae breeding sites from vegetable farms and their contributions in insecticide resistance profiles By R Djouaka A Talom R Akoton G
Tchigossou M Soglo F Zeukeng S Atoyebi ETossou T Tch Rousseau, Djouaka

C019
Association between deltamethrin resistance / Plasmodium falciparum infection and the Vgsc-L1014S resistance mutation in Anopheles gambiae from Tanzania
Bilali, Kabula

C020
Autodissemination of pyriproxyfen for controlling self-sustaining captive populations of An arabiensis: An exit from semi field cages to field intervention
Dickson Wilson, Lwetoijera

C021
Behavioral interactions between humans and mosquitoes to assess the protective efficacy of insecticidal nets and the extent of residual malaria transmission [MALTEM-INTERACT]
Celso, Alafo
C022

Bendiocarb resistance in Anopheles gambiae s populations in areas with and without indoor residual spraying in Mali West Africa
Moussa, Keita

C023

Bio-efficacy and residual activity of the neonicotinoid clothianidin on various wall surfaces for malaria vector control
Leonard, Ngwej

C024

BIOEFFICACY AND RESIDUAL LIFE OF CHLORFENAPYR INSECTICIDE AGAINST ANOPHELES SPECIES IN THE GUINEA SAVANNAH NORTH CENTRAL NIGERIA
Petrus, Inyama

C025

Blood Meal Preference of Main Malaria Parasite Vector Species after an Intensive use of Insecticide on Malaria Vector Control in Madagascar
Alice, zilera

C026

Building capacity within African Malaria Programmes to lead the forecast development validation and consolidation process that will support ongoing IRS insecticide volume guarantees made by donors their implementers and self-funded programmes
Marlize, Coleman

C027

Cameroon Baptist Convention-Health Services: Six Decades of Trials and Triumphs in Malaria Control and Prevention Programs
NFOR, EMMANUEL NFOR

C028

Changes on malaria vector composition and behavior induced by the construction of a large dam in South Cameroon
Lili Ranaise, MBAKOP

C029

Characterization of the expression of cytochrome P450 enzyme by aging of insecticide-resistant Anopheles gambiae ss mosquitoes
Joseph, CHABI

C030

Characterization of the impact of Plasmodium and Trypanosoma co- infections on the vectorial capacity of Anopheles mosquitoes
Maty, Fofana

C031

Comparison of mammalian host blood meal preferences on unfed and blood fed wild caught mosquitoes in malaria endemic communities of Manicaland province Zimbabwe
Nobert, Mudare

C032

Controlling malaria epidemics during a conflict: Evaluation of Permanet 30 for Malaria Prevention in an internally displaced people s camp Bentiu Unity State South Sudan
Richard, Allan
**C033**

Current Status of Insecticide Resistance In The Gambia
Musa, Jawara

**C034**

Daily movements of parasitic insects attracted to their hosts observed with entomological lidar
Samuel, Jansson

**C035**

Des usages differencies des CTA entre Benin et Ghana : quand l’organisation du système pharmaceutique et les relations avec les acteurs transnationaux influencent la consommation pharmaceutique
Carine, Baxerres

**C036**

DETERMINANTS OF QUALITY OF SERVICE IN MANAGING MALARIA BY COMMUNITY HEALTH VOLUNTEERS BUNGOMA COUNTY KENYA
Enock, Marita

**C037**

Development of New Approach to Effectively Measure Malaria Vector Abundance: Potentials in Using Mosquito Swarms
Simon P, SAWADOGO

**C038**

Distribution and behavioural patterns of malaria vectors in the context of wide Long Lasting Insecticidal Net use in North Cameroon
Ekoko Wolfgang, Eyisap

**C039**

Dynamic density sporozoite rates and entomological inoculation rates of Anopheles gambiae at Tori-Bossito Benin
Yadouleton, Anges

**C040**

Effect of DEET - multiple exposures on behavior and life history traits in the malaria mosquito vector Anopheles gambiae ss
Margaux, Mulatier

**C041**

Effect of kdr (L1014F) gene porting on the nocturnal activity rate in anopheles vectors of malaria in Burkina Faso
Amadou Sekou, Traore

**C042**

Effect of Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention on malaria morbidity in district of Toliara II Madagascar
Maurice, Ye

**C043**

Effects of the neem tree oil (Azadirachta indica) in Anopheles population larvae from Marovoay District Madagascar
Solohery Fanomezana, Randriamanarivo

**C044**

EFFICACY & RESIDUAL ACTIVITY OF CLOTHIANIDIN + DELTAMETHRIN WP- SB A COMBINATION FORMULATION FOR IRS
Matt, Kirby
**C045**

Efficacy and residual performance of FludoraTM Fusion a next generation combination insecticide (Clothianidin + Deltamethrin) developed for Indoor Residual Spraying for the control of malaria vector mosquitoes: First Six months of WHO cone bioassay eval
Mbanga, Muleba

**C046**

Elucidating the complexity and diversity of Anopheles across Africa and implications on malaria vector surveillance and control
Allison, Hendershot

**C047**

Entomological factors sustaining residual malaria transmission in the coastal Kenya
Joseph, Mwangangi

**C048**

Entomological Impact of Indoor Residual Spraying with pirimiphos-methyl: A pilot study in an area of low malaria transmission in Senegal
Ousmane, SY

**C049**

Epidemiology of malaria transmission in two neighboring villages in the rural commune of Andriba Madagascar
Jessy Marlane, GOUPEYOU YOUMSI

**C050**

Evaluation of four local plant species as larvicidal agents against malaria vector Anopheles arabiensis in Nouakchott Mauritania
Khadijetou, Kane

**C051**

Evaluation of the physical integrity and bio-efficacy of long-lasting insecticidal nets after three years of use in Die lo/ Ndiop Fatick Senegal
Souleymane, Doucoure

**C052**

Evidence et evolution de multiples mecanismes de la resistance aux insecticides chez les populations d’Anopheles gambiae sl vecteurs du paludisme au Niger Afrique de l’Ouest
SOUMAILA, HADIZA

**C053**

EVIDENCE OF INCREASED RESISTANCE TO PYRETHROIDS AND DDT WITH SUSTAINED SUSCEPTIBILITY TO ORGANOPHOSPHATES AND CARBAMATES IN ANOPELLES GAMBIAE SL IN AN AREA OF INTENSIVE DISTRIBUTION OF LLIN IN NIGERIA
Adedapo, Adeogun

**C054**

Evolution of the bionomic of the malaria vector An gambiae sl in the cities of Yaounde and Douala in Cameroon a challenge for malaria vector control in urban settings
Antonio-Nkondjio, Christophe

**C055**

Extent of Plasmodium falciparum infections within Anopheles funestus and Anopheles arabiensis in Blantyre southern Malawi
Themba, Mzilahowa

**C056**

First detection of N1575Y mutation in An gambiae sl
population in Mali and its effect on the performance of malaria control tools
Nafomon, Sogoba

C057
First report of malaria vectors susceptibility to insecticides in the Moyen Ogooue Province of Gabon
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Symposium Session

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Pharmacoenhancers In Malaria Chemotherapy
PC room: 10:30 -12:45
Chairs: Dr Warren Andrew Andayi
Speaker 1: Warren A. Andayi, Dr, Muranga University of Technology, 74 Muranga
Speaker 2:
Speaker 3:
Speaker 4:
Speaker 5:
Purpose and Objective: To initiate new research ideas to enable incorporation of pharmacoenhancers in malaria chemotherapy.

S46
From innovation to scale-up: Unitaid’s model to maximize the effectiveness of global health response
Room 205: 10:30-12:45
Chairs: Roll Back Malaria representative (TBC) and Alexandra Cameron
Speaker 1: Alexandra Cameron, Technical Manager - Malaria, Unitaid, Chemin de Blandonnet 10 BIBC III 8th Floor, 1214 Vernier, Switzerland
Speaker 2: David Maguire, Programme Director - NgenIRS, IVCC, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Pembroke Place, Liverpool L3 5QA
Speaker 3: Professor Emmanuel Oladipo Otolorin, TIPTOP Senior Programmatic and Technical Advisor, Jhpiego Nigeria, Plot 971, Reuben Okoya Crescent, Abuja, Nigeria
Speaker 4: Dr. Kolawole Maxwell, West Africa Programmes Director, Malaria Consortium, 2 Buchanan Close, off Buchanan Crescent, off Aminu Kano Crescent, Wuse II, Abuja-FCT, Nigeria
Speaker 5:
Purpose and Objective: Unitaid maximizes the effectiveness of the global health response by catalyzing equitable access to better health products. This symposium will share the key elements of Unitaid’s model that connect upstream innovation with the downstream response, enabling countries to access critical, innovative health products and partners to scale-up Unitaid’s initiatives. This symposium will provide a platform for cross-country sharing on how partnering with Unitaid can harness innovation, drive access and achieve sustainable scale-up and coverage of malaria interventions. Countries will learn about Unitaid’s model through specific malaria project examples that demonstrate approaches to overcome persisting barriers and challenges.

