NET RE-TREATMENT IN VIETNAM

BKK-Nov- 2016
Introduction

• Approx. 34 million people (36% of total population) considered at-risk
• High risk groups: Forest-goers, mobile/migrant populations, ethnic minority groups.
• Primary vectors: 
  *Anopheles minimus, dirus, and epiroticus*
• Parasite species:
  ✔ All 5 malaria species are present
  ✔ P. falciparum is predominant
MALARIA RISK STRATIFICATION 2014

Stratum

- Stratum 1: No malaria transmission: 60.5 m (64.6%)
- Stratum 2: No transmission but receptive: 21.4 m (22.9%)
- Stratum 3: Low endemic: 7.7 m (8.2%)
- Stratum 4: Moderate endemic: 2.8 m (3.0%)
- Stratum 5: High endemic: 1.1 m (1.2%)
Malaria Vectors

Vector distribution based on routine surveillance

An. minimus
An. dirus
An. epiroiticus
KEY CHALLENGES TO MALARIA CONTROL AND ELIMINATION PLAN

1. Large number of people living in malaria endemic areas, mostly in remote and mountainous areas.

2. Uncontrolled seasonal workers and migrants from non endemic areas to endemic areas and cross border movement.

3. Use of personal protection measures in some ethnic minority groups is low.

4. Limited involvement of private sector in malaria control.

5. Difficult to secure fund in order to control and to sustain achievement gained than to eliminate malaria.

6. Drug resistance of malaria parasites and Vector resistance.

7. Government’s annual budget cut down 40% for Malaria
Vector Control

• Impregnation of bednets
• Provision of long-lasting insecticide treated nets (LLINs) and hammock nets (LLIHNs) for at-risk population
• Focal Indoor Residual Spraying in high transmission areas
Objective 2. Ensure the coverage of all people at risk of malaria by appropriate and effective malaria control measures

- The LLIN programme will use multiple delivery strategies to maximize coverage of insecticide treated bed nets people in the malaria highly endemic areas.

- approx. 600,000 LLINs per year are distributed free of charge to the poor people in the malaria highly endemic areas.
1. Prevention through vector control and personal protection (IRS and ITN):

- About 10 to 12 million people in the malaria endemic areas are protected annually by vector control measures, of which 2 to 2.5 million by IRS and 9.5 to 10 million by ITNs.

- To ensure sufficient provision of high effective insecticides for vector control (Alpha cypermethrin - Fendona 10SC; Lamda cyhalothrin 2.5CS).

- Preventive ITN and IRS will be carried-out by government fund.
Guideline for conventional treat net

Mass treatment can be done by Health trained personnel and Provincial and district Health staff monitoring:

- Commune Health station or Community meeting house is dipping center, a fixed central place where people bring their nets for re-treatment.
- Community campaigns that offer re-treatment once or twice a year, preferably before the Malaria season.
- Malaria control communication integrated with re-treatment Community campaigns to help them for awareness for malaria risk.
- List of commune people and quantity of existing bed net already setup.
Guideline for conventional treat net

The equipment consists of: nets, insecticide, basin or plastic bag, measuring equipment, gloves, plastic sheeting and soap.

- Make sure the nets are clean.
- It is best to treat the nets outdoors in the shade.
### Guideline for conventional treat net

Apply for Home treatment and Mass treatment
Bed net will be re-treated after three washes or at least twice per year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material of bed net</th>
<th>Area (m²)</th>
<th>ICON 2,5CS (ml)</th>
<th>Water (ml)</th>
<th>Solution (ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Polyester</strong></td>
<td>1 m²</td>
<td>0,8</td>
<td>42,42</td>
<td>43,22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Double bed net (16,5 m²)</td>
<td>13,2</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>713,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Single bed net (9 m²)</td>
<td>7,2</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>389,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other (m²) No. m² x 0,8</td>
<td>No. m² x 42,42</td>
<td>No. m² x 43,22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cotton</strong></td>
<td>1 m²</td>
<td>0,8</td>
<td>60,61</td>
<td>61,41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Double bed net (16,5 m²)</td>
<td>13,2</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.013,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Single bed net (9 m²)</td>
<td>7,2</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>552,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other (m²) No. m² x 0,8</td>
<td>No. m² x 60,61</td>
<td>No. m² x 61,41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11/10/2016
Guideline for conventional treat net
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Stretch the nets out flat on plastic sheeting

the nets dry flat in the shade

Safe use of insecticides

Insecticides used for mosquito nets are not harmful to people if used correctly.

Always wear gloves when handling insecticides or the wet net.

If insecticide splashes into the eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of clean water.

11/10/2016
Thank you!