

Effect of Passive Metofluthrin Emanators on Pyrethroid-Resistant *Aedes aegypti*

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Managing *Aedes*-Borne Diseases

Current tools targeting *Aedes aegypti*

- Vary in efficacy

- Transient or localized epidemiologic impacts

- Complicated by insecticide resistance

Potential new tool-

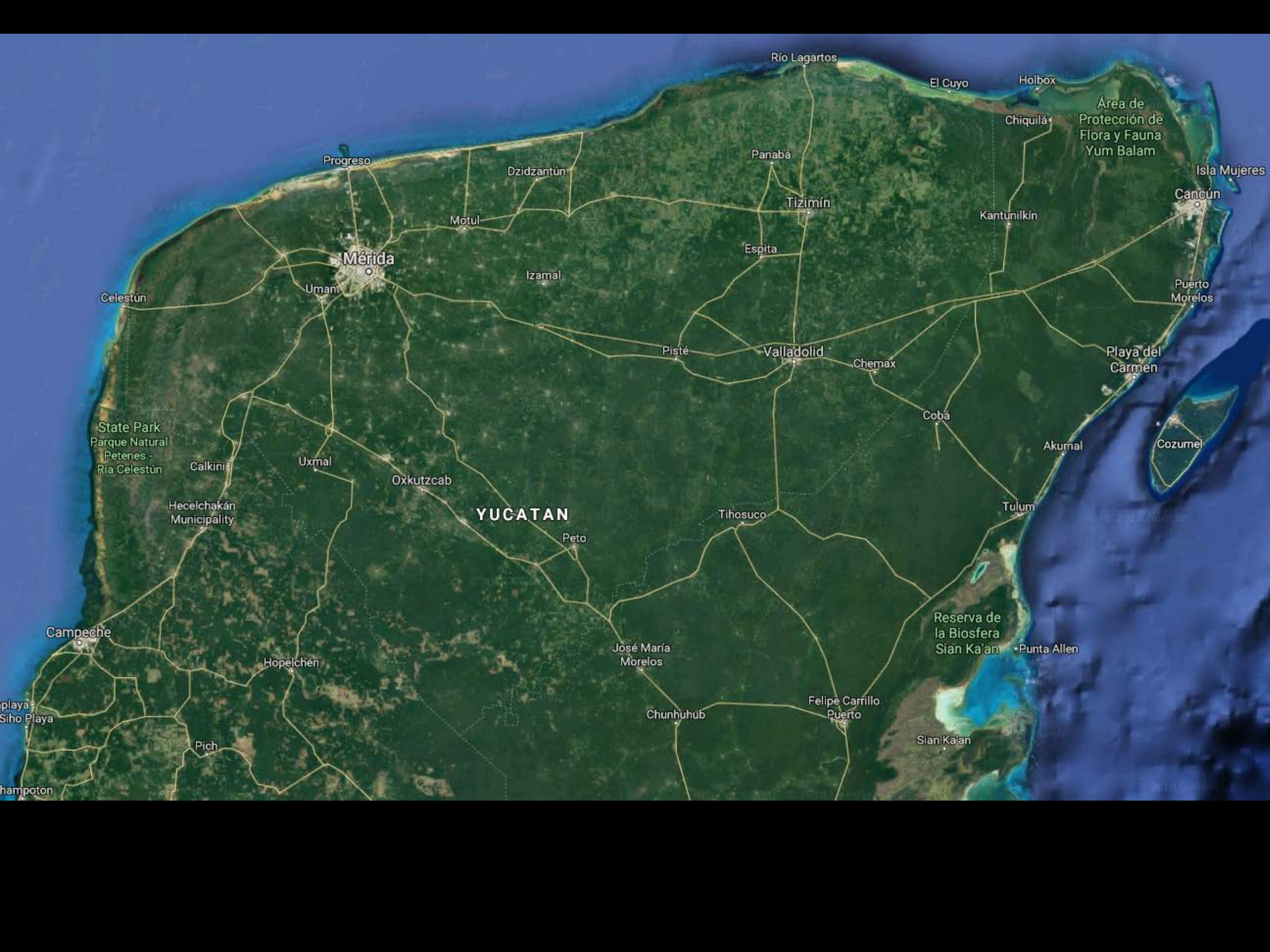
- Indoor deployment of passive emanators w/ metofluthrin

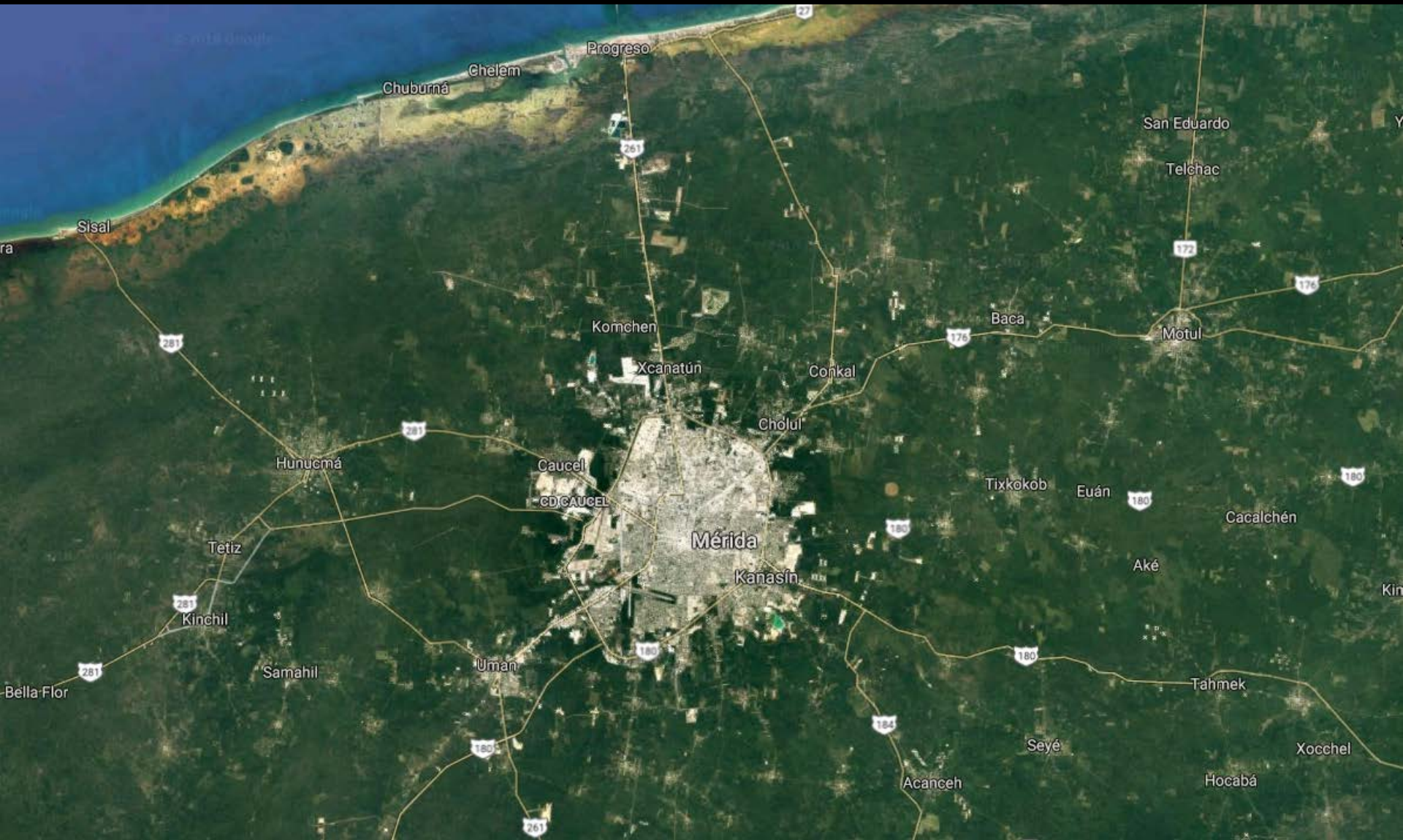
Objectives

Determine whether exposure to metofluthrin emanators affects landing and mortality of locally-derived *Ae. aegypti* strains in experimental houses within Mérida, Mexico

