



**Vector Control
Advisory Group**

MEETING REPORT
11-13 May 2018

Eighth meeting of the WHO Vector Control Advisory Group



**World Health
Organization**



**Vector Control
Advisory Group**

MEETING REPORT
11-13 May 2018

Eighth meeting of the WHO Vector Control Advisory Group



**World Health
Organization**

WHO/CDS/VCAG/2018.01

© **World Health Organization 2018**

Some rights reserved. This work is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo>).

Under the terms of this licence, you may copy, redistribute and adapt the work for non-commercial purposes, provided the work is appropriately cited, as indicated below. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that WHO endorses any specific organization, products or services. The use of the WHO logo is not permitted. If you adapt the work, then you must license your work under the same or equivalent Creative Commons licence. If you create a translation of this work, you should add the following disclaimer along with the suggested citation: "This translation was not created by the World Health Organization (WHO). WHO is not responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original English edition shall be the binding and authentic edition".

Any mediation relating to disputes arising under the licence shall be conducted in accordance with the mediation rules of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

Suggested citation. Eighth meeting of the WHO Vector Control Advisory Group. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2018 (WHO/CDS/VCAG/2018.01). Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) data. CIP data are available at <http://apps.who.int/iris>.

Sales, rights and licensing. To purchase WHO publications, see <http://apps.who.int/bookorders>. To submit requests for commercial use and queries on rights and licensing, see <http://www.who.int/about/licensing>.

Third-party materials. If you wish to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, it is your responsibility to determine whether permission is needed for that reuse and to obtain permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

General disclaimers. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by WHO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by WHO to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall WHO be liable for damages arising from its use.



CONTENTS

Background	1
General VCAG objectives	1
Open session	1
Progress updates	2
Framework for resource use data collection during efficacy studies	3
Plans for VCAG sustainability and improvement	4
i2i perspectives on vector control product listing and policy guidance at WHO	4
Pathway to deployment of gene drive mosquitoes as a potential biocontrol tool for elimination of malaria in sub-Saharan Africa	5
VCAG deliberations – Closed session	6
Pesticides in national regulatory authorities	6
Public health value of house screening for vector-borne disease prevention and control	6
A short introduction to a novel RCT design	7
Conditions for early terminations of trials	7
Push–pull strategy for malaria control – new submission	8
Peridomestic residual spraying for visceral leishmaniasis control – new submission	10
Sterile Insect Technique / Incompatible Insect Technique – update	12

Gene drive – population reduction – update	13
Gene drive – Population alteration – update	16
<i>wMel Wolbachia</i> – update	19
Attractive targeted sugar baits – update	20
Lethal house lures and eave tubes – update	22
Spatial repellents – update	24
Annex 1. Agenda	28
Annex 2. List of participants	30
Annex 3. Declarations of interest	32

BACKGROUND

The Vector Control Advisory Group (VCAG) serves as an advisory body to the World Health Organization (WHO) on new tools, technologies and approaches for the control of vector-borne diseases. VCAG is jointly managed by the WHO Global Malaria Programme (GMP), the WHO Department of Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) and the WHO Prequalification Team (PQT) for vector control products. VCAG assesses new interventions that are not yet covered by WHO policy recommendations and provides innovators with guidance on how to develop the required evidence to assess the public health value of these interventions. Once generated, VCAG assesses the evidence and provides recommendations to WHO to underpin the development of public health policy.

VCAG experts and stakeholders convened in Geneva on 14–16 May 2018 for the eighth VCAG meeting. The open session was attended by members of VCAG, applicants and product developers, the WHO Secretariat, and other stakeholders including representatives of donor and procurement agencies.¹ The closed meeting was attended by VCAG members, the WHO Secretariat, VCAG applicants and relevant parties only. During the meeting, nine applications were reviewed, two of which were new submissions.

GENERAL VCAG OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the public health value of new vector control tools, technologies and approaches submitted to WHO for evaluation.
2. To provide guidance to product developers on data requirements and study designs to generate the evidence required for a VCAG assessment.
3. To advise WHO and its policy advisory groups, the GMP Malaria Policy Advisory Committee (MPAC) and the NTD Strategic and Technical Advisory Group (STAG) on the public health value of new tools, technologies and approaches, including updates on evidence gaps that preclude such assessment.

OPEN SESSION

Of the 13 members of VCAG, 12 were present. One ad hoc expert was invited by WHO to join the Group for this meeting. The participants are listed in Annex 1.

Dr Gautam Biswas, NTD Director ad interim, and Deusdedit Mubangizi, PQT Coordinator, welcomed VCAG and stakeholders. Dr Biswas discussed the importance of vector control to neglected tropical diseases, most of which have a vector component and require vector control interventions to achieve the goals for control and elimination. VCAG is important to bring forward new tools for use against these diseases and in allowing such tools to move towards operational use for target diseases. WHO leadership is moving towards universal health coverage, and vector control forms an important component of this.

Dr Pedro Alonso, GMP Director, joined the meeting on the last day. He thanked Dr Steven Lindsay and Dr Immo Kleinschmidt for their contributions to VCAG over the past 6 years, and the outgoing chair Dr Thomas Scott for having served 6 years with VCAG and for agreeing to extend his participation until the end of 2018.

All the invited experts were asked to declare any conflicts of interest before the meeting. The declarations of interest were reviewed by an Ethics Officer from the WHO Office of Compliance, Risk Management and Ethics, and relevant interests were disclosed. The Declarations of interest are stated in Annex 2.

Progress updates

Summary of discussions

The Chair, Dr Thomas Scott, provided an update on the work of VCAG. Some 18 tools or interventions are under review, 12 of which are at the planning stage or undergoing epidemiological trials.

Dr Raman Velayudhan, NTD Vector Ecology and Management (VEM) Coordinator, briefed the open session on the outcomes of the STAG meeting (26–27 April 2018). In the past, insecticides recommended for use in malaria interventions have been recommended also for use against vector-borne NTDs. STAG now encourages the generation of evidence to support claims of efficacy against vector-borne NTDs, particularly to demonstrate impact against vectors and in comparative studies to show non-inferiority to current best practice measures for vector control.

Dr Jan Kolaczinski, GMP Entomology and Vector Control (EVC) Coordinator, provided a high-level update on policy activities as recently presented to MPAC (<http://www.who.int/malaria/mpac/en/>). Malaria vector control guidelines are under development and are planned for submission to the WHO Guidelines Review Committee on 30 May 2018. Two evidence review groups have met to: (i) determine non-inferiority of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) and indoor residual spray (IRS) products within an established class (Geneva, 5–6 July 2018); and (ii) assess malariogenic potential, namely receptivity, vulnerability and vector infectivity, to inform elimination strategies and plans to prevent re-establishment of transmission (3–5 Sept 2018). The WHO *Global report on insecticide resistance in malaria vectors 2010–2016* has been published.²

Marion Law, PQT Vector Control (PQT-VC) Group Leader, summarized the activities of PQT-VC to support assessment of safe, efficacious and good-quality products. PQT-VC manages the WHO point of entry for assessment of vector control products.³ Major achievements include completion of the conversion of products recommended by the WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES) to listing by PQT and making publicly available a website containing guidance on the prequalifications process. PQT-VC will hold a meeting of the Vector Control Product Assessment Group to evaluate new products covered by WHO policy and to initiate manufacturing facility inspections (28 May to 1 June 2018). The team will focus on post-market activities, such as a label improvement initiative, procedures to trigger product re-evaluation and development of

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_25694