S47
Monitoring plasmodium diversity for malaria elimination in Africa: Progress and updates from the Plasmodium diversity network Africa
Room 201: 10:30-12:45
Chairs: Prof. Abdoulaye Djimde and Milijaona Randrianarivelovjosia
Speaker 1: Prof. Abdoulaye Djimde, Department of Epidemiology and Parasitic Diseases, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Science, Techniques and Technologies of Bamako, Mali.
Speaker 2: Alfred Ambua-ngwa, Disease Control and Elimination, Medical Research Council Unit The Gambia, The Gambia
Speaker 3: Prof. Marielle Bouyou, Department of Parasitology Mycology, Faculty of Medicine, Université des Sciences de La Santé, Gabon
Speaker 4: Edwin Kamau, PhD MS (TECH MGT), Major, Medical Service Corps, Associate Director for Science, Chief, Malaria Culture Lab, Malaria Vaccine Branch – Military Malaria Research Program Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Silver Spring, MD
Speaker 5:
Purpose and Objective: Unprecedented technological advances in genomics have resulted in generation of terabytes of genetic data. However, there is little translation of such data into knowledge for malaria control, elimination and eradication; and limited
involvement of African researchers. Similarly, there is an urgent need to make the recent development in laboratory sciences utilized for malaria control/elimination in Africa. The Plasmodium diversity African Network (PDNA) is a Pan-African lead network of African researchers from 15 institutions working to build the capacity of African researchers in genomics and bioinformatics for handling big-data which is currently generated through ongoing genomic studies. This symposium will present progress and updates on the activities and programmes which are being implemented by the PDNA.

**S48**

Evaluating Malaria Programs in Changing Contexts: A review of methodological approaches and how future evaluations can adapt to address challenges

Room 202: 10:30-12:45

**Chairs:** Samatha Herrera and Yazoume Ye  
**Speaker 1:** Yazoume, Ye, ICF, 530 Gaither Road, Rockville, USA  
**Speaker 2:** Uwem Inyang, MD, MPH, MPI/USAID, Abuja, Nigeria  
**Speaker 3:** Cisse Moustapha, MD, National Malaria Control Program, Dakar, Senegal  
**Speaker 4:** Samantha Herrera, MPH, International Health and Development, Rockville, United States  
**Speaker 5:**

**Purpose and Objective:** The epidemiology of malaria has changed substantially in the past decade due to large investments in malaria control. Transmission has declined in many countries, with several moving toward more moderate and low transmission. At the same time, there is an increased need for accountability and documentation of the impact of malaria programs and to take stock of lessons learned program evaluations. Within this context of an evolving epidemiology, comes the need to adapt methodological approaches not only to assess the impact of interventions but also to generate data that will inform the targeting of interventions for maximum impact. This symposium focuses on current methodological approaches for evaluating malaria control programs, discusses those approaches’ strengths and weaknesses and lessons learned, and reviews evaluation results to date. The keynote presentation will present new ideas for evaluation approaches to better assess impact in low transmission settings.

**S49**

Interrupting malaria transmission within and across country borders: Lessons from the Southern Africa Elimination 8 Initiative

**Tente A: 10:30-12:45**

**Chairs:** Professor Rajendra Maharaj and Dr Francisco Saute

**Speaker 1:** Dr Busiku Hamainza, National Malaria Elimination Centre, Chainama Hospital Grounds, Great East Road, Lusaka, Zambia

**Speaker 2:** Mr. Bongani Dlamini, Southern Africa Elimination 8 Initiative, Windhoek, Namibia

**Speaker 3:** Professor Davis Mumbengegwi, University of Namibia, Multidisciplinary Research Council, 340 Mandume Ndemufayo Ave, Pionierspark, Windhoek, Namibia

**Speaker 4:** Dr Francisco Saute, Manhica Health Research Center, Rua 12, Cambave, Vila de Manhica, Maputo, Mozambique

**Speaker 5:** Dr Natashia Morris, Medical Research Council-South Africa, Office of Malaria Research, 4091, Overport, South Africa

**Purpose and Objective:** To introduce novel approaches for preventing malaria parasite introduction from high endemic settings to receptive elimination settings. • To report regional cross-border initiatives between countries sharing the same border with differing levels of endemicity. • To present the impact of interventions aimed at interrupting local malaria transmission in elimination settings.

**S50**

Integrating phenotypic and genomic approaches to identify and combat impacts of insecticide resistance

**Tente B: 10:30 -12:45**

**Chairs:** Martin Donnelly and David Weetman

**Speaker 1:** Jackie Cook, Dr, London Sch Hygiene and
Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention, what’s next?
Oval Room: 14:30-16:15

Purpose and Objective: SMC has proven to be a successful and effective intervention when implemented with close monitoring. It has been widely adopted by eligible countries and is being expanded in its deployment to cover entire eligible areas in these countries. This symposium will focus on the future of this intervention and the potential extensions that could maximize SMC’s potential to prevent malaria morbidity and mortality in children.

S52

Controlled Human Malaria Infection Model in sub-Saharan Africa
Room 205: 14:30 -16:15

Purpose and Objective: To describe the evidence for the impacts of insecticide resistance on entomological and epidemiological indicators of malaria and how recent developments to integrate phenotypic and genomic methodologies are helping to identify and combat the impacts of insecticide resistance.

S53

Technology and Vector Control: How Real-time Data, Mobile tools, and Mapping can Improve Operations and Results
Room 205: 14:30 -16:15

Purpose and Objective: To describe the evidence for the impacts of insecticide resistance on entomological and epidemiological indicators of malaria and how recent developments to integrate phenotypic and genomic methodologies are helping to identify and combat the impacts of insecticide resistance.
Speaker 5:

Purpose and Objective: Experts from a vector control implementer, a technology firm, and a mapping initiative will discuss the way that they have developed and used tools to predict and address challenges in vector control implementation in multiple geographic settings. These presentations will focus on the benefits gained from the incorporation of technological innovations, common pitfalls encountered in designing tools for these purposes, and lessons learned through iterative adaptations of these tools in multiple settings. These presentations will facilitate robust discussion around the role that technology can play in planning, executing, and evaluating vector control campaigns in resource-limited settings.

S54

One Merck for Malaria : The Integrated Malaria Program

Tente A: 14:30 -16:15

Chairs: Beatrice Greco and Jutta Reinhard-Rupp

Speaker 1: Beatrice Greco, Head of R&D and Access, Merck Global Health Institute of Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany, Route de la Verrerie 6, CH-1267, Coinsins, Switzerland

Speaker 2: Samuel Somuyiwa, Business Development Manager, International Sales Africa, Merck, Merck Performance Materials, Frankfurter Str. 250 64293 Darmstadt, Germany

Speaker 3: Isaac Quaye, Professor of Biochemistry School of Medicine, University of Namibia (UNAM), Private Bag 13301, Windhoek, Namibia

Speaker 4: Wellington A. Oyibo, ANDI Centre of Excellence for Malaria Diagnosis, College of Medicine, University of Lagos, Nigeria, University Road 101017 Akoka, Yaba, Lagos State, Nigéria

Speaker 5: Antoinette Tshefu, MD, MPH, PhD Malaria Specialist, Infectious Disease Researcher, Professor of Public Health, Kinshasa School of Public Health, Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo

Purpose and Objective: To create awareness on the Merck s engagement addressing major global health challenges. To provide the private sector perspective and contribution to support control and elimination agendas. To showcase the current efforts in the fight against malaria by describing the One Merck for Malaria program, led by the Merck Global Health Institute, for new treatments, diagnostics, vector controls and digital health tools. To foster dialogue with key experts in the malaria field. To create the opportunity to advocate for key messages with stakeholders and engaging with local experts for potential public-private collaborations.

S55

Effectiveness and efficiency of reactive focal interventions for malaria elimination: current evidence

Tente B: 14:30 -16:15

Chairs: Jackie Cook, BSc, MD, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom

Speaker 1: Immo Kleinschmidt, PhD, Windhoek, Namibia

Speaker 2: David Bath, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom

Speaker 3: Davis Mumbengegwi, Professor, University of Namibia, Windhoek, Namibia

Speaker 4: Michelle Hsiang, PhD, UUT Southwestern Medical Centre, Texas, USA

Speaker 5: Roly Gosling, PhD, School of Medicine, University of California San Francisco, USA

Purpose and Objective: As malaria transmission reduces, heterogeneity of infection often increases within the population, with considerable clustering seen at the household and neighbourhood level. To utilise scarce resources more effectively, malaria control programmes are looking for strategies to better target malaria transmission. Performing reactive targeting of interventions such as mass drug administration (MDA), presumptive treatment, and indoor residual spraying (IRS) is likely to result in cost-savings for governments, whilst simultaneously reducing malaria transmission. However, there is currently little evidence available to assess the effects of targeting in terms of transmission reduction and costs. This symposium summarises the available evidence of the impact and cost-effectiveness of targeted interventions. The results will synthesise the evidence base to help to guide malaria control and elimination programmes in optimising resources, whilst ensuring that malaria is reduced effectively.
Introduction to the Malaria Vaccine Implementation Programme (MVIP): Pilot Implementation and Evaluation of the RTS,S/AS01 Malaria Vaccine in Children in Ghana, Kenya, and Malawi

Auditorium: 16:45-18:30

Chairs: Mary J Hamel, M.D. and Jackson Sillah, M.D.

Speaker 1: Richard Mihigo, M.D., Medical Officer, Program Area Manager, Immunization and Vaccine Development, WHO, Regional Office for AFRO, Family and Reproductive Health Unit, Cite du Djoue, P.O.Box 06, Brazzaville, Congo

Speaker 2: Patricia Njuguna, M.D., Medical Officer, MVIP, Global Malaria Programme, WHO, Avenue Appia, 20, Geneva, Switzerland

Speaker 3: Scott Gordon, PhD, Director, Malaria Vaccine Implementation Programme, PATH, PATH, 2201 Westlake Ave, Seattle, WA 98121, USA

Speaker 4: Nicolas Praet, DVM, PhD, Senior Epidemiology Lead, Malaria, GSK biologicals, Avenue Fleming 20 1300 Wavre, Belgium

Speaker 5:

Purpose and Objective: The RTS,S/AS01 Malaria Vaccine has been shown to significantly reduce malaria, including severe malaria, when provided to children in a 4-dose schedule with the first dose administered at 5-17 months of age. The World Health Organization has recommended pilot implementation of the vaccine to measure the feasibility of delivering the 4-dose vaccine regimen, safety of the vaccine in the context of routine use, and vaccine impact. We will describe the major components of the Malaria Vaccine Implementation Programme (MVIP), present the methodologies planned to evaluate the pilot implementation of the RTS,S/AS01 vaccine, and describe the timeline for the MVIP and policy decision.