Compare response of pyrethroid-susceptible and pyrethroid-resistant strains







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Progreso

Chuburná

Chelém

Sisal

San Eduardo

Telchac

281

Comchen

Bacá

172

176

Hunucmá

Xcanatún

Conkal

176

Motul

281

Cuncucmil

Chólul

180

Tetiz

Tixkokob

Euán

Cacalchén

Kinchil

Cuncucmil

Mérida

Kanasín

Aké

281

Samahil

Uman

180

180

Tahmek

Bella Flor

180

180

Seyé

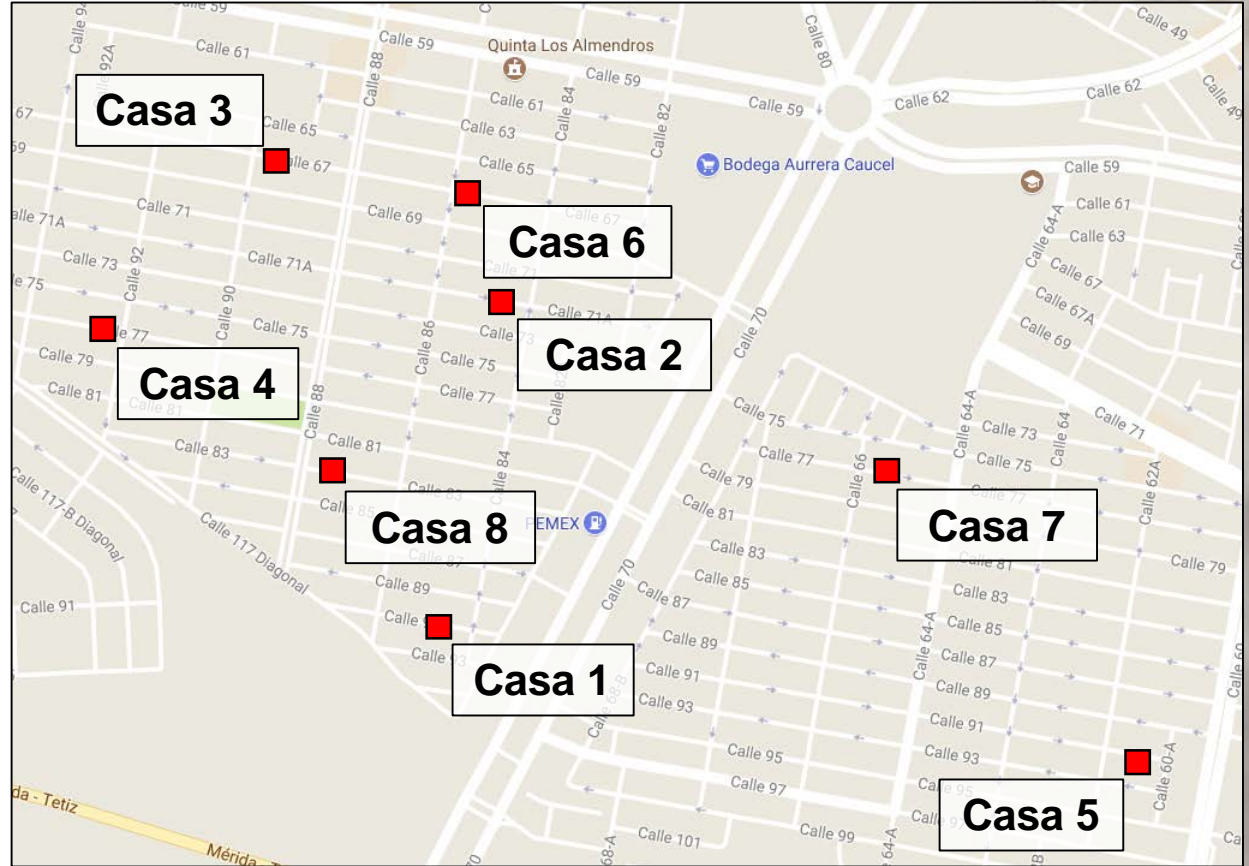
Xocchel

261

Acanceh

Hocabá

Rented Houses within Mérida, MX



