



MAKERERE UNIVERSITY

Facilitators and Barriers to Integrated Malaria Prevention in Wakiso District, Uganda: A Photovoice Study

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Background

- ❑ Malaria remains a major public health challenge particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.
- ❑ Appropriate combinations of non-chemical and chemical methods of vector control management have been recommended by the World Health Organization.
- ❑ Integrated malaria prevention, which promotes the use of several malaria prevention methods holistically at households, is being explored.

Objective

- ❑ To explore facilitators and barriers to using integrated malaria prevention in Wakiso district, Uganda.

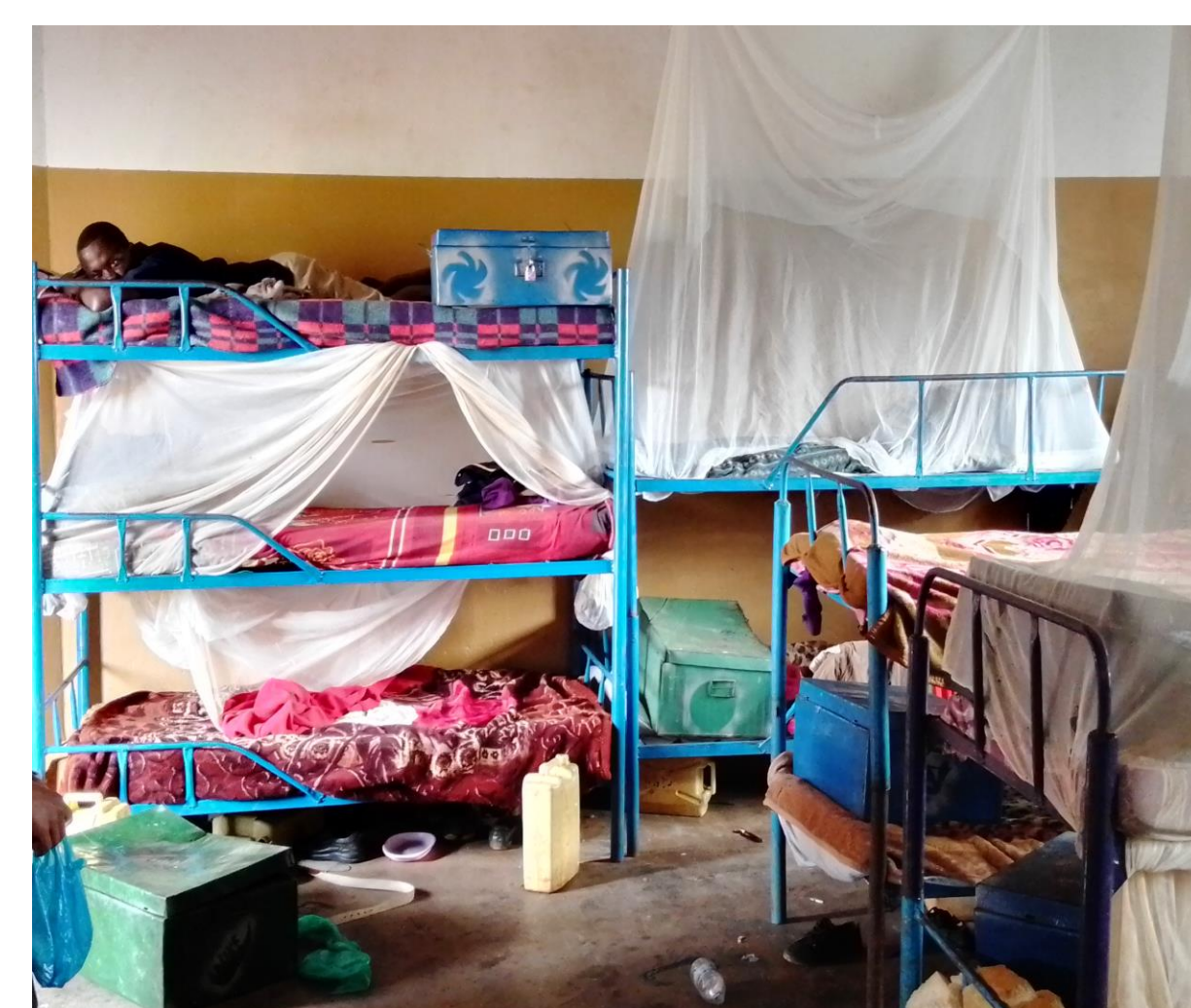
Methodology

- ❑ 5-month qualitative study using photovoice
- ❑ Smartphones used for photography
- ❑ 20 community members (participants)
- ❑ Discussions audio recorded
- ❑ Monthly meetings for photo discussion
- ❑ Thematic analysis in NVivo (2020)

Results

- ❑ **Facilitators to integrated malaria prevention**
 - Low cost of some methods e.g. slashing vegetation
 - Easy accessibility of some methods e.g. plant repellents
 - Support provided for certain methods e.g. mosquito nets by the government
- ❑ **Barriers to integrated malaria prevention**
 - Inadequate knowledge of some methods e.g. housing improvement
 - Allergic reactions to chemical-based methods e.g. insecticide treated nets
 - Unaffordability of some methods e.g. insecticide sprays
 - Inaccessibility of some methods e.g. body repellents

Facilitators



Mosquito nets provided by the government used in a school dormitory.



A local plant used as a mosquito repellent

Barriers



An insecticide spray which was expensive.



Poor housing with no window and door panes.

Conclusion

Barriers to integrated malaria prevention established need to be addressed to contribute to disease control efforts in endemic communities in Uganda and beyond.

Acknowledgement

This study received funding from the EDCTP2 programme supported by the European Union (grant number TMA2020CDF-3189) and the Fondation Botnar.



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