Sanofi’s Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) initiatives and tools: Promoting & assessing a behavior change approaches for the fight against malaria

Pc Room: 16:45-18:30

Chairs: Rose Leke, Professor of Immunology and Parasitology - Cameroon

Speaker 1: Jean Louis Ndiaye – Professor in University of Thies - Senegal

Speaker 2: Wilfred Mbacham, Professor in The biotechnology Centre, The University of Yaoundé I & Malaria Consortium - Cameroon Coalition Against Malaria, Yaoundé, Cameroon

Speaker 3: Esther Tallah, Director of Malaria Consortium - Cameroon Coalition Against Malaria, Yaoundé, Cameroon

Speaker 4: Claude Moncorgé, Director of OPALS – France & Abdou Gafarou Gbadamassi, Doctor OPALS - Togo

Speaker 5: The Moski Toon a new malaria awareness tool for children surveyed by IPSOS : speaker to be confirmed

Purpose and Objective: In order to promote malaria prevention behaviors through schools, Sanofi and its partners have, for over a decade, designed and provided teachers and children with a variety of different information tools on malaria. This symposium aim to share the data and experiences of these malaria awareness programs and tools developed in partnership with sub-Saharan African stakeholders.

Leaving no-one behind: achieving universal access to malaria interventions

Tente A: 16:45-18:30

Chairs: Dr Matshidiso Moeti and Erin Shutes

Speaker 1: Pedro Alonso is the Director of the World Health Organization’s Global Malaria Programme.

Speaker 2: Andrea Bosman is the Coordinator of the Diagnostics, Treatment and Vaccines unit within the WHO Global Malaria Programme.

Speaker 3: Richard Cibulskis is coordinator of the Strategy, Evidence and Economics team in the Global Malaria Programme, WHO.

Speaker 4: Jackson SILLAH, Team leader at the WHO Regional Office for Africa.

Speaker 5:

Purpose and Objective: To present evidence on the
link between malaria programme coverage gaps and mortality in children under 5 years of age in Africa and the populations most affected by coverage gaps. Participants will also be informed of the most important bottlenecks in the delivery of programmes, promising strategies to overcome them and World Health Organization’s (WHO’s) call for action to alleviate coverage gaps.

Drivers and diversity of residual malaria transmission: implications for national malaria programs

Tente B: 16:45-18:30

Chairs: Allison Tatarsky and Dr Florence Fouque

Speaker 1: Dr Florence Fouque, The Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR), World Health Organization, Switzerland.

Speaker 2: Ms April Monroe, Johns Hopkins Center for Communication Programs, Baltimore, USA. Ms Monroe

Speaker 3: Dr Samuel Dadzie, Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana.

Speaker 4: Dr Jeffrey Hii, Malaria Consortium, Asia Regional Office, Mahidol University, Thailand.

Speaker 5: Dr Nakul Chitnis, Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel, Switzerland.

Purpose and Objective: To understand and share learning on how vector and human behaviour contribute to residual transmission in malaria endemic settings. The session aims to provide socio-eco-biological evidence for decision-making and strengthening malaria elimination strategies across sub-Saharan Africa and the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS).

Oral Session

Vaccine trials in sub-Saharan Africa (Presentation 233-240)

Auditorium: 14:30-16:15

Chair: Prof Kwadwo Koram

Co chair: Dr Alfred Tiono

Placental Malaria Vaccine: preliminary results of the PRIMALVAC phase Ia/b clinical trial

By: Benoit Gamain

Co-Author(s):

Safety and Immunogenicity of the malaria vaccine candidate BK-SE36 in young children living in Burkina Faso

By: Issa N Ouedraogo

Co-Author(s): Nirianne Palacpac, Odile Leroy, B Alfred Tiono, C Edith Bougouma, Toshi Horii, A Sam Coulibaly, Sophie Howard

Long-term efficacy and safety of RTS,S/AS01 against malaria in infants and children living in Africa: an open 3-year extension of a phase III randomized study

By: Walter Otieno

Co-Author(s): Marc Gillet, Halidou Tinto, John Lusingu, Marc Lievens, Yolanda Guerra Mendoza, Lode Schuerman

Antibody responses to RTS,S/AS01E vaccination in children within the phase 3 trial in relation to age, baseline malaria transmission intensity and malaria protection

By: Itziar Ubillos

Co-Author(s): Hector Sanz, Simon Kariuki, Marta Vidal, Sheetij Dutta, Claudia Daubenberger, Clarissa Valim, Alfons Jimenez, Ben Gyan, Selidji Aghandji, John Aponte, JOHN WAITUMBI, Carlota Dobano, Seth Owusu-Agyei, Aintzane Ayestaran, Joseph Campo, Maximilliam Mpina, Chenjerai Jairoce, Nana Aba Williams, Gemma Moncuniil, Ruth Aguilar, Nuria Diez Padrisa

Antibodies to baculovirus-derived Plasmodium falciparum merozoite surface protein correlate with protection against clinical malaria in Senegalese mesoendemic setting

By: Ronald Perraut

Co-Author(s):
Safety and tolerability of a metabolically active non-replicating whole organism malaria vaccine in malaria-experienced adults in Burkina Faso

By: Matthew Laurens

Co-Author(s): Peter Billingsley, Stephen Hoffman, Thomas Richie, B Alfred Tiono, B Kim Lee Sim, Issa N Ouedraogo, Kirsten Lyke, Christopher Plowe, C Edith Bougouma, Eric James, Anita Manoj, Alphonse Ouedraogo, Jean Moise Kabore, Yonias Abebe, Sodiomon B. Sirima

A Phase Ib randomized controlled trial to assess the safety and immunogenicity of GMZ2, a blood stage malaria vaccine candidate, formulated with CAF01 or Aluminium hydroxide

By: Jean-Claude Dejon Agobe

Co-Author(s): Selidji Agnandji, ayola adegnika, Benjamin Mordmuller, Bertrand Loll, Peter Kremsner, Ulysse Ateba Ngoa, Jean-Ronald EDOA

Safety and immunogenicity of the Malaria Vaccine Candidate R21 adjuvanted with Matrix-M1 in West African adult volunteers, Burkina Faso

By: B Alfred Tiono

Co-Author(s):

Chemoprevention (Presentation 249-256)

Oval room: 16:45-18:30

Chair: Dr Paul Milligan

Co chair: Pr Ibrahima Seck

Baseline molecular data before scaling-up access to seasonal malaria chemoprevention in seven countries across the Sahel

By: Khalid Beshir

Co-Author(s):

Real-time monitoring of SMC delivery in Northern Nigeria

By: Musa Kana

Co-Author(s): Sham Lal, Matthew Cairns, Akanmu Idowu,

Paul Snell, Ibrahim Maikore, Maxwell Kolawole, Harriet Kivumbi, Paul Milligan, Susana Scott, Diego Moroso, Godwin Ntadom, Mohammed Olaniyi, Aranxa Roca, Olusola Oresanya

Monitoring the protective efficacy of seasonal malaria chemoprevention using case-control studies: methodology and results from 5 countries

By: Matthew Cairns

Co-Author(s):

Lessons Learned from Sierra Leone’s Intermittent Preventative Treatment for Infants (IPTi) Pilot Program in Kambia District

By: Maria Lahuerta

Co-Author(s): Miriam Rabkin, Laura Steinhardt, Brigette Gleason, Getachew Kassa, Michael Friedman, Roberta Sutton, Samuel Juana Smith, Michael John, Kristen Burnell, Mohamed Jalloh

LARGE SCALE INTRODUCTION OF SEASONAL MALARIA CHEMOPREVENTION CAMPAIGN IN THE FAR NORTH AND NORTH REGIONS OF CAMEROON IN 2016

By: Randolph Ngwafor

Co-Author(s): Dorothy Achu

Increasing Administrative Coverage and Effectiveness of Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention (SMC) in Mali (2015-17)

By: Eric HUBBAERD

Co-Author(s): Patrice Coulibaly, Chrestien Yameni, Suzanne Van Hulle, Momar Mbowji, Lantorina Razafindralambo, J230Rose Monteil+j210

In vivo prophylactic and curative efficacy of crude extracts of Nauclea latifolia on Plasmodium berghei infected swiss albino mice

By: KEHINDE AJAYI

Co-Author(s): FUMILOLA OMOYA

Impact of micronutrient supplementation combined with seasonal malaria chemoprevention
on anemia, malaria and cognitive development: a cluster-randomized study in Malian children

By: Sian Clarke
Co-Author(s): Natalie Roschnik, Hans Verhoef, Michael Boivin, Yvonne Griffiths, Yahia Dicko, Niele Hawa Diarra, Moussa Sacko, Renion Saye, Rebecca Jones

**Late beakers 2 (Presentation 345-352)**

**ROOM 201: 14:30-16:15**

**Chair:** Prof Alioune Dieye
**Co chair:** Dr Faith Osier

**The cost-efficacy of screening outdoor kitchens in southern Zambia: a semi-field trial**

By: Jennifer Stevenson
Co-Author(s): Limonty Simubali, Twig Mudenda, Amber Johnson, Neil Lobo

**Assessing the performance of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa towards malaria elimination and its readiness for sub-national verification**