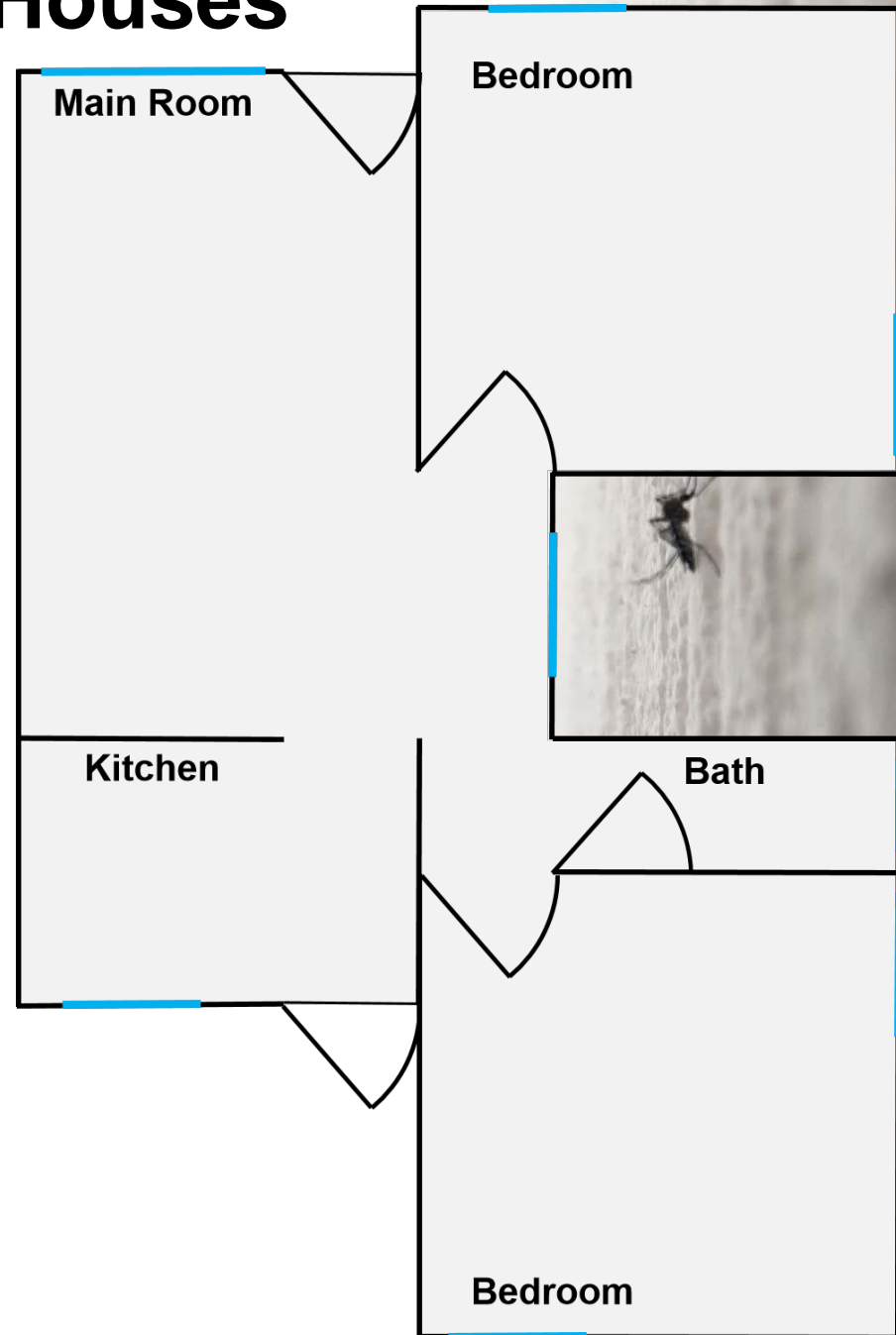
Creating Experimental Houses

Size: $144.5 \pm 7.12 \text{ m}^3$

-2 Bedrooms

-1 Bathroom

-1 or 2 living rooms



Creating Experimental Houses

Size: $144.5 \pm 7.12 \text{ m}^3$

-2 Bedrooms

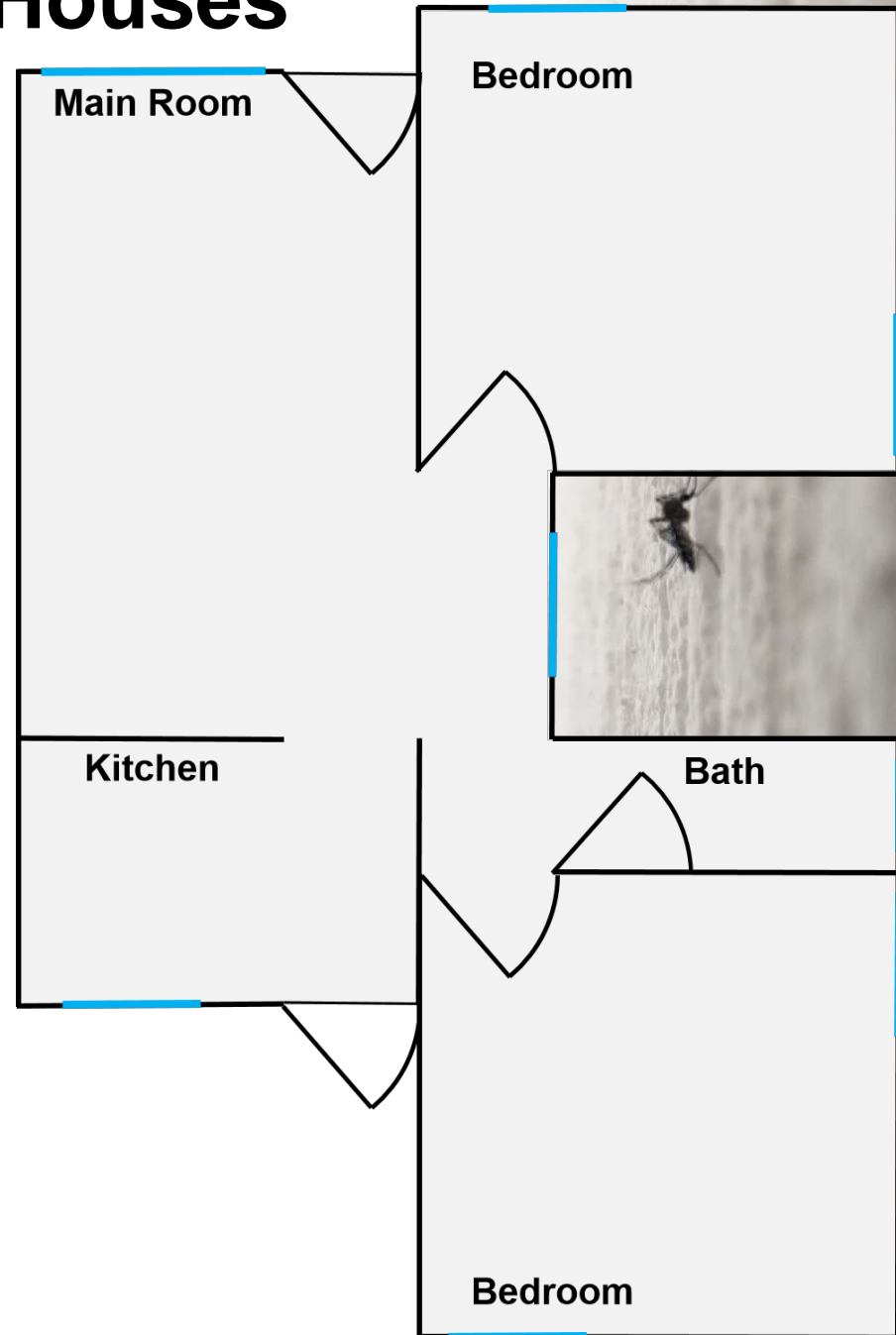
-1 Bathroom

-1 or 2 living rooms

Windows closed

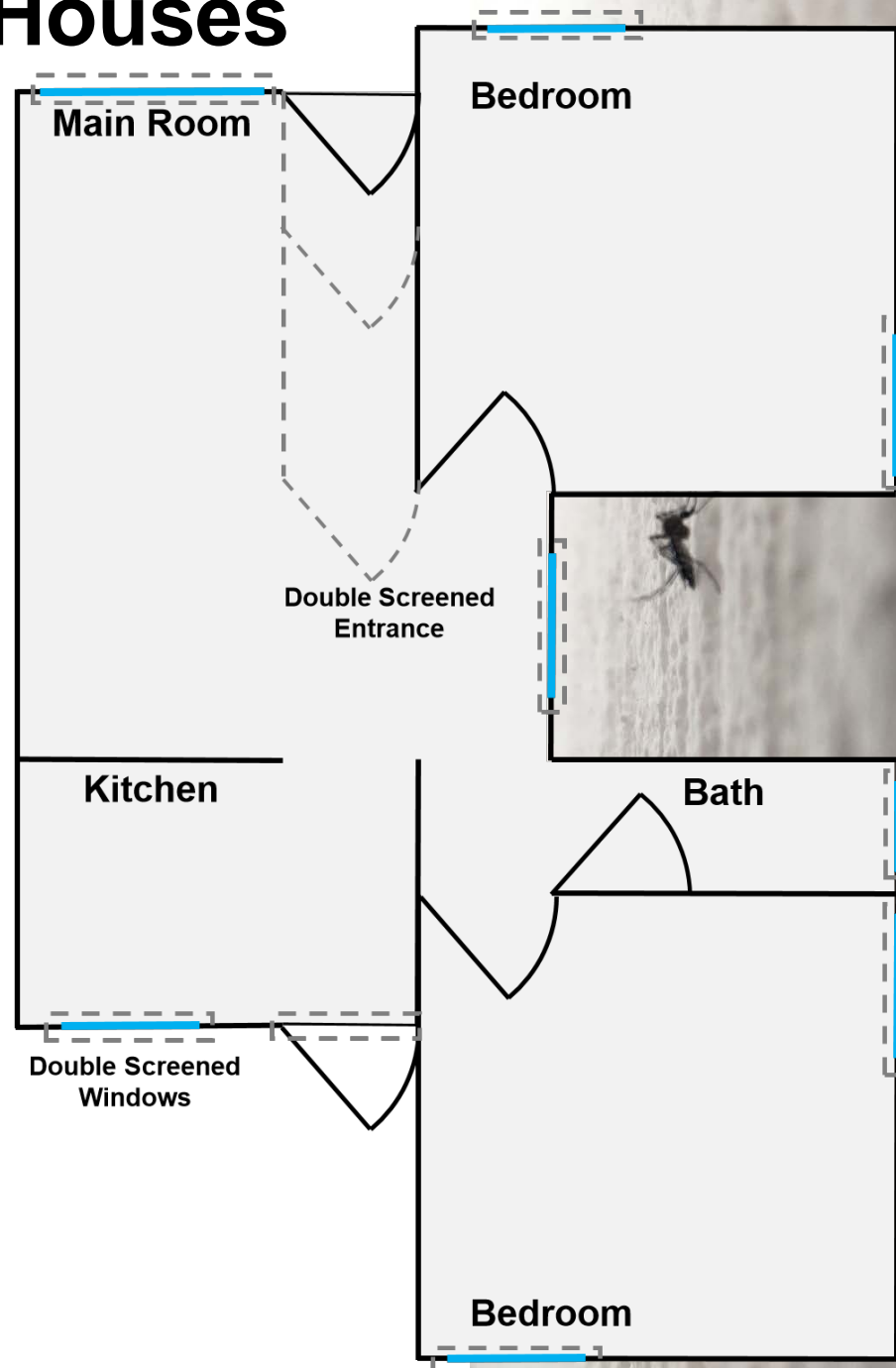
Temp range: 29-34C

Humidity range: 62-82%



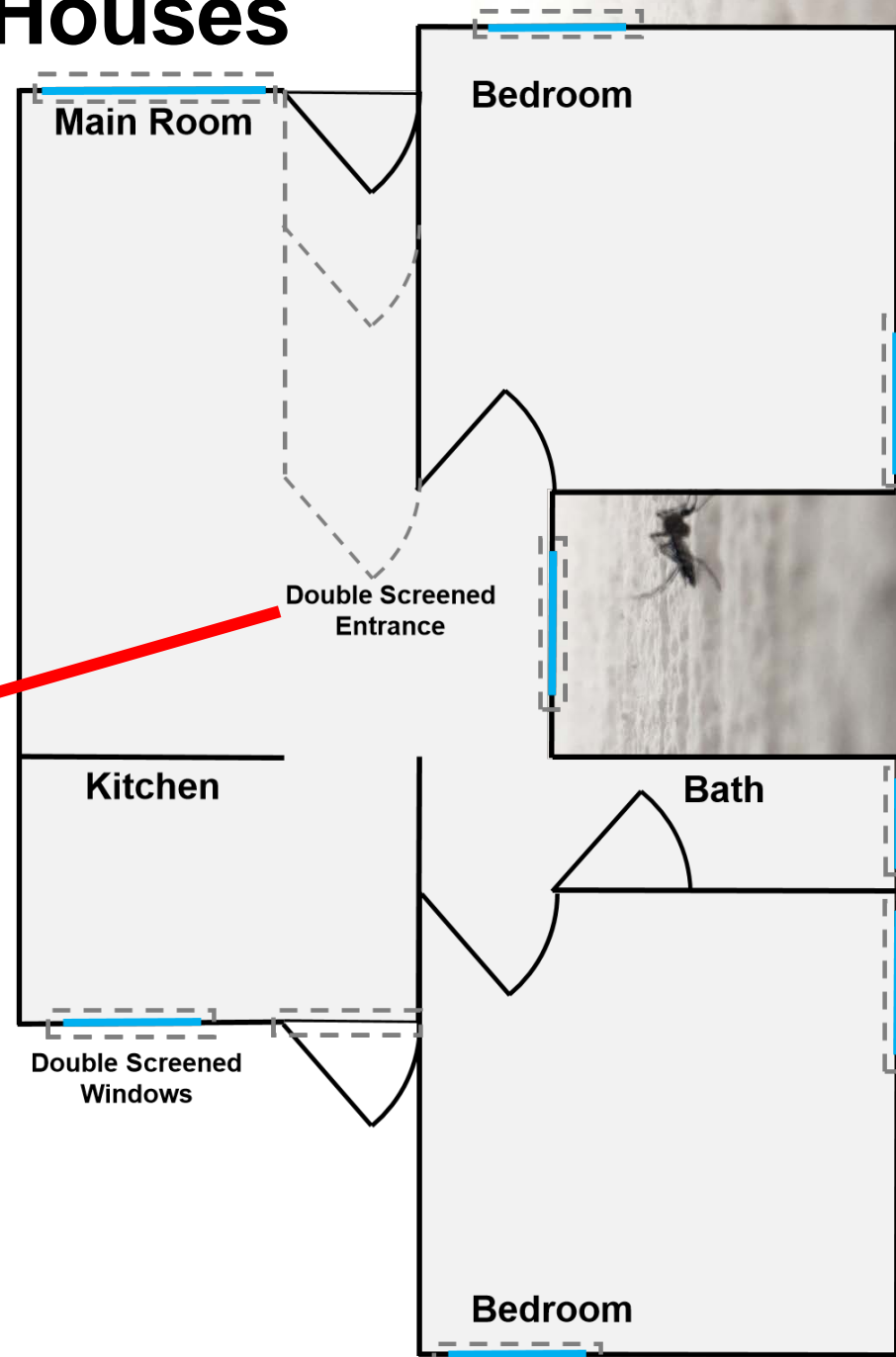
Creating Experimental Houses

Sealing the Houses



Creating Experimental Houses

Sealing the Houses



