

# Integrated malaria prevention in rural communities in Uganda: protocol for an optimization trial

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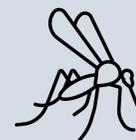
## Background



- Integrated malaria prevention advocates the use of several practices at households.
- Our preliminary research on the approach has been promising regarding its potential contribution to malaria prevention efforts in Uganda.
- However, main effects and interaction of the various components of the proposed intervention are unknown.



## Aims



- To conduct an optimization trial on integrated malaria prevention in rural Uganda using the Multiphase Optimization Strategy (MOST).
- To develop an intervention that delivers the best outcomes of reduction in the occurrence of malaria while considering resource constraints such as money, time, and human resource.



## Methods



- 352 households in malaria endemic Wakiso district, Uganda
- Households to be randomised to one of the experimental conditions
- Each condition will represent a combination of the various components of the intervention:
  - Provision of long-lasting insecticidal nets
  - Screening all openings on houses
  - Health education on closing windows and doors on houses before 6:00pm
  - Health education on environmental management
- Community health workers to be trained to support implementation of the intervention
- Assessments will be done at baseline, and every 3 months for 12 months



## Expected outcomes



- Identification of optimal components of the intervention and associated resources, as well as mediators and moderators of reduction in malaria occurrence.
- Evidence will be instrumental in informing future decisions on household interventions to prevent malaria, as well as complement existing strategies in endemic countries such as Uganda.

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