

# Using low-cost mosquito-repellent chairs to provide day and night protection against mosquito-borne illness

John P. Masalu<sup>1\*</sup>, Marceline Finda<sup>1</sup>, Halfan S. Ngowo<sup>1,2,</sup>, Gerry F. Killeen<sup>4</sup> and Fredros O. Okumu<sup>1,2,3</sup>

1. Environmental Health and Ecological Sciences, Ifakara Health Institute, Morogoro, Tanzania. 2. Institute of Biodiversity Animal Health and Comparative Medicine, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK. 3. School of Public Health, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa. 4. Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, UK.

\*Author: [jpaliga@ihi.or.tz](mailto:jpaliga@ihi.or.tz)

## Background

Currently available mosquito control interventions, particularly long-lasting insecticidal net (LLINs) and indoor residual spraying (IRS) do not offer adequate protection against outdoor and day-time biting mosquitoes. To achieve the WHO goal of eliminating malaria by year 2030, there is an urgent need to deploy alternative strategies to supplement the current intervention. This study aims to assess efficacy of repellent-treated chairs in providing round-the-clock protection against mosquito bites.

## Methods

Transfluthrin-treated sisal mats were designed and fitted underneath the wooden chairs as well as plastic chairs commonly used in the communities in south-eastern Tanzania. This is an ongoing study, we are currently conducting experiments to assess efficacy of these repellent-treated chairs in the semi-field and field settings in south-eastern Tanzania.