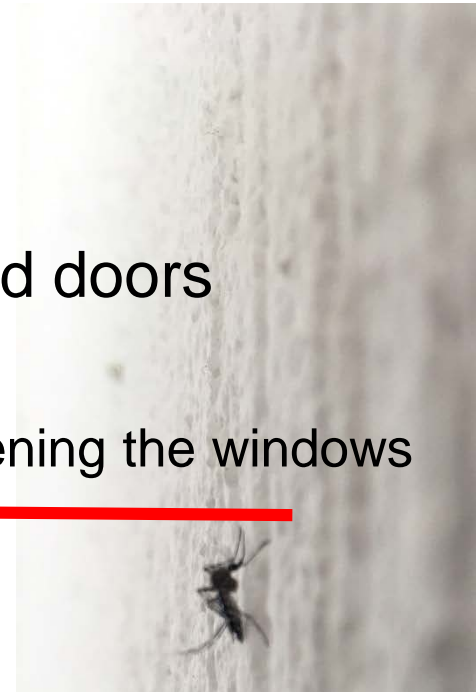
Creating Experimental Houses

Sealing the Houses

Screened the inside and outside of all windows and doors



Screening the windows



Sealing the doors and other furniture



Sealing the Experimental Houses

Screened all drains w/in the houses



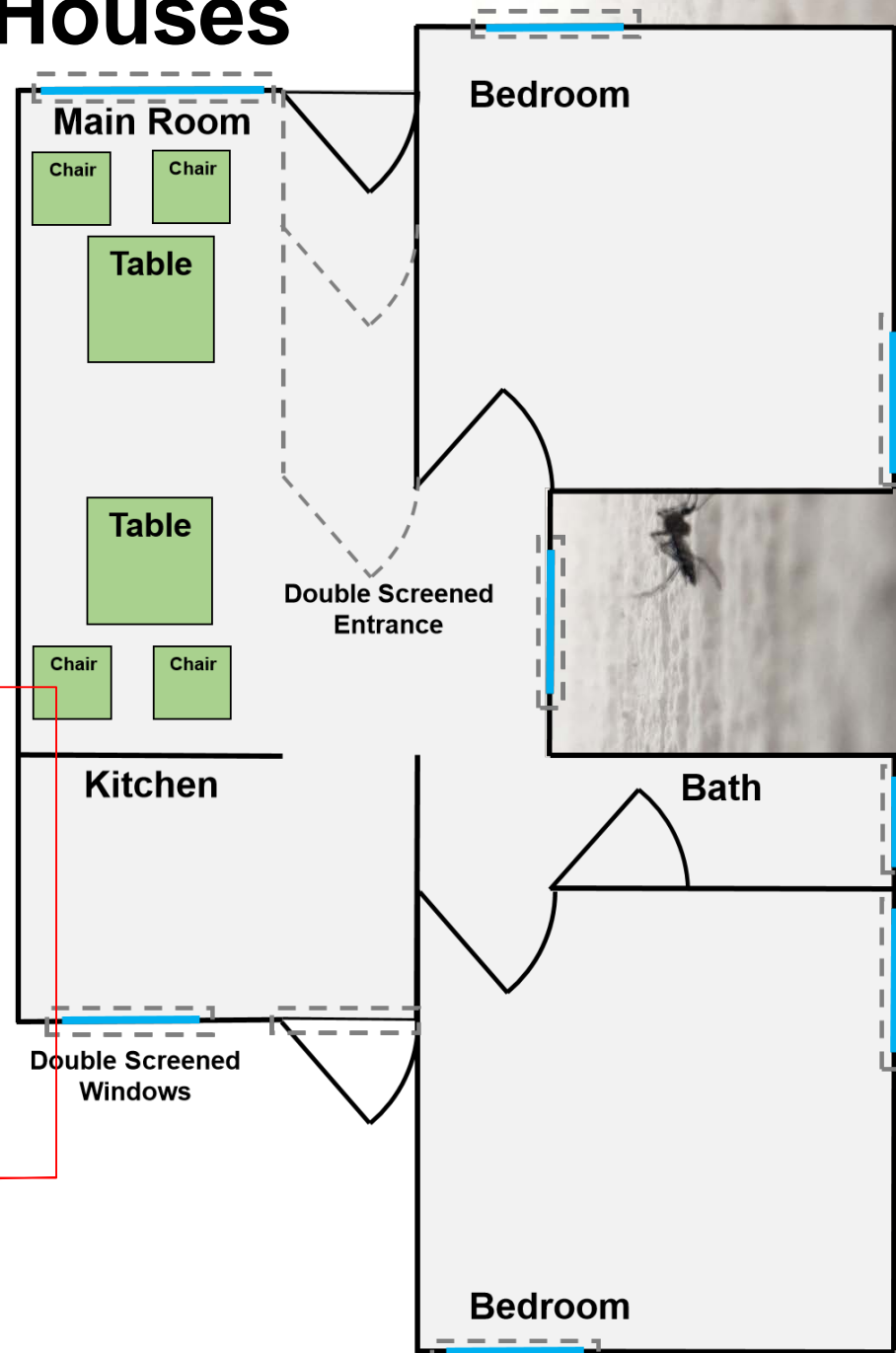
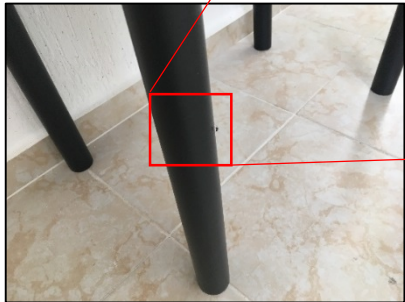
Creating Experimental Houses

Standardize furniture

-Main/Living rooms

2 tables (black plastic)

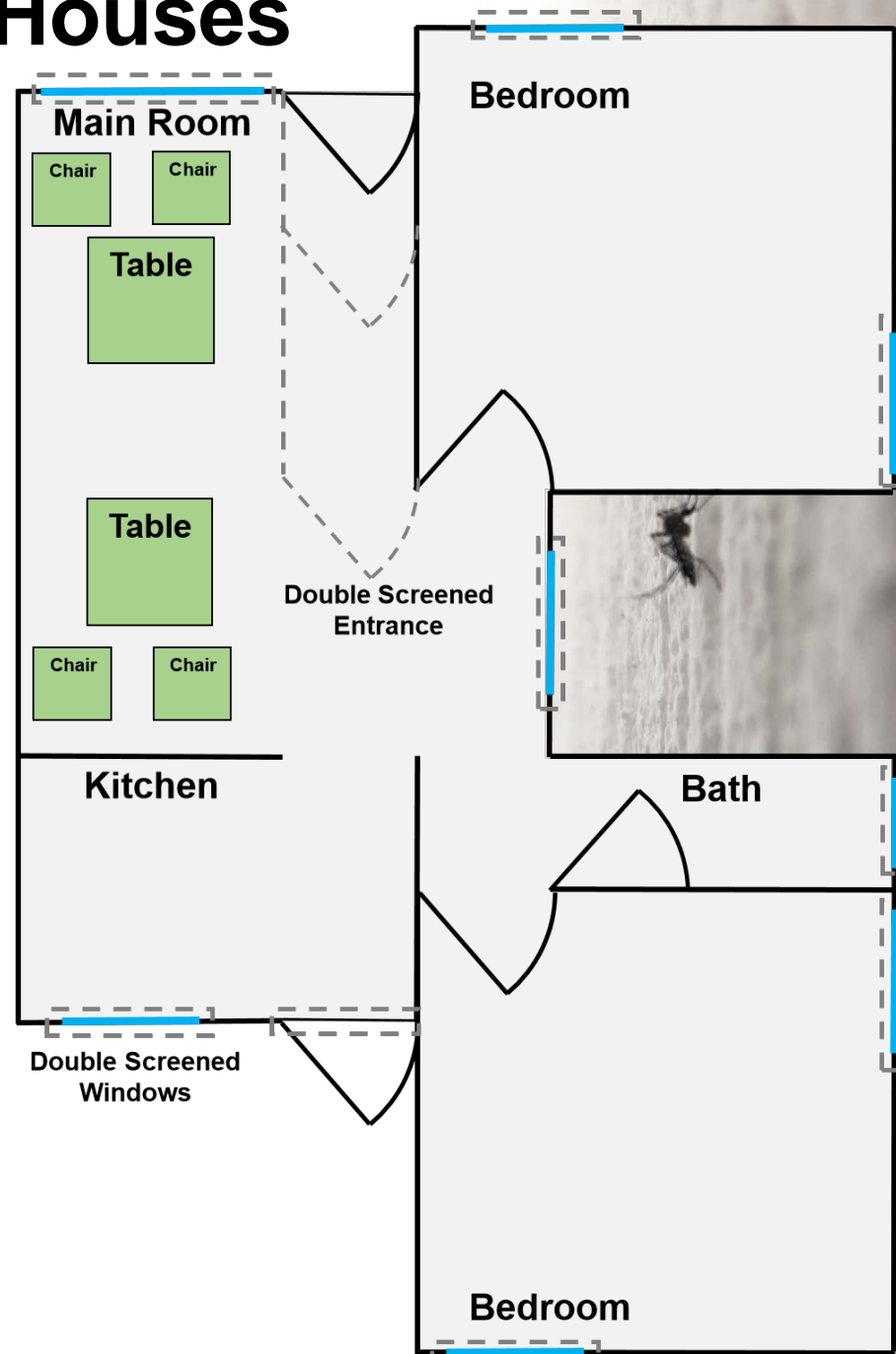
4 chairs (2 white & 2 dark colored)



