

**WEBINAR Q&A**  
**APMEN JOURNAL CLUB #1**  
 26 May 2021

**Panelists**

**Dr Sara Canavati**

Malaria Epidemiologist

Vysnova Partners, Inc., Landover, Maryland, USA

**Dr Jui Shah**

Chief of Party

Inform Asia: USAID’s Health Research Program

**Moderator**

**Dr Leo Braack**

Co-Chair of APMEN Vector Control Working Group

Senior Vector Control Specialist, Malaria Consortium

**Question:**

Lieven Vernaeve	Thanks a lot, very nicely and clear presented. How is your experience with mobile, migrant population follow up on day 3, day 7 and later on adopted follow up activities? Thanks!
Dr Jui Shah	This surveillance is started with malaria case. For MMP, there is a chance that they might not be found for the confirmed case. And the purpose of surveillance is capturing every single case either from health facility or field. Thailand has set 5 complementary active case detection strategy to identify cases who might have disincentive to come into health facility especially in high risk areas and border areas. 1-3-7 protocol is very high and has good data quality, data quality for surveillance depends on how good it is capturing that don’t want to be found. It is hard to answer this question.
Hans Overgaard	Nice talk Jui. You showed some nice online maps and figures. Can you provide a link to the website?
Dr Jui Shah	<a href="http://malaria.ddc.moph.go.th/">http://malaria.ddc.moph.go.th/</a>
Dringstone M Sangma	People in forested and in jhum cultivation area people do not prefer using bed net even and wearing a shirt/t-shirt during spring season due to hot weather which give a good chance for mosquito to bite. Any suggestion for that sir?
Dr Sara Canavati	This question has been answered live

Harsh Rajvanshi	<p>Thank you for the great presentation. I would like to learn more about what measures were undertaken to ensure data integrity, quality and operational accountability.</p> <p>'Data quality improves when we use it regularly'. Such a simple and insightful response. Thank you so much, Jui. I look forward to the 1-3-7 data quality publication.</p>
Dr Jui Shah	<p>Thank you for this question! So important to always be thinking about data quality.</p> <p>The more we try to use routine data, the more likely we have stronger routine data that comes up to the system.</p>
Andrea Ruecker	Question for Jui: Do you also treat with radical cure for vivax malaria in the identified foci?
Dr Jui Shah	Yes, the 1-3-7 strategy is part of Thailand's national policy for malaria, as is the National Treatment Guidelines. All vivax cases in Thailand follow first-line treatment of CQ + PQ unless there are contraindications
Dr. S.N. Sharma	<p>How to declare an area with zero malaria cases and to put under malaria elimination?</p> <p>How was it ensured that what percentage of people slept under nets in forest or farm? mechanism as people go to different sites. Any impact study on decline in malaria in the migrant population?</p>
Dr Sara Canavati	
Khin Than Win	TQ for smart presentation from which level the response team visit to the point of event?
Dahlia Lidia Silitonga	How to determine 1-3-7 accurately in the field? thank you
Dr Jui Shah	<p>1-3-7 surveillance is a routine surveillance strategy, not only for outbreak or special event. It is intended to be a broader type of surveillance. Anytime there is an indigenous case find in Thailand in an area that receptive to malaria transmission, it kicks off the 1-3-7 cascade. This is happening constantly across Thailand.</p> <p>For response team, the purpose of the focus for investigation response is to contain the transmission, make sure that all the tools are there.</p> <p>The response team is surveillance and rapid response team, comprise the facility staff, local and district office, and provincial office staff.</p> <p>Surveillance is conducted from the district level and additional support from provincial level to make sure that it is implemented well or might required specialized support and data quality checking.</p>
Agnes Kurniawan	what is the most implemented community response and who perform this; does it involve the local health personnels and how is the monitoring of this action?
Dr Jui Shah	

Harsh Rajvanshi	Thank you for the great presentation. I would like to learn more about what measures were undertaken to ensure data integrity, quality and operational accountability.
Dr Jui Shah	
Hans Overgaard	How has the Covid pandemic affected malaria surveillance AND control in Thailand?
Dr Jui Shah	
Konrad Dr. Meyfarth	What is the main difference between bednets and hammocks?
Dr Sara Canavati	Hammock nets can be hung anywhere you can hang a hammock, only need 2 structures or 2 poles then the hammock can have a net. It has many different types of hammock nets. For example, on the paper mention 10 different of hammock nets. So when you sleep on hammock, you will be covered by a net.
Andrea Ruecker	Considering the biting time of malaria vectors across SEA - What would be the predicted reduction in transmission if netted hammocks would be used effectively?
Sara Canavati	Results from a malaria indicator survey highlight the importance of routine data capture in high-risk forest and farm transmission sites in Vietnam to tailor location-specific malaria elimination interventions. PLOS ONE 16(4): e0250045. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0250045">https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0250045</a>
Hans Overgaard	The control response of the 1-3-7 approach in Thailand seems to be vector surveys, ITNs or IRS (90% coverage) and LLIN (1 per 2 persons). However, the remaining transmission will likely be in forested areas, like Sara presented. What are the interventions in such areas. This does not seem to be included in the strategy. Not included in the paper at least.
Dr Jui Shah	For the forest goers, usually associated with the village, where the case confirmation and notification take place. In Thailand, LLIHs are also distributed as the part of strategy, topical and spatial repellents are also available. Those are part of focal response, depending on the resources are. The case investigation from demographic data but one of the most important place is also looks on the patient travel history, occupation, or specifically has some farm or forest areas and source of infection for the investigation form and analysis it. And then, the active case detection, it has proactive and reactive methods (around index cases that would be a reactive detection for people who came into contact with their neighbors indexed case. For proactive case detection, the DVBD conducts in area that high risk including areas with lots of workers in forest areas.

Harsh Rajvanshi	Thank you for the great presentation. I would like to learn more about what measures were undertaken to ensure data integrity, quality and operational accountability.
Dr Jui Shah	
Dr Herdiana	Despite LLINs, is there any other intervention using for MMPs that proven effective?
Dr Sara Canavati	
Dr. Md Mosiqure Bitu	From National Malaria Elimination Programme we have recently done a study on malaria cases scenario during COVID 19 in 2020 and compare this scenario with the year 2019 to identify the factors pertaining to a huge reduction of cases in the year 2020 or we had missed many of the malaria cases due to COVID 19 pandemic. Can we share it in this journal club? If yes then I will share the summary of our findings as mentioned.