By: Sipho Msimang
Co-Author(s): 

**Unravelling the immune signature of Plasmodium falciparum transmission reducing immunity**

By: William Stone
Co-Author(s): 

**New Perspectives for Anti-Malaria vaccines: A Mini review**

By: Vincent P.K. Titanji
Co-Author(s): 

**Partnership for Increasing the Impact of Vector Control**

By: Hilary Ranson
Co-Author(s): 

Dry season prevalence of subclinical malaria identified by ultrasensitive PCR in Myanmar and bordering areas of China and Bangladesh

By: Myaing Nyunt
Co-Author(s): Kay Han, Tim Hlaing, Fang Huang, Wasif Khan, Poe Aung, Zaw Thein, Si Thura, Win Oo, Hnin Khin, Myo Min, Matthew Adams, Kayvan Zainabadi, Christopher Plowe

**The silent reservoir of P. falciparum during the dry season**

By: Silvia Portugal
Co-Author(s): 

**Detection of malaria parasite infected mosquitoes using near infra-red spectroscopy**

By: Pedro M Esperança
Co-Author(s): 

**Epidemiology 3 (Presentation 265-272)**

**ROOM 201: 16:45-18:30**

**Chair:** Prof Jean-Pierre Van geertruyden
**Co chair:** Patrick Walker

**Achieving depth and breadth in spatial models of vector-borne diseases: An integrated framework for active survey and passive surveillance data**

By: Luca Nelli
Co-Author(s): 

**Use Of the Immuno-Epidemiological Biomarker Of Human Exposure To Anopheles Bites In The Monitoring of Malaria Transmission In (Pre) Elimination Areas**

By: Huja Jah
Co-Author(s): 

**Sub-optimal dosing of artemisinin-based combination therapy**

By: Kasia Stepniewska
Prevalence and associated risk factors of malaria in the first trimester of pregnancy: a pre-conceptional cohort study in Benin
By: MANFRED ACCROMBESSI
Co-Author(s):

Effectiveness of a long-lasting PBO treated insecticidal net and indoor residual spray interventions against malaria infection in an area of high pyrethroid resistance in North West Tanzania: Three-year results of a community randomized controlled trial
By: Natacha Protopopoff
Co-Author(s):

A modelling framework to estimate the impact of interventions on mosquito fitness from standard entomological surveillance data
By: Mafalda Viana
Co-Author(s):

Pattern of all-causes and cause-specific mortality in an area with progressively declining malaria in Korogwe district, north-eastern Tanzania
By: Daniel Challe
Co-Author(s): Mercy Chiduo, Celine Mandara, Omari Abdul, Mathias Kamugisha, Bruno Mmbando, Deus Ishengoma, Samwel Gesase, Filbert Francis, Martha Lemnge

Integrated vector management 3 (Presentation 241-248)

ROOM 202: 14:30-16:15
Chair: Abdoulaye Diabate
Co chair: Temitope Ojo

Socio-demographic factors associated with Insecticide Treated Net use among under-five children in Nigeria
By: Temitope Ojo
Co-Author(s): Adewumi Joseph, Toosin Orhorhamreru, Chinenyi Afonne

A Pre-Intervention Survey of the Perception of Mosquito Density in a Nigerian Teaching Hospital
By: Ijeoma Ogbuiehi
Co-Author(s):

Optimization of mass-rearing methods for Anopheles arabiensis for sterile insect technique application
By: Wadaka MAMAI
Co-Author(s):

Malaria infection and clinical episodes in an area with pyrethroid-resistant vectors in southern-west Burkina Faso
By: Anthony Some
Co-Author(s): Issaka Zongo, Cedric Pennetier, Amal Dahounto, Serge Assi, Kounbobr Roch Dabire, Nicolas Moiroux

Impact of sunlight exposure and larval instars on the residual efficacy of bio-larvicide Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis
By: Barnabas ZOGO
Co-Author(s): Nicolas Moiroux, Ludovic ALOU, Cedric Pennetier, N’cho Bertin TCHIEKOI, Alphonsine Koffi, Amal Dahounto

By: Nanwintoum Severin Bimbile Somda
Co-Author(s): Hamidou Maiga, Antoine Sanon, Jeremy Bouyer, Florence Fournet, Jerome Gilles, Serge Poda, Olivier Gnankine, Abdoulaye Diabate, Kounbobr Roch Dabire, Susan Rosemary Lees, Peguidwinte Simon Sawadogo
Biological activity and mode of action of four aromatic plants extracts against Anopheles gambiae s.l. in Burkina Faso

By: Dimitri W. Wangrawa
Co-Author(s): Wamdaogo M. Guelbeogo, Antoine Sanon, Athanase Badolo, Roger Nebie, Martin Kiendrebeogo, N’Fale Sagnon

Treating cattle using new customized long lasting formulations of IVM: a promising approach to target residual transmission of malaria in rural Burkina Faso

By: Karine Mouline
Co-Author(s):

Vector biology 4 (Presentation 273-280)

ROOM 202: 16:45-18:30

Chair: Prof Roch K. Dabiré
Co chair: Dr Ibrahima Dla

Accelerating malaria elimination efforts in the Sudano-Saharan region of Africa: elucidation of factors driving transmission and unravelling the molecular basis of insecticide resistance in the major malaria vectors

By: Sulaiman Ibrahim
Co-Author(s):

The effect of different typologies of rural houses on mosquito-house entry and indoor climate: an experimental study in rural Gambia

By: Steven Lindsay
Co-Author(s):

Evidence of multiple mechanisms providing carbamate and organophosphate resistance in field An. gambiae population from Atacora in Benin

By: Yves Rock A. AIKPON
Co-Author(s):

Entomological risk assessment of malaria transmission during the winter in Antananarivo and its surroundings, Central Highlands of Madagascar

By: Fara Nantenaina Raharamalala
Co-Author(s): Thiery Nirina Nepomichene, Fano Jose Randrianambinintsoa, Michael Luciano Tantely, Sebastien Boyer, Romain Girod, Sanjiarizaha RANDRIAMAHERIJAON

Dynamics of insecticide resistance in field population of Anopheles arabiensis in Dielmo, a Senegalese village under universal coverage of insecticide-treated nets

By: Omar Thiaw
Co-Author(s): Charles Bouganali, Souleymane Doucouré, nafissatou Diagne, Ousmane Faye, Cheikh SOKHNA, Seynabou Sougoufara, Lassana Konate

Divergences in blood-feeding, resting and breeding behaviors in Anopheles gambiae in variously urbanized settings in Cote d’Ivoire

By: Yves Rock A. AIKPON
Co-Author(s):

An. gambiae s.l susceptibility to insecticides and pattern of Kdr mutation in Ndiop, Senegal, a village under bed-nets coverage

By: Souleymane Doucouré
Co-Author(s): Souhoufi Ali, Charles Bouganali, Cheikh SOKHNA, Fatou Kine Fall, Omar Thiaw

Assessing male Anopheles gambiae, Anopheles coluzzii and their reciprocal hybrids swarming behaviour in contained semi-field

By: NIGNAN Charles
Co-Author(s): Olivier Gnankine, Abdulfaye Diabate, Kounboobr Roch Dabire, Hamidou Maiga, Abdoulaye Niang, Simon P. SAWADOGO

Pathogenesis and severe malaria 2 (Presentation 257-264)

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<th>Authors</th>
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<td>Magnetic resonance imaging of cerebral malaria patients reveals distinct pathogenetic processes in different parts of the brain</td>
<td>By: Sam Wassmer, Co-Author(s):</td>
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<td>Dynamics of the clinical epidemiology of severe malaria in Mali</td>
<td>By: Abdoulaye Kassoum Kone, Co-Author(s):</td>
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<td>Is chronic malnutrition associated with an increase in malaria incidence? A cohort study in children aged under 5 years in the Upper River Region, the Gambia</td>
<td>By: Anne Wilson, Co-Author(s): Margaret Pinder, John Bradley, Steven Lindsay, Kolawole Salami, Umberto Dalessandro</td>
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<td>The Effect of Malaria/HIV/TB Triple Infection on Malaria Parasitaemia among patients attending the Limbe Regional Hospital</td>
<td>By: Mbi epse Ojong Alice Enekegbe, Co-Author(s): Emmanuel N Tufon, Samje Moses, Che Amadine Lem</td>
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<td>Polymorphisms in the Cyclo-oxygenase-2 Gene Protect against Repeated Episodes of Malaria in Children Resident in Plasmodium falciparum Endemic Region of western Kenya</td>
<td>By: Samuel B. Anyona, Co-Author(s): Douglas J. Perkins, Benjamin J. McMahon, Christophe G. Lambert, Nicholas W. Hengartner, Collins Ouma, Prakasha Kempaiah, Evans Raballah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PfEMP1 proteins that can bind non-immune IgM are common among Plasmodium falciparum parasites</td>
<td>By: Maria del Pilar Quintana, Co-Author(s): Mary Lopez-Perez, Lars Hviid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Impact of Noncommunicable Diseases on Severity of Plasmodium falciparum Malaria</td>
<td>By: Katja Wyss, Co-Author(s):</td>
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Antibody responses to P falciparum blood stage antigens and incidence of clinical malaria in children living in endemic area of Burkina Faso
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Bacterial superglue generates a full length circumsporozoite protein virus like particle vaccine capable of inducing high and durable antibody responses
Sungwa, Matondo

D007

Baseline and Phase IV prospective cohort observational studies to assess safety and effectiveness of the RTSS/AS01 malaria vaccine in real life setting
Jean-Yves, Piréon

D008

Challenges Encountered by Involving Children in a Malaria Vaccine Trial
Antonio Enrique, NGUA ROCA