Creating Experimental Houses

Standardize furniture

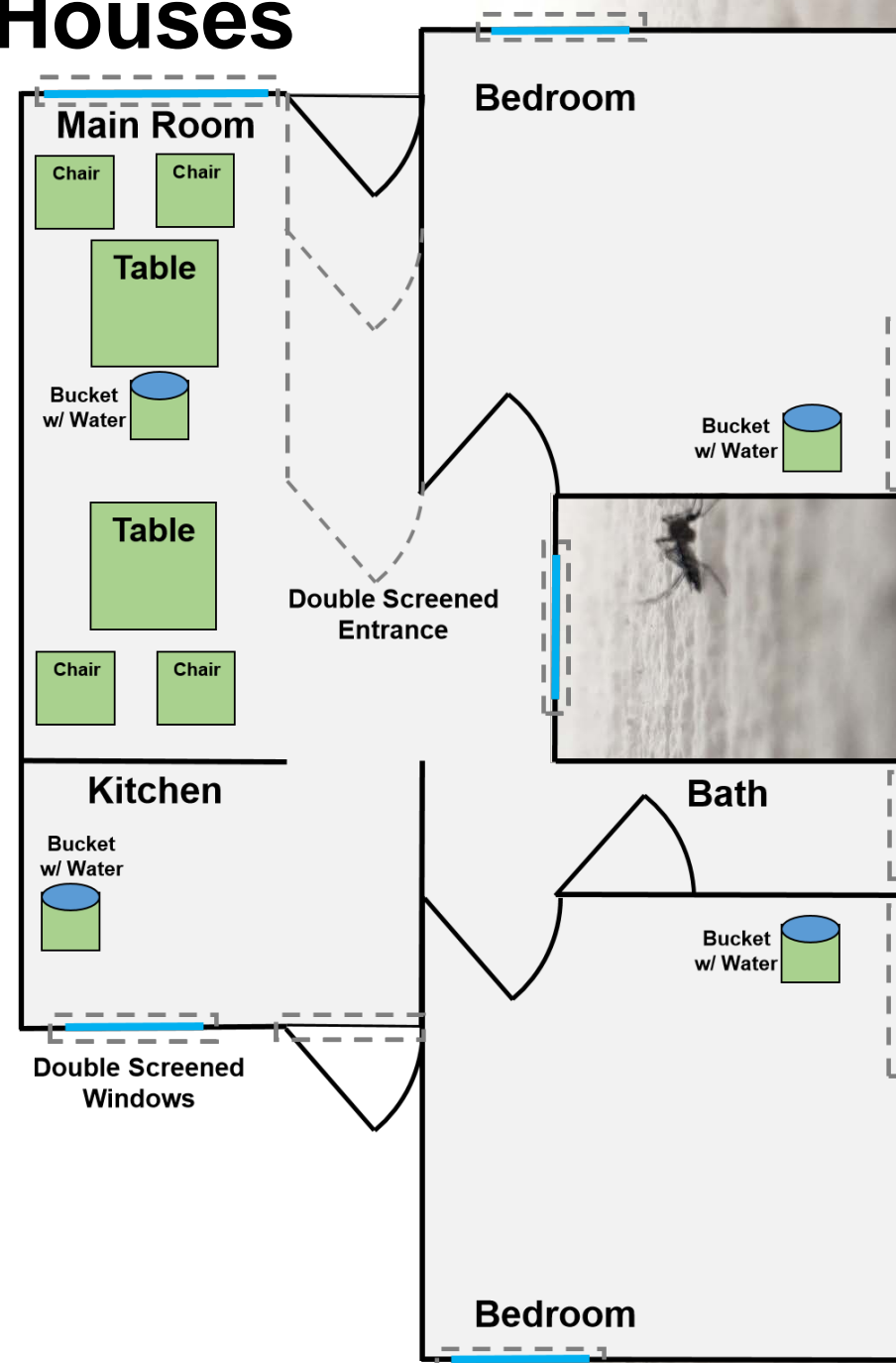
- Main/Living rooms
 - 2 tables (black plastic)
 - 4 chairs (2 white & 2 dark colored)
- Ant baits at each entrance



Creating Experimental Houses

Standardize furniture

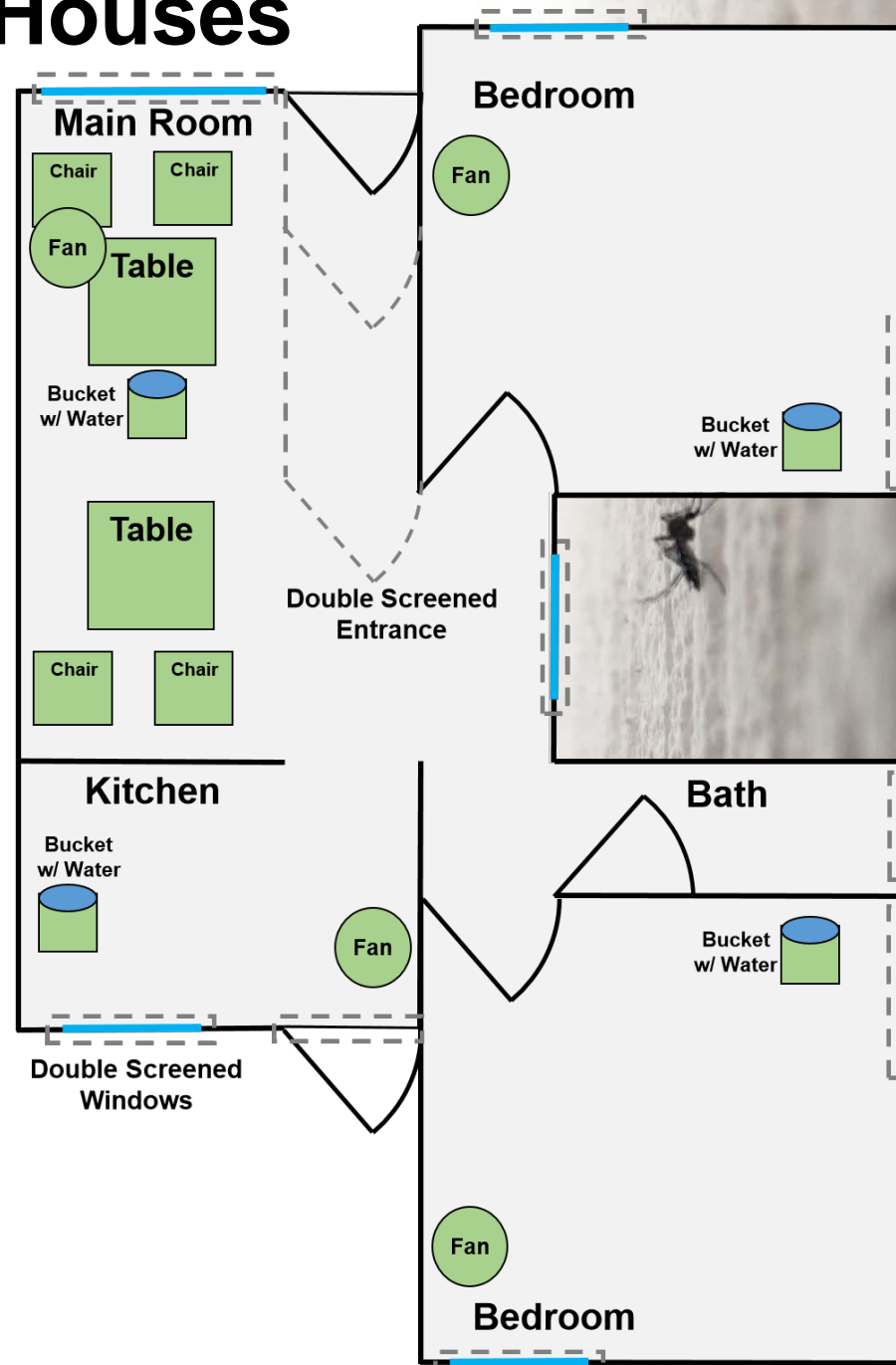
- Main/Living rooms
 - 2 tables (black plastic)
 - 4 chairs (2 white & 2 dark colored)
- Ant baits at each entrance
- Buckets of water w/ cloth



