

Greenwood and the IPTc group

Special Programme for Research & Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR) sponsored by UNICEF/UNDF/World Bank/WHO

CMWG, Geneva, 28 July 2011

Definition: IPTc \rightarrow SMC

- Seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC) refers to the administration of FULL TREATMENT DOSES of antimalarial drugs to asymptomatic individuals during the malaria season to prevent malarial illness with the objective of maintaining therapeutic antimalarial drug concentrations in the blood throughout the period of greatest malarial risk.
- This has been referred to previously as intermittent preventive treatment in children or IPTc

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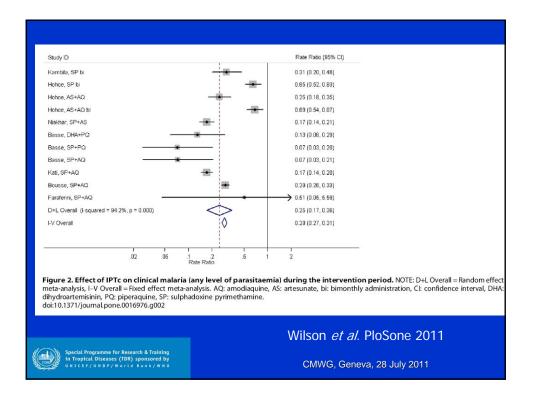
- Effective malaria control is likely to require the use of a combination of the limited number of tools in the armamentarium
- Areas where transmission of malaria is limited to just a few months of the year (~ 50% of SSA) are attractive sites for deployment of SMC (only a few rounds of treatment needed to achieve a high level of malaria control)

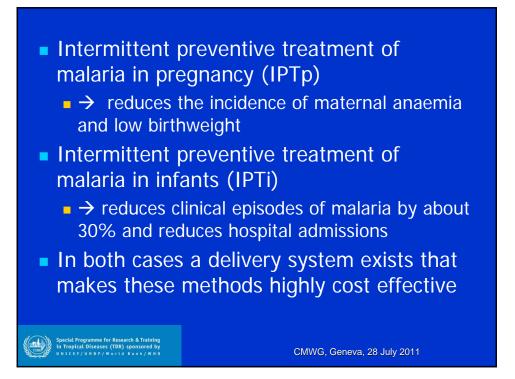
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- Studies in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Senegal and The Gambia show that SMC reduces the incidence of uncomplicated by as much as 80% (in children already using LLIN)
- Pooled data from 2 studies show a PE of 82% against severe malaria
- Data from twelve studies suggest a reduced overall mortality by more than 50% during the intervention period.







CCMm + SMC - a natural combination

- Synergy between these two approaches: CHWs combining the delivery of malaria/fever treatment as near to the home as possible (CCMm/iCCM) with SMC during rainy season
- Three studies showed CHWs can combine treatment of malaria, diagnosed with an RDT, with administration of SMC (Sesay 2011-GAM, Ahorlu 2001-GHA, Tagbor 2011 GHA)
- Impact to be demonstrated

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