D009

Dominance of sialic acid independent invasion pathways in Plasmodium falciparum isolates from The Gambia
Fatoumata, bojang

D010

Dynamics of malaria transmission intensity in countries in sub-Saharan Africa: an observational cross-sectional study
Nicolas, Praet

D011

EFFECT OF CHANGES IN NEUTROPHILS AND MONOCYTES COUNTS ON PREPATENT PERIOD AND PfCSP ANTIBODY TITER FOLLOWING A CONTROLLED HUMAN MALARIA INFECTION OF YOUNG ADULT EQUATOGUINEANS
Maximilliam, Mpina

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Enhanced Humoral Responses Induced against malaria asexual blood stage immunogens in mice after Complementary DNA primed-recombinant hybrid Q? phage boost
Abel, LISSOM

D013

Exceptional tolerability of chloroquine when administered as chemoprophylaxis with aseptic live cryopreserved non-attenuated whole Plasmodium falciparum sporozoites [PfSPZ-CVac] in healthy Equatoguinean young adults
Vicente, Urbano

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FC?RIIA POLYMORPHISM AND ANTI-MALARIA SPECIFIC IgG AND IgG SUBCLASSES IN FULANI AND MOSSI POPULATIONS WITH DIFFERENT SUSCEPTIBILITY TO MALARIA IN BURKINA FASO
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Feasibility of direct venous inoculation of the radiation-attenuated Plasmodium falciparum whole sporozoite vaccine in children and infants in Siaya western Kenya
Laura, Steinhardt
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Immunogenicity of SERA5 in children immunized with candidate vaccine BK-SE 36 in malaria endemic area of Burkina Faso
Nebie Issa, Ouedraogo

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Impact of exposure to mosquito transmission-blocking antibodies on Plasmodium falciparum population genetic structure
Maurice Marcel, SANDEU

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IMPORTANCE OF ANTI-MSP119 ANTIBODY (IgG) RESPONSE AGAINST MALARIA INFECTION IN PREGNANCY
Olusegun Matthew, Akanbi

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Isolation and functional characterization of monoclonal antibodies from memory B cells of malaria semi-immune Kenyan adults
Linda, Murungi

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Malaria Transmission Blocking Vaccine: Human plasma from Pfs25-EPA/Alhydrogel formulation effectively blocks wild strains of P falciparum transmission in Burkina Faso
Dari Yannic Frédéric, Da

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Pre-erythrocytic malaria vaccines as seasonal intervention tools: a model based assessment
Flavia, Camponovo

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DABBU, JAIYAN

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Safety and Efficacy of Radiation Attenuated Plasmodium falciparum Sporozoite (PfSPZ) Vaccine Administered by Direct Venous Inoculation to Healthy Infants 5 to 12 Months of Age in Western Kenya
Martina, Oneko

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Safety and immunogenicity of 7 vaccination schedules of RTSS/AS01 candidate malaria vaccine in infants: a phase II open randomized controlled trial
Desiree, Witte
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Safety Tolerability and Immunogenicity of PfSPZ Vaccine in Equatoguinean Children and Older Adults

vicente, Urbano

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Safety tolerability immunogenicity and efficacy against Plasmodium falciparum (Pf) malaria in Malian adults of immunization with infectious cryopreserved Pf sporozoites administered under chloroquine chemoprophylaxis (PfSPZ-CVac)

Matthew, Laurens

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The creation of an effective vaccine against Plasmodium falciparum malaria by genetic attenuation

Ashley, Vaughan

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The modelled predicted cost-effectiveness of the RTSS/AS01E malaria vaccine on the childhood population of Malawi

Latif, Ndeketa

D032

The role of ophan-genes in host parasite adaptation and identification of B-cell epitopes involved in naturally acquired immunity to malaria

Nyasa Raymond, Babila

D033

Transmission-blocking and pre-erythrocytic vaccine antibodies demonstrate anti-malarial synergy

Ellie, Sherrard-Smith

D034

Accounting for dynamics in population accessibility to health facilities to better estimate seasonal malaria chemo-prevention effectiveness: A modeling study

Andre Lin, Ouedraogo

D035

Adherence to intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in Papua New Guinean infants (IPTi): a pharmacological study alongside a randomized controlled trial

Nicolas, Senn

D036

Connaissances attitudes et pratiques des mères ou gardiennes d’enfants âgés de 3 à 120 mois sur la chimio prévention du paludisme saisonnier dans le district sanitaire de Bounkiling (Sénégal) en 2015

Sylvie, diop

D037

Estimating malaria transmission from human to mosquito in seasonal malaria chemoprevention in the west region of Burkina Faso

R. Serge, Yerbanga

D038

Evaluation of the impact of Seasonal Malaria Prevention Chemo on malaria morbidity in children aged 3 to 59 months Burkina Faso 2014-2015

Dieudonné, SOMA

D039

Malaria chemoprevention is associated with lower levels of exhausted T cells in area of high seasonal
malaria transmission in Mali
Oumar, Attaher

**D040**
Perception des mères et gardiennes d’enfants de la région de Sédhiou sur la Chimio-prévention saisonnière du paludisme en 2017 : Les absences et maladies des enfants ne sont elles pas des cas de refus déguisés ?
Amadou Yéri, Camara

**D041**
Stratégie de Collecte automatique des données CPS au Cameroun en 2017
Serge Marcial, Bataliack

**D042**
Traitement préventif intermittent du paludisme à la sulfadoxine-pyriméthamine : taux de couverture chez les femmes enceintes à l’Hôpital Mère et Enfant Nouakchott Mauritanie
Mohamed Salem, Ould Ahmedou Salem

**D043**
ACQUIRED Plasmodium falciparum-SPECIFIC ANTIBODY RESPONSES AS A CORRELATE OF EFFICACY AND RESISTANCE TO ARTEMISININ-BASED COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) IN TREATMENT OF UNCOMPLICATED MALARIA IN KOMBEWA WESTERN KENYA
OYUGI, GEOFFREY

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AL efficacy in gabon
BAYODE ROMEO, ADEGBITE

**D045**
Antimalarial activity of Malaria Box Compounds against Plasmodium falciparum clinical isolates
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Symposium Session

S60

Progress in Malaria Transmission Blocking Vaccine Development

Pc Room: 09h:00-10:45

Chairs: Dr. Patrick Duffy and Prof. Issaka Sagara

Speaker 1: Prof Robert Sauerwein, MD, PhD, Preclinical development of Pf48/45 vaccine candidates, Radboud University Medical Center, Route 26B, M850.01.049, Geert Grootplein 26-28, Nijmegen 6525 GA Netherlands

Speaker 2: Professor Patrick Duffy, MD, Clinical development of Pf25 and Pf230 vaccine candidates, Laboratory of Malaria Immunology and Vaccinology/NIAID/NIH, 5640 Fishers Lane, Twinbrook 1, Rm 1111, Rockville, MD 20852, USA

Speaker 3: Prof Issaka Sagara, MD, PhD, Field trials of Pf25 and Pf230 vaccine candidates, MRTC/USTTB, USTTB, BP 1805, Point G; Bamako, Mali

Speaker 4: Dr. Mamadou Coulibaly, Novel approaches to measure activity of transmission blocking vaccines in the field, MRTC/USTTB, USTTB Bamako; BP 1805, Point G; Bamako, Mali

Speaker 5: Dr. Ashley Birkett, The path forward for malaria transmission blocking vaccines, PATH’s Malaria Vaccine Initiative, 2201 Westlake Ave (Suite 200), Seattle, WA 98121, USA

Purpose and Objective: Transmission-blocking vaccines (TBVs) are an essential tool for malaria elimination and eradication. Until recently, clinical development has been slow due to poor immunogenicity or reactogenicity of candidate products, as well as an uncertain regulatory path and limited resources. However, second generation products have shown good tolerability and immunogenicity, and are being tested in field trials. This symposium will describe progress in the development of candidate TBVs, report results from recent clinical trials, review approaches to measure TBV activity in mosquitoes, and invite the community to discuss regulatory and clinical paths to bring these potentially transformative interventions into use in Africa.

S61

Delivering vector control solutions and impact in challenged public health markets

Room 201: 09h:00-10:45

Chairs: Marlize Coleman and Lizette Koekemoer

Speaker 1: Nick Hamon, Chief Executive Officer, IVCC, Pembroke Place, Liverpool, United Kingdom

Speaker 2: Frank Mosha, PAMVERC Test Facility Manager, Kilimanjaro Christian Medical University Centre, Moshi, Tanzania

Speaker 3: Dan Strickman, Senior Programme Officer, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA, USA

Speaker 4: Robert Matiru, Director of Operations, Unitaid, Geneva, Switzerland

Speaker 5:

Purpose and Objective: IVCC’s project portfolio contains both new and repurposed tools; the final toolbox of solutions leading to malaria eradication will likely be a combination of both product types, as well as others still in the proof of concept stage. The toolbox is slowly but surely starting to emerge; Syngenta’s Actellic 300 CS as an LLIRS is having an impact in areas of high insecticide resistance throughout Africa through the Unitaid-funded NgenIRS program. Bayer’s PolyZone is in use against a range of NTDs, Insecticide Quantification Kits (IQK) and Disease Data Management System (DDMS) are in use in Africa and India, BASF’s Interceptor G2, the first dual active ingredient LLIN and Sumitomo’s Sumishield which achieved a PQ listing in October 2017. Enabling initiatives such as GLP accredited African trials sites are gaining traction with the first accredited established this year at KCMUCo in Tanzania after a three year investment. Malaria eradication has three distinct vector control strategies to choose from: 1. Continue with current tools pyrethroid LLINS and four insecticide classes for IRS, which history guarantees us will ultimately lead to vector control failure and malaria resurgence; 2. Maintain the gains made since 2000 by replacing current active ingredients in LLINs and LLIRS with new or repurposed chemistries to manage resistance and improved performance; or 3, Accelerate to Zero by 2040 by making available an integrated toolbox of solutions that includes novel active ingredients and repurposed chemistry, insecticide resistance management...
(IRM) strategies, Integrated Vector Management (IVM), improvements in application technology as well as tools to prevent residual transmission or manage populations such as ATSB, Gene Drives, etc. However, for the impatient optimists amongst us, there may be a fourth option - Accelerate to Zero by 2030.