Creating Experimental Houses

Standardize furniture

- Main/Living rooms
 - 2 tables (black plastic)
 - 4 chairs (2 white & 2 dark colored)
- Ant baits at each entrance
- Buckets of water w/ cloth
- Oscillating fans

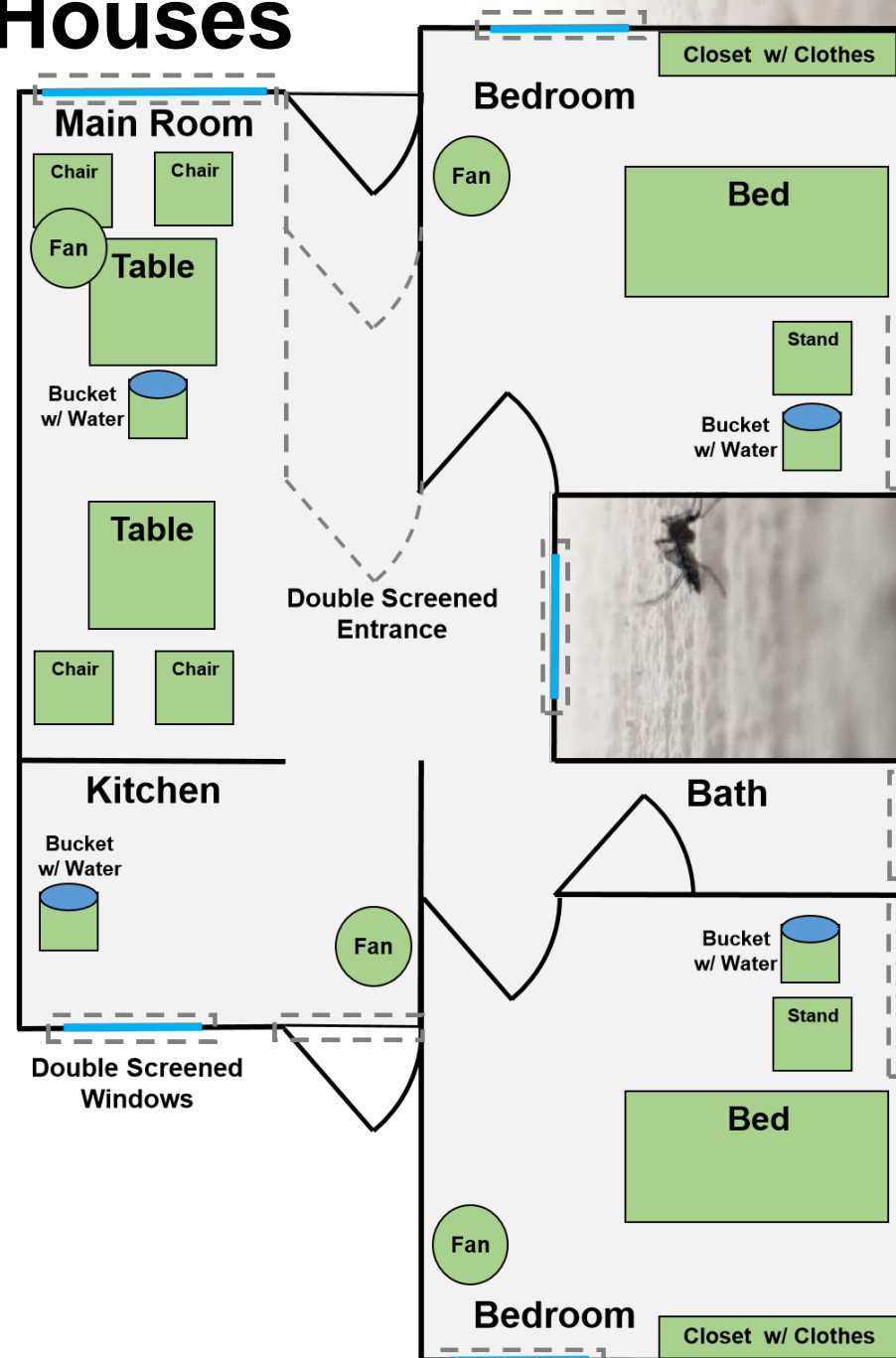


Creating Experimental Houses

Standardize furniture

-Bedrooms

- 1 bed (PVC & black cloth)
- 1 small table (black plastic)
- 6 hung clothes
(3 white shirts & 3 colored shirts)



Double sealed window

Clothes

Fan

Bed

Bucket w/ water

Nightstand



Passive Emanators

Treatments

SumiOne® passive emanator (Sumitomo)

10% metofluthrin-impregnated mesh (16 x 9.5 cm)

Act as confusant rather than repellent

Can be rapidly deployed indoors

Potential large-scale implementation

Require no heat or power



Passive Emanators

Treatments

SumiOne® passive emanator

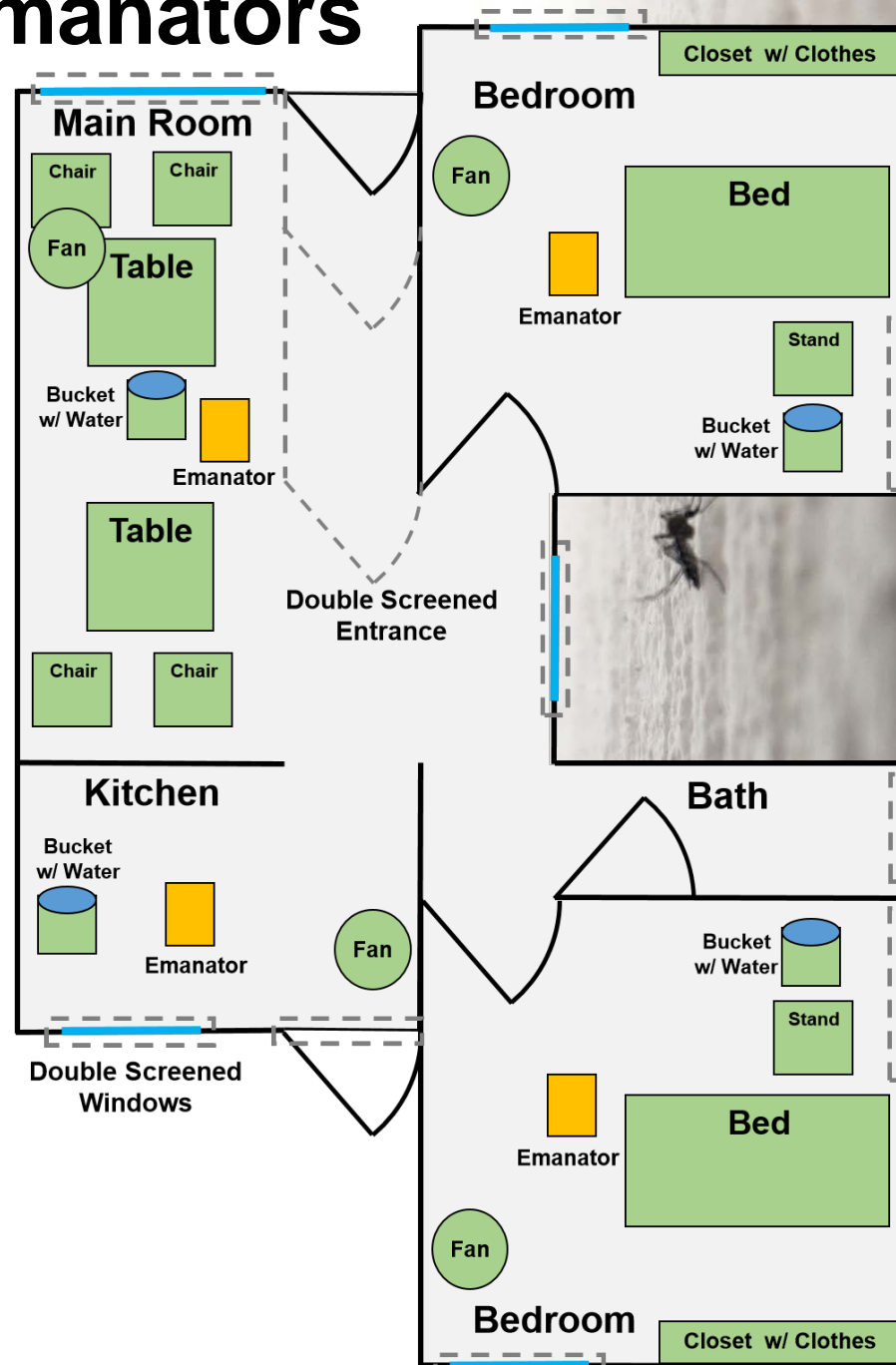
1- Control

0 emanators / room

2- Emanators

n = 1 emanators / room

[n = 4 emanators / house]



Aedes aegypti Strains Tested

Susceptible Strains

- 1- New Orleans (NO); Laboratory-derived
- 2- Cienega de Flores (CdF); Field-derived

Pyrethroid-Resistant Strains

- 3- Itzincab (ITZ); Field-derived
- 4- Juan Pablo (JP); Field-derived



Experimental Design

Released $n = 25$ female *Ae. aegypti* / house
3-7 days old



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Landing counts

1. 30 minutes after release (Baseline, no emanators)



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Released $n = 25$ female *Ae. aegypti* / house
3-7 days old

Landing counts

1. 30 minutes after release (Baseline, no emanators)
Add emanators



Experimental Design

Released $n = 25$ female *Ae. aegypti* / house
3-7 days old

Landing counts

1. 30 minutes after release (Baseline, no emanators)
Add emanators
2. 60 minutes after release (30 min exposure)



Experimental Design

Released n = 25 female *Ae. aegypti* / house
3-7 days old

Landing counts

1. 30 minutes after release (Baseline, no emanators)
Add emanators
2. 60 minutes after release (30 min exposure)
3. 24 hours after release (24 hr exposure)



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Mosquitoes not allowed to feed



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Mosquitoes not allowed to feed
Counted landings from feet to knees



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$n = 4$ counts / sampling period; 2 minutes each

Mosquitoes not allowed to feed

Counted landings from feet to knees

Personnel kept consistent within room and house



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Mortality

Collected live and dead mosquitos after 24 hours



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Collected live and dead mosquitos after 24 hours

Experiment repeated 3 times



Experimental Design

Released n = 25 female *Ae. aegypti* / house
3-7 days old

Landing counts

1. 30 minutes after release (Baseline, no emanators)
Add emanators
2. 60 minutes after release (30 min exposure)
3. 24 hours after release (24 hr exposure)

Mortality

Collected live and dead mosquitos after 24 hours

Experiment repeated 3 times

Each repetition contained 8 houses

Each strain in 2 houses

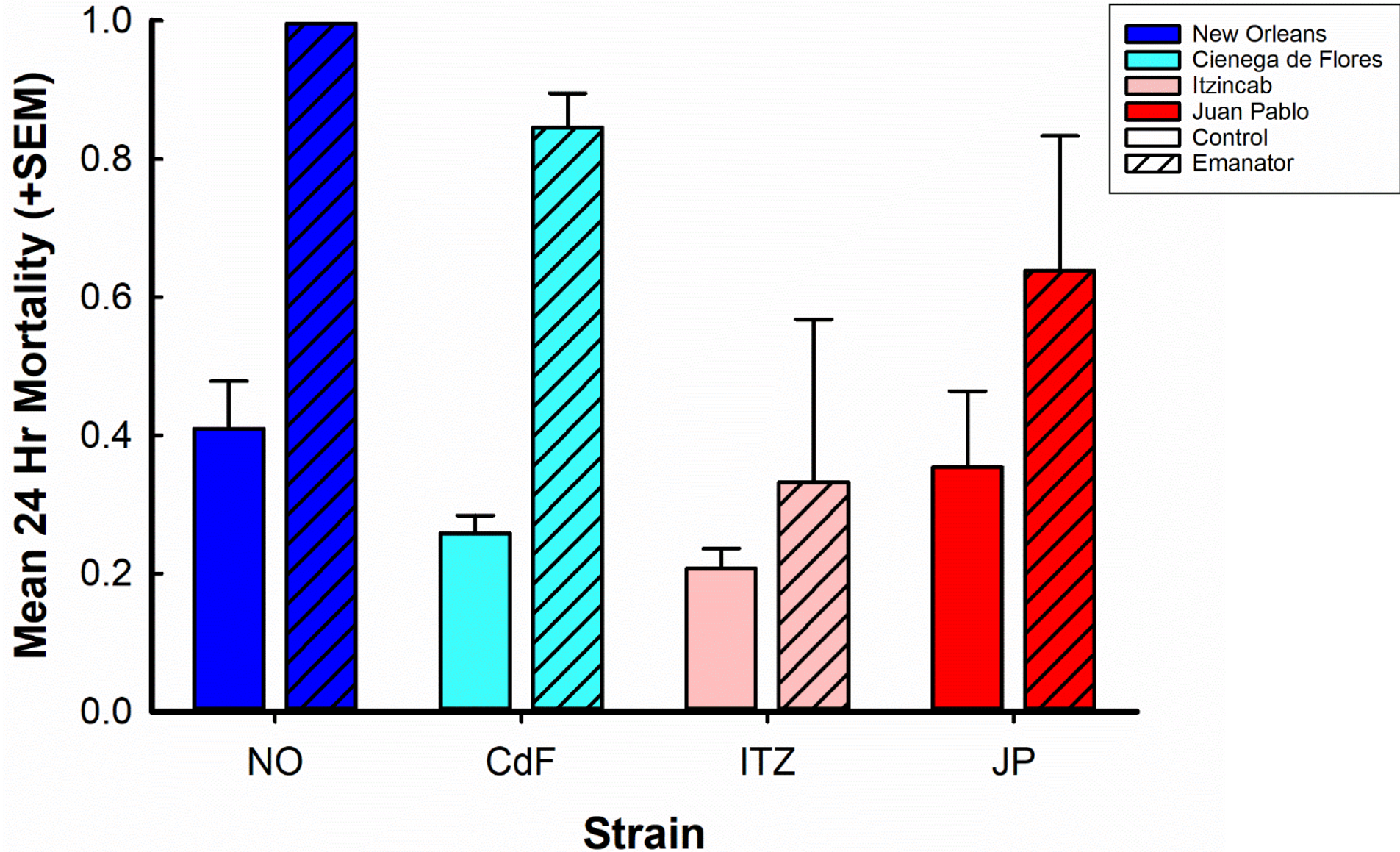
Strains within 1 control & 1 emanator house