S62

Environmental Compliance Concerns and Solutions that Arise from Malaria Control via Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS)

Room 202: 09h:00-10:45

Chairs: Peter J. Chandonait and Kristen George

Speaker 1: Dr. Yemane Yihdago, Chief of Party, AIRS Ghana, Abt Associates, Inc, Villa Dominica, House No. 59a, Dade St., Labone, Accra, Ghana

Speaker 2: Bukuru, Jean de Dieu, Managing Director, Cards from Africa, BP 4730, Kigali, Rwanda

Speaker 3: Tahina Masihelison, Environmental Compliance Officer, Abt Associates, Inc, Immeuble FITARATRA 1er Etage Droite Ankorondrano 101- ANTANANARIVO, Madagascar

Speaker 4: Mr. Assefa, Yohannes Ameha, Senior Environmental Health Expert, Ethiopian Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, P.O. Box 771/1250, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Speaker 5:

Purpose and Objective: The purpose of the seminar is to disseminate information on the environmental challenges that are part and parcel of this approach to malarial vector control, and present some successes in meeting these challenges.

S63

A cluster-randomized trial assessing impacts and cost-effectiveness of combining indoor residual spraying with long-lasting insecticide-treated nets for malaria control in central Mozambique

Tente A: 09h:00-10:45

Chairs: Baltazar Candrinho

Speaker 1: Carlos Chaccour, Assistant Research Professor, ISGlobal, Spain

Speaker 2: Francisco Saute, Deputy director f Science, CISM, Mozambique

Speaker 3: Joe Wagman, Senior Epidemiologist, PATH, Washington DC

Speaker 4: Molly Robertson, Sr. Evidence Lead, NgenIRS, Malaria Control and Elimination Program, PATH, Washington DC

Speaker 5:

Purpose and Objective: This symposium aims to provide attendees with a comprehensive understanding of an ongoing trial assessing the impact and cost effectiveness of combining indoor residual spraying (IRS) with a non-pyrethroid, next generation IRS product and standard long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN) in an area with high malaria transmission and key methodological considerations related to the study. After this symposium attendees should be able to: a) Describe the benefits and challenges associated with conducting cluster randomized trials in rural, low-resource environments as well as the rationale for clustering villages and defining buffer zones. b) Describe the potential outcome measures of a trial assessing malaria transmission and practical methods for their determination in the field and at health facility level. c) Understand the preliminary epidemiological and entomological impact of combining IRS and LLINs in an area with high malaria burden. d) Describe the costs and methods used for determining the cost-effectiveness of the intervention as well as cost-effectiveness thresholds.

S64

Controlling vector-borne diseases through the built environment

Tente B: 09h:00-10:45

Chairs: Steve Lindsay and Graham Alabaster

Speaker 1: Graham Alabaster, PhD, United Nations Human Settlements Programme, Geneva Switzerland

Speaker 2: Steve Lindsay, PhD, Durham University, Science Site, Stockton Toad, Durham, United Kingdom

Speaker 3: Lorenz von Seidlein, MD, Oxford University, Bangkok, Thailand

Speaker 4:
Speaker 5:

Purpose and Objective: The symposium aims to: i) inform attendees about the policy environment supporting multi-sectoral responses against malaria including involving the built environment. ii) highlight innovative multidisciplinary research in preventing malaria through the built environment.

S65

Assessing the feasibility of malaria burden reduction and elimination in Senegal & The Gambia: Application of the Elimination Scenario Planning Tool

Oval Room: 11:15 - 13:00

Chairs: Professor Azra Ghani and Ms Kammerle Schneider

Speaker 1: Ms Kammerle Schneider, Deputy Director, MACEPA, PATH, 2201 Westlake Avenue, Seattle, WA 98121, USA

Speaker 2: Dr Hannah Slater, Junior Research Fellow, Imperial College London, Department of Infectious Disease Epidemiology, Imperial College London, Norfolk Place, London W2 1PG, UK

Speaker 3: Dr Moustapha Cisse, Coordonnateur-Adjoint, Programme National de Lutte contre le Paludisme, Senegal, BP: 25 270 Dakar-Fann CP:12 524


Speaker 5:

Purpose and Objective: The proposed symposium aims to act as a showcase of recent elimination scenario planning work undertaken in Senegal and The Gambia. The work demonstrates the benefits of collaborative relationships between the national programmes (PNLP and NMCP), implementing partners (MACEPA), disease modellers (Imperial College) and funders (The Global Fund).

S66

Progress and challenges in bringing Sanaria PfSPZ-CVac to Phase 3 clinical trials and licensure in Africa

PC room: 14:30 - 16:15

Chairs: Peter Kremsner and Peter Billingsley

Speaker 1: Robert Sauerwein, Professor, Radboud University Medical Centre, Nijmegen, Dept. Medical Microbiology, P.O. Box 9101 Nijmegen, The Netherlands

Speaker 2: Benjamin Mordmuller, Professor, Benjamin Mordmuller, Wilhelmstrasse 27, D-72074 Tubingen, Germany

Speaker 3: Beltran Ekua Ntutumu, Doctor, Equatorial Guinea Malaria Vaccine Initiative, S/N Caracolas, Malabo, Bioko Norte, Equatorial Guinea

Speaker 4: Mahamadou Thera, Doctor, University of Bamako, ICER-Mali, Faculty of Medicine, P O Box 1805, Bamako, Mali

Speaker 5: Maxime Selidji Agnandji Todagbe, Director, Centre de Recherches Medicales de Lambarene, Albert Schweitzer Hospital, BP:118, Lambarene, Gabon

Purpose and Objective: PfSPZ-CVac (infectious sporozoites administered under drug prophylaxis) has proven to be highly efficacious. The purpose of this symposium is to present current state of the art for PfSPZ-CVac (infectious sporozoites administered under drug prophylaxis) in USA, Europe and Africa. Because PfSPZ-CVac offers unique safety and logistical challenges, a second objective will be to solicit feedback from the MIM attendants about how to progress with this approach.

S67

Child bed net use following implementation of malaria lesson plans and bed net distribution in primary schools on Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea

Tente B: 11:15 - 13:00

Chairs: Kenneth Charles Murray, Julie N. de Carvalho, Victor Mba Micha Mvomo.

Speaker 1: Kenneth Charles Murray, MCDI, BIMCP, Av. Parques de Africa SN, Caracolas, Malabo, Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea

Speaker 2: Julie N. de Carvalho, MCDI, BIMCP, Av. Parques de Africa SN, Caracolas, Malabo, Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea

Speaker 3: Victor Mba Micha Mvomo, MCDI, BIMCP, Av. Parques de Africa SN, Caracolas, Malabo, Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea
Purpose and Objective: Data in many countries have shown a rapid drop in bed net ownership after mass distributions. A 2014-2015 long lasting insecticidal net (LLIN) distribution on Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea (EG) reached 88% of the population, surpassing the WHO target for community protection. However, a precipitous decline in LLIN ownership followed, resulting in top-up distributions being advised to maintain optimal LLIN ownership and use between mass distributions. The present evaluation was intended to assess the effectiveness of an LLIN top-up distribution that was carried out in primary schools on Bioko Island in 2017, together with the delivery of a malaria curriculum. Knowledge and behavior were both assessed, with behavior being considered the most important indicator of success. Intro Given that children ages 5-14 have been the age group most impacted by malaria on Bioko Island in recent years, primary schools were identified as a channel for delivering health messages and topping up LLINs. Teachers were believed to be the ideal protagonists to provide information to children in this age group, in light of their daily contact and relationship of trust with students. The hypothesis was that students would not only adopt malaria prevention techniques, but that they would also act as proponents of behavior change in their households and communities as a result of the health education and bed net distribution.

Methods Formative research was conducted with children, parents, and teachers to inform the curriculum design. Once a curriculum had been designed and received technical validation from the EG Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the EG Ministry of Education and Sciences, and the EG Ministry of Information and Communication, cascade trainings were conducted with school superintendents and primary school teachers. The delivery of education content on malaria transmission, prevention, and treatment took place thereafter. To ensure that the curriculum was delivered, trained teachers were informed that students’ knowledge of malaria would be assessed before and after. Over 35,000 LLINs were deployed to the schools after teachers had the opportunity to deliver lessons on malaria. Pre- and post-tests were administered to all trained teachers and a select number of students following the LLIN distribution. The test questions covered both knowledge and behavior. Results Students’ affirmative answers to the pre and post-test question, “Did you sleep under a bed net last night?” was evaluated. At baseline, 43.8% of students reported sleeping under a bed net, while only 43.3% reported doing so after they were given LLINs at school. The resulting data were found to be the same or slightly higher than the overall rate of LLIN use by all age groups on the island per the annual Bioko Island malaria indicator surveys from 2016 and 2017. Students’ malaria knowledge did, however, increase after the school-based intervention. In particular, students were able to identify the “bed net with super powers” that could protect them from the “killer mosquito” per the teaching guide. Discussion No statistically significant change was seen in LLIN use before and after the school-based intervention, despite adequate implementation. This is thought to be due to the failure to involve parents; however, this assumption needs to be validated through qualitative research. Future LLIN distributions in schools will engage parents. Lessons learned included: 1) absenteeism in schools was around 10%; 2) geospatial data on all Bioko Island communities allowed the enumeration of schools prior to distribution with a minimal field team; 3) formal collaboration between the Ministries of Health and Education was difficult, despite widespread support for the intervention.

The pathway to licensure and implementation of Sanaria PfSPZ Vaccine in Africa
PC room: 11:15-13:00

Chairs: Ogobara Doumbo and Marcel Tanner

Speaker 1: Mahamadou Sissoko, Senior Advisor, University of Science Techniques and Technologies of Bamako, Mali, Bamako, Mali

Speaker 2: Martina Oneko, Clinician, KEMRI & Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Kisumu, Kenya

Speaker 3: Sodimon Sirima, Head of Centre National de Recherche et de Formation sur le Paludisme, Centre National de Recherche et de Formation sur le Paludisme (CNRFP), Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

Speaker 4: Ali Mtoro, Doctor, Ifakara Health Institute, Bagamoyo Research and Training Centre, Bagamoyo, Coastal Region, Tanzania

Speaker 5: Said Abdallah Jongo, Lead Clinician, Ifakara
Health Institute, Bagamoyo Research and Training Centre, Bagamoyo, Coastal Region, Tanzania

**Purpose and Objective:** We will update the malaria community on progress with Sanaria PfSPZ Vaccine, covering recent Phase 2 clinical trials in Africa, with an emphasis on the excellent safety and tolerability, plus the growing data on efficacy in diverse settings. We will describe our pathway to licensure of PfSPZ Vaccine, including testing the vaccine in vulnerable individuals and present current thinking about vaccine deployment with other malaria control approaches to demonstrate focal elimination. Presenters will be from Mali, Kenya, Burkina Faso, Equatorial Guinea, Tanzania and Gabon.

**S70**

Designing and implementing sustainable malaria case management and surveillance to strengthen the delivery of community and private health services: the importance of data to inform evidence-based planning.

**Room 201: 11:15-13:00**

**Chairs:** Theodoor Visser and Katherine Battle

**Speaker 1:** Katherine Battle, 1. MAP Oxford to present on allocation analysis to target CHW allocation in Mozambique, drug shop prioritization in Tanzania and the malaria posts in E8 border areas, Malaria Atlas Project, Oxford University, La Ka Shing Centre for Health

**Speaker 2:** Emilie Chambert, 2. Living Goods to present on its use of mobile technology in Kenya and Uganda to support CHWs with accurate malaria diagnosis and treatment; improve supervision and performance management of CHWs; increase patient compliance and healthy

**Speaker 3:** Richard Silumbe, 3. CHAI to present on its low cost RDT model, its experience rolling out surveillance systems in the retail private sector and use of data to prioritize supportive supervision in Tanzania and Nigeria, Clinton Health Access Initiative Tanz

**Speaker 4:** Jerobeam Hamunyela, 4. Namibia NVDCP to present on the use of data to inform strategy, training design, and implementation of the pilot implementation of CCMm, National Vector-borne Diseases Control Programme, Namibia, Ministry of Health and Social Serv

**Speaker 5:**

**Purpose and Objective:** The purpose of this symposium is to share experiences and learnings from extending malaria case management and routine surveillance into the private sector and the community at large, to achieve complete case management coverage and help transform surveillance into a core malaria intervention. The proposed talks will highlight innovative, data-driven approaches to prioritize interventions, target populations and identify opportunities to accelerate progress against national malaria goals.

**S71**

Data sharing in malaria research, treatment and control: Case studies from sub-Saharan Africa

**Tente A: 11:15-13:00**

**Chairs:** Prof Magatte Ndiaye and Prof Philippe Guerin

**Speaker 1:** Prof Magatte Ndiaye, Assistant Professor of Parasitology at the Faculty of Medicine, Cheikh Anta Diop University (UCAD)

**Speaker 2:** Prof Bernhards Ogutu, Certified Physician Investigator (CPI) of the Association of Clinical Research Professionals (ACRP), founding President of the East African Chapter of the Association of the Clinical Research Professionals (ACRP), and member of the K

**Speaker 3:** Prof Francine Ntoumi, Executive Director of the Congolese Foundation for Medical Research, Lecturer at the University Marien Ngouabi, and Research Group Leader at the University of Tubingen

**Speaker 4:** Prof Abdoulaye Djimdé, Associate Professor of Microbiology and Immunology and Chief of the Molecular Epidemiology and Drug Resistance Unit at the Malaria Research and Training Centre University of Bamako, Mali

**Speaker 5:**

**Purpose and Objective:** Data sharing has become a fixture on the health and biomedical research landscape recently, with many funders and scientific journals requiring scholars to make their primary data available for secondary analyses by external researchers. Approaches to data sharing have led to a range of new research outputs and practices relating to malaria research, treatment and control, for example, individual patient
meta-analyses, which pool existing data resources to address new and different research questions and provide evidence for health decision-makers. Rational for the symposium: Although organisations have successfully produced data sharing outputs utilised in global health decision-making, researchers have devoted less time to capturing the broader effects of new data sharing approaches on malaria research, treatment and control. This symposium will explore some of these impacts within the context of case studies from sub-Saharan Africa.

**S72**

**The First Clinical Trial in Equatorial Guinea: Lessons Learned in an Emerging Research Environment**

**Tente B: 11:15-13:00**

**Chairs:** Carl Maas, PhD, Ally Olotu, PhD., MD and Peter Billingsley, PhD

**Speaker 1:** Carl Maas, PhD, Corporate Social Responsibility Manager, Marathon EG Production Ltd, Punta Europa, Malabo, North Bioko, Equatorial Guinea

**Speaker 2:** Ally Olotu, PhD., MD, Project Principal Investigator, Ifakara Health Institute (IHI), Plot 463, Kiko Avenue Mikocheni, Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 78 373, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

**Speaker 3:** Peter F. Billingsley, PhD, Vice President of International Projects and Strategy, Sanaria, 9800 Medical Center Drive, Suite A209, Rockville MD 20850, USA

**Speaker 4:** Salim Abdulla, PhD, MD, PhD in Clinical Epidemiology, Ifakara Health Institute, Plot 463, Kiko Avenue Mikocheni, Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 78 373, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

**Speaker 5:** Christopher Schwabe, PhD, CEO, Medical Care Development, 8401 Colesville Rd, Suite 425, Silver Spring, MD 20910 USA

**Purpose and Objective:** The symposium explores the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats that faced the EGMVI during its first trial in a round table discussion with speakers representing the private funders, the Government of Equatorial Guinea vis-à-vis the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the principal investigator, the trial sponsor, volunteer recruitment coordinator and the lead logistical support provider to outline the challenges and opportunities that emerge in such a private-public partnership.

## Oral Session

### Immunology 2 (Presentation 328-336)

**ROOM 201: 14:30-16:15**

**Chair:** Prof. Tandkha Dieye

**Co chair:** Ousmane TRAORE

**Host immunity to malaria infection, anaemia and socio-economic impact in under-ten children, north region of Cameroon**

*By:* Nobelle Sakwe

**Co-author(s):** Jude Bigoga, Julius Oben, Judith- Laure Ngondi

**THE POSSIBLE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANEMIA and INTERLEUKIN-10(IL10),TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR (TNF) RATIO IN CHILDREN WITH ACUTE, UNCOMPLICATED P. FALCIPARUM MALARIA INFECTION**

*By:* OKORO chinyere, I.

**Co-author(s):** Okoro oluchi, Dunga kingsley, Onuoha Frank

**Impact of in utero exposure to Pregnancy Associated Malaria on immunity to Plasmodium falciparum vaccine candidate antigens in children of age group 4-13years**

*By:* mengalle britha

**Co-author(s):**

**Antibody responses to RTS,S/AS01E vaccination in children within the phase 3 trial in relation to age, baseline malaria transmission intensity and malaria protection**

*By:* Itziar Ubillos

**Co-author(s):** Hector Sanz, Simon Kariuki, Marta Vidal, Sheetij Dutta, Claudia Daubenberger, Clarissa Valim, Alfons Jimenez, Ben Gyan, Selidji Agnandji, John Aponte, JOHN WAITUMBI, Carlota Dobano, Seth Owusu-Agyei, Aintzane Ayestaran, Joseph Campo, Maximilliam Mpina, Chenjerai
Influence of Anopheles bite exposure on the human IgG antibody response to Plasmodium falciparum vaccine candidate antigens in children living in malaria endemic area

By: Anne Poinsignon

Co-Author(s): Andre SAGNA, Jean Biram Sarr, Lobna Gaayeb, Simon Senghor, Gilles Riveau, Emmanuel Hermann, Franck Remoue, Badara Samb, Lassana Konate

Levels of immunoglobulin subclass IgG1 anti-DBL5 quantified at the third trimester of pregnancy predict placental infection at delivery in Nanoro, Burkina Faso

By: Ousmane TRAORE

Co-Author(s): Hermann Sorgho

Antibodies to baculovirus-derived Plasmodium falciparum merozoite surface protein correlate with protection against clinical malaria in Senegalese mesoendemic setting

By: Ronald Perraut

Co-Author(s):

Dynamics of the antibody response to Plasmodium falciparum in travellers successfully treated for malaria

By: Victor Yman

Co-Author(s):

Antibodies to baculovirus-derived Plasmodium falciparum merozoite surface protein correlate with protection against clinical malaria in Senegalese mesoendemic setting

By: Ronald Perraut

Co-Author(s): Simon Draper, J1 Michael T White, Faith HA Osier, Anna Farnert, Muhammad Asghar

Magnitude, avidity, type and function of IgG responses to different CSP epitopes in African children vaccinated with RTS,S/AS0 in relation to malaria protection

By: Carlota Dobano


Study of cellular correlates of RTS,S/AS01E vaccine-induced immunity

By: Gemma Moncunill

Co-Author(s):

Antibodies to baculovirus-derived Plasmodium falciparum merozoite surface protein correlate with protection against clinical malaria in Senegalese mesoendemic setting

By: Ronald Perraut


Bio ethics and Research capacity (Presentation 313-320)

ROOM 202: 11:15-13:00

Chair: Prof Tumani Corrah

Co chair: Aissatou Toure

Outreach Supervision Standard approach to assess health facilities performance in Antananarivo Madagascar for malaria diagnosis.

By: MARIE ANGE RASON

Co-Author(s):
Building research capacity for the study of antimalarial compounds through computational projects for postgraduate students  
By: Liliana Mammino  
Co-Author(s):

Comparability of data at wide spatial scales: Co-developing comparable and coherent baselines for mosquito monitoring across Africa  
By: Mathilda Collins  
Co-Author(s): Jonathan Kayondo, Patric Epopa, Adrian Leach, Amadou Guindo, Frederic Tripet, Abdulaye Diabate, Evgeniy Meyke, Krystal Birungi, Sidy Doumbia, Guel Hyacinthe, Mark Benedict, Mamadou Coulibaly

Computational study of antimalarial naphthylisoquinoline alkaloids: A capacity building at the University of Venda  
By: Kabuyi Mireille Bilonda  
Co-Author(s): Liliana Mammino

Ensuring conformity of consent: Developing appropriate messaging and an informed consent process for volunteer participants in vector field studies at a trans-African scale  
By: Krystal Birungi  
Co-Author(s): Mathilda Collins

Expanding support for ethics and regulatory capacities strengthening in sub-Saharan Africa through EU-AFRICA partnership  
By: Nuraan Fakier  
Co-Author(s):

Implementing Dynamic Consent in African research landscape: Fad or Trend?  
By: Muhammed Afolabi  
Co-Author(s):

A qualitative exploration of malaria operational research situation in Nigeria  
By: Ikeoluwapo Ajayi  
Co-Author(s): Maduka Ughasoro, Sharafadeen Salami, Patrick Nguku, Akintayo Ogunwale, Oluwaseun Odeyinka, Obafemi Babalola, Ajumobi Olufemi, Taiwo Orimogunje, Al-Mukhtar Adamu

Control and Elimination 4 (Presentation 281-288)  
ROOM 205: 09:00-10:45  
Chair: Dr Badara Cisse  
Co chair: Renaud Govoetchan

Assessing the toxicity on survival and fecundity of Anopheles coluzzii when fed on ivermectin treated calves, goats and sheeps in the context of controlling residual transmission of malaria through a One-health approach  
By: Sie Hermann Pooda  
Co-Author(s): Karine Mouline, Kounbobr Roch Dabire, Nicolas Moiroux, Issa Sidibe, Thierry Lefevre, Jean-Baptiste Rayaisse, R. Serge Yerbanga, Cedric Pennetier

Interceptor G2, a next generation LLIN based on a mixture of chlorfenapyr and pyrethroid: findings from efficacy trials in experimental huts in endemic countries across Africa and implications for malaria control policy  
By: Mark Rowland  
Co-Author(s):

Exploring the impact of house screening intervention on entomological indices and incidence of malaria in Arba Minch town, southwest Ethiopia: A randomized control trial  
By: Fekadu Massebo  
Co-Author(s):

Short term impact of universal coverage of IRS plus two rounds of MDA on malaria prevalence and incidence in Southern Mozambique
Evidence of perennial malaria transmission under arid conditions and dry season refugia for anopheline larvae: case study at Kandi in northeastern Benin, West Africa

By: Renaud Govoetchan
Co-Author(s): Akogbeto Martin

Population and transmission dynamics of malaria vectors following scaling up of indoor residual spraying with Pirimiphos-methyl (ACTELLIC 300 CS) in areas targeted for malaria elimination in southern Zambia

By: Kochelani Saili
Co-Author(s): Javan Chanda, Duncan Earle, Phiri Foustina, Joseph Keating, Chadwick H. Sikaala, Mulenga Mwenda, Thomas P. Eisele, John M Miller

Detection of pyrethroid and carbamate resistance in Anopheles funestus Giles along Lake Kariba in Southern Zambia

By: Javan Chanda
Co-Author(s): Thomas P. Eisele, Mulenga Mwenda, Rick Steketee, Adam Bennett, Sandra Chishimba, Christopher Lungu, Mulakwa Kamuliwo, Kochelani Saili, Phiri Foustina, Joseph Keating, Chadwick H. Sikaala, John M Miller, Jennifer Stevenson

Epidemiological stratification of Mozambique based on quantitative malaria transmission data to inform the 2017-2022 National Malaria Strategic Plan

By: Baltazar Candrinho
Co-Author(s): Deepa Pindola, James Colborn, Rita Chico, Inessa Ba, Nyasatu Ntshalintshali, Mariana DaSilva

Control and Elimination 5 (Presentation 305-312)

ROOM 205: 11:15-13:00

Chair: Prof. Brian Greenwood
Co chair: Olukayode Odufuwa

The influence of socioeconomic on bed nets coverage and utilization on malaria control in Pwani region, Tanzania

By: Olukayode Odufuwa
Co-Author(s):

New insights into Anopheles mating behavior: both males and females of An. coluzzii and An. gambiae use visual markers to swarm & but each in its own way.

By: Serge Poda
Co-Author(s): Kounbobr Roch Dabire, Olivier Gnankine, Olivier Roux, Abdulaye Diabate

Acceptability of durable wall liners when used with Long lasting insecticidal nets (LLINS) for the prevention of malaria in Tanzania

By: Peter Mangesho
Co-Author(s): Donald Shepard, Louisa Messenger, George Mtove, William N. Kisinza, Yara Halasa

If they will buy a thumb-sized stump, we can find it for them : how the luxury timber trade perpetuates multidrug-resistant malaria in Cambodia

By: Melanie Bannister-Tyrrell
Co-Author(s): Charlotte Gryseels, Po Ly, Dara Lim, Thavrin Boukheng, Sokha Suon, Koen Peeters Grietens, Sereiboth Noan, Shunmay Yeung

Human behavior, one reason of residual malaria transmission

By: Lea Pare Toe
Co-Author(s): Jean Birba, Marceline Finda, Abdulaye Diabate, Moussa Namountougou, Fredros Okumu
Household utilisation of local knowledge in malaria prevention in the Okavango Delta, Botswana
By: Dirontsho Maphane
Co-Author(s): Oluwatoyin Kolawole, Moseki Motsholapheko, Barbara Ngwenya

Feasibility of Malaria Diagnosis and Management in Burkina Faso, Nigeria, and Uganda: A Community-Based Observational Study
By: Ikeoluwapo Ajayi
Co-Author(s): B Alfred Tiono, Andrew Bayelku, Amidou Diarra, Jan Singlović, Josephine Kyaligonza, Ayodele S. Jegede, Melba Gomes, Vanessa Kabarungi, Bidemi Oyindamola Yusuf, Armande K Sanou, Mohamadou Siribie, Joëlle Castellani, Zakaria Gansane, Jasca Nsungwa-Sabiti, Frederick O Oshiname, Chinenye Afonne, Max Petzold, Florence Fouque, Sodiomon B Sirima, Luc Sermé, Catherine O Falade

Malaria and Pregnancy 3 (Presentation 321-328)

TENTE A: 11:15-13:00
Chair: Dr Kassoum Kayentao
Co chair: Yabo Josiane Honkpehedji

Impact of the use, physical integrity and bioefficacy of long lasting insecticidal net on the malaria infection during the first term of pregnancy - a cohort study in southern Benin
By: A. Djenontin
Co-Author(s):

Uptake of Intermittent Preventive Treatment for Malaria and Birth Outcomes in Selected Health Facilities in the Brong Ahafo Region Ghana, July 2017
By: SAMUEL DAPAA
Co-Author(s):

The prevalence of malaria in childhood febrile illnesses during maternal and newborns studies in Lambarene, Gabon
By: Yabo Josiane Honkpehedji
Co-Author(s): Maria YAZDANBAKHSH, Eliane NGOUNE FEUGAP, Ayola ADEGNIAKA, Bertrand Lell, Peter KREMSNER, Yoanne MOUWENDA, Eunice BETOUKE-ONGWE, Fabrice MOUGENI, Jeannot Zinsou, Jean-Claude DEJON AGOBE

Prevalence of malaria, severity and treatment outcome in relation to day 7 lumefantrine plasma concentration in pregnant women
By: Ritah Mutagonda
Co-Author(s):

Complement activation, placental malaria infection, and birth weight in areas characterized by unstable malaria transmission in central Sudan
By: Elhassan Mohamed Elhassan
Co-Author(s):

Chronic Plasmodium falciparum parasitemia appears to be a common cause of placental malaria
By: Lars Hviid
Co-Author(s): Michael F Ofori, Eric Kyei-Baafour, Michael Ofori

Acceptability of the pregnant women's active participation in their antenatal care using point-of-care testing for malaria and anaemia in Ghana
By: Gifty Ampofo
Co-Author(s): Harry Tagbor, Imelda Bates

Prevention of malaria in pregnancy among pastoralists in a humanitarian setting: An exploratory study of ambulatory service delivery models for administering prophylaxis
By: Emmanuel Odjidja
Co-Author(s):