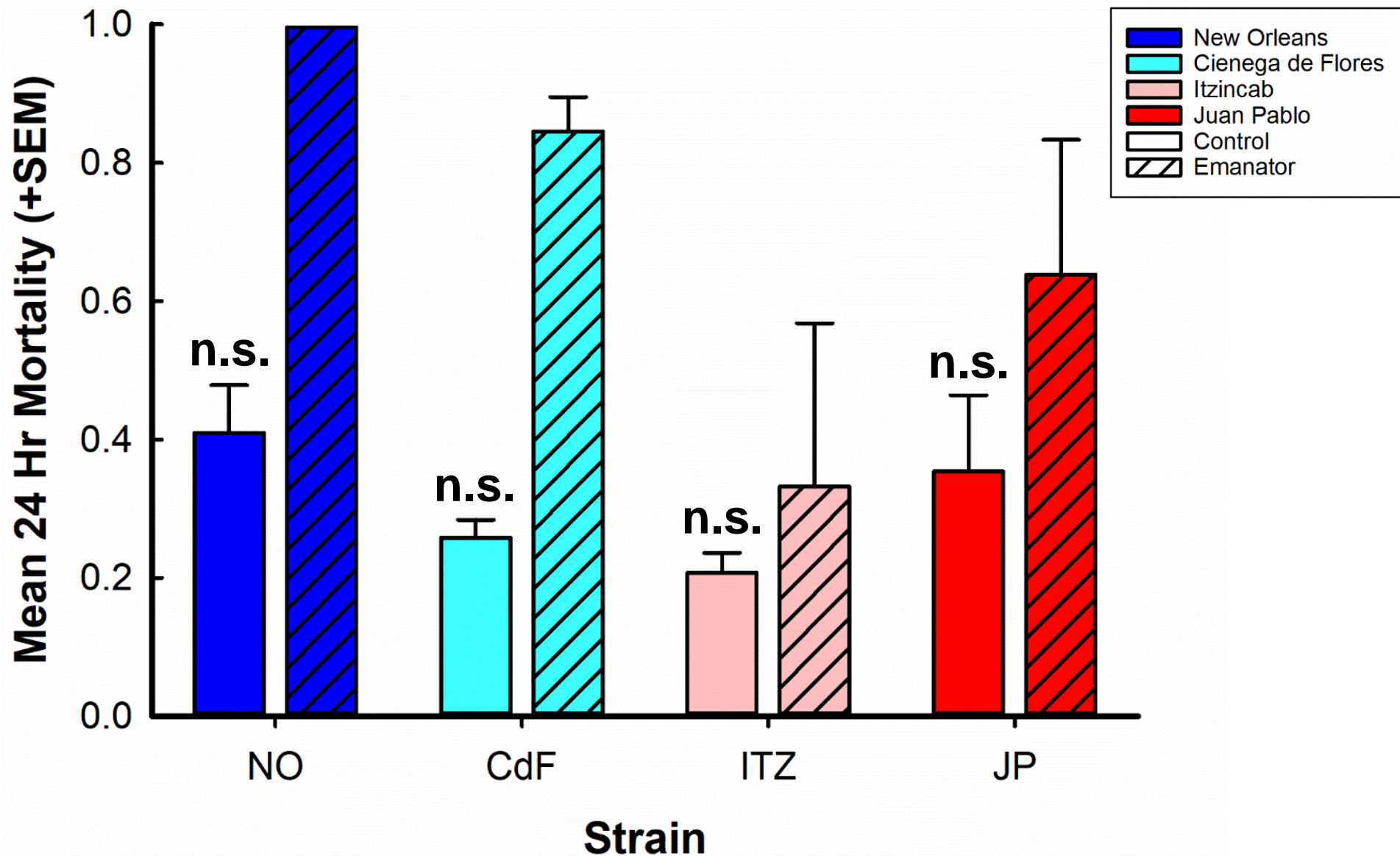
Emanator Mortality



Significantly Greater Mortality with Emanators

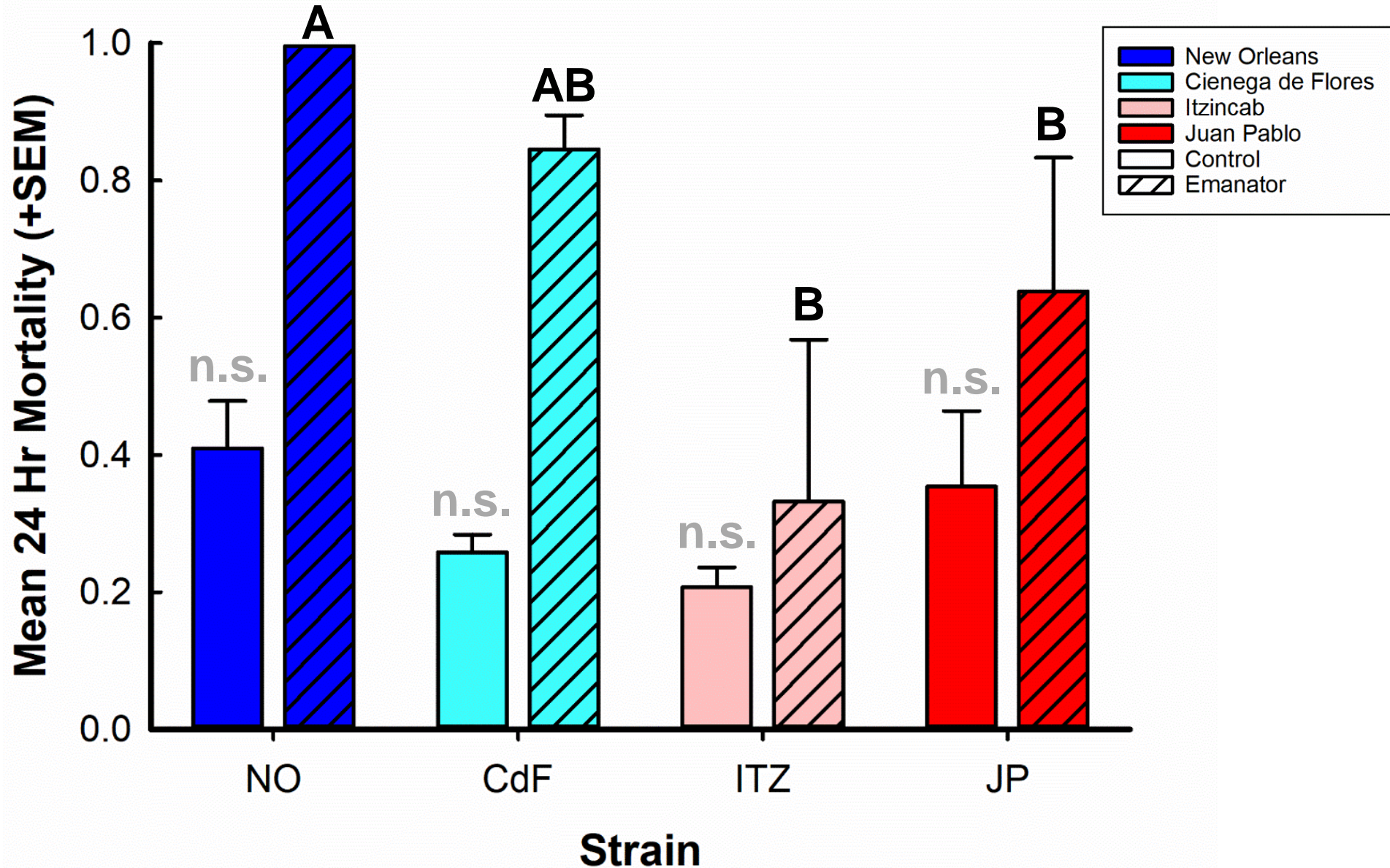


Mortality Similar Among Control Houses



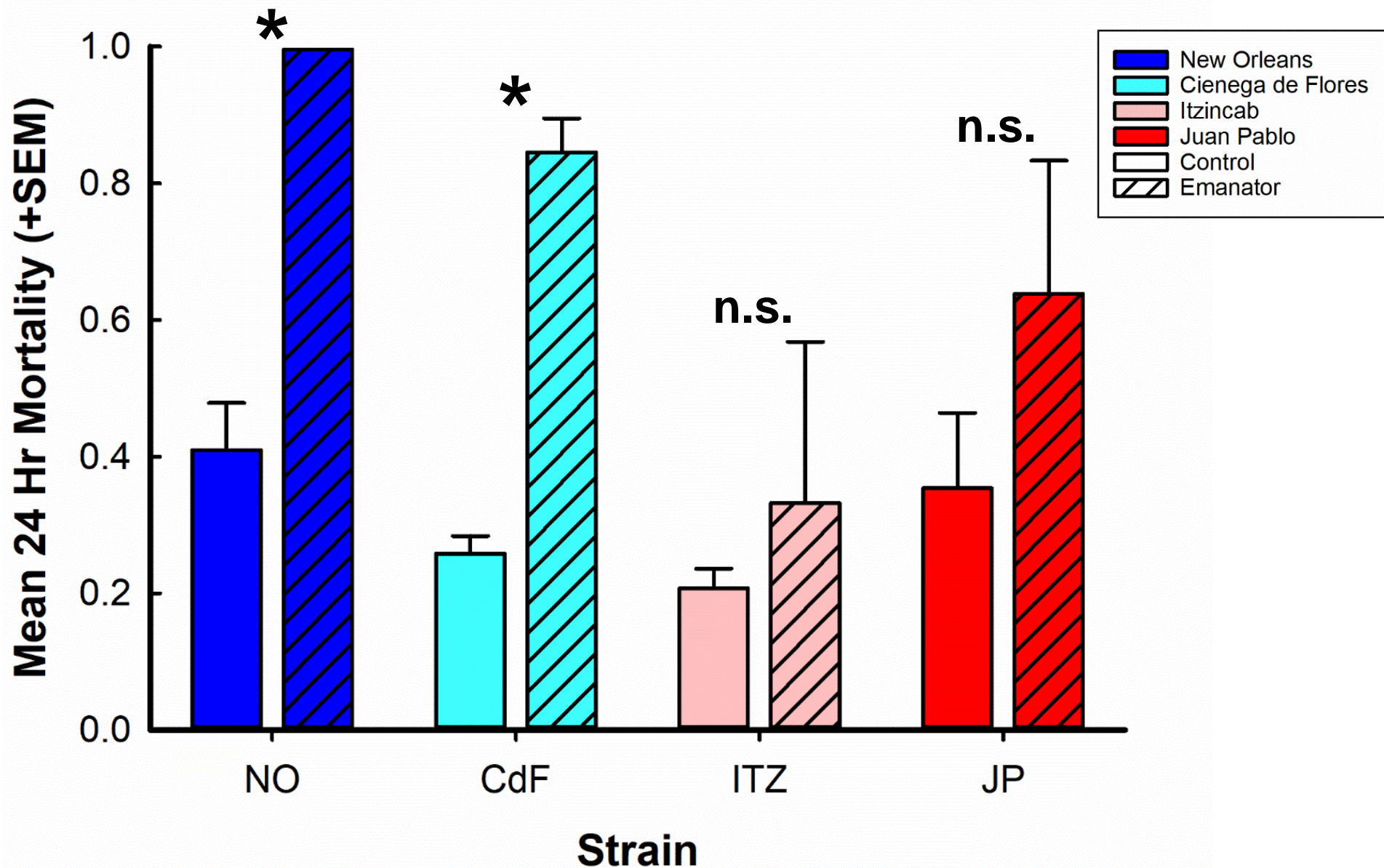
Treatment*Strain $F = 3.9$; $df = 3, 16$; $P = 0.028$

Significantly Greater NO Mortality w/ Emanators



Treatment*Strain $F = 3.9$; $df = 3, 16$; $P = 0.028$

Resistant Strain Mortality did Not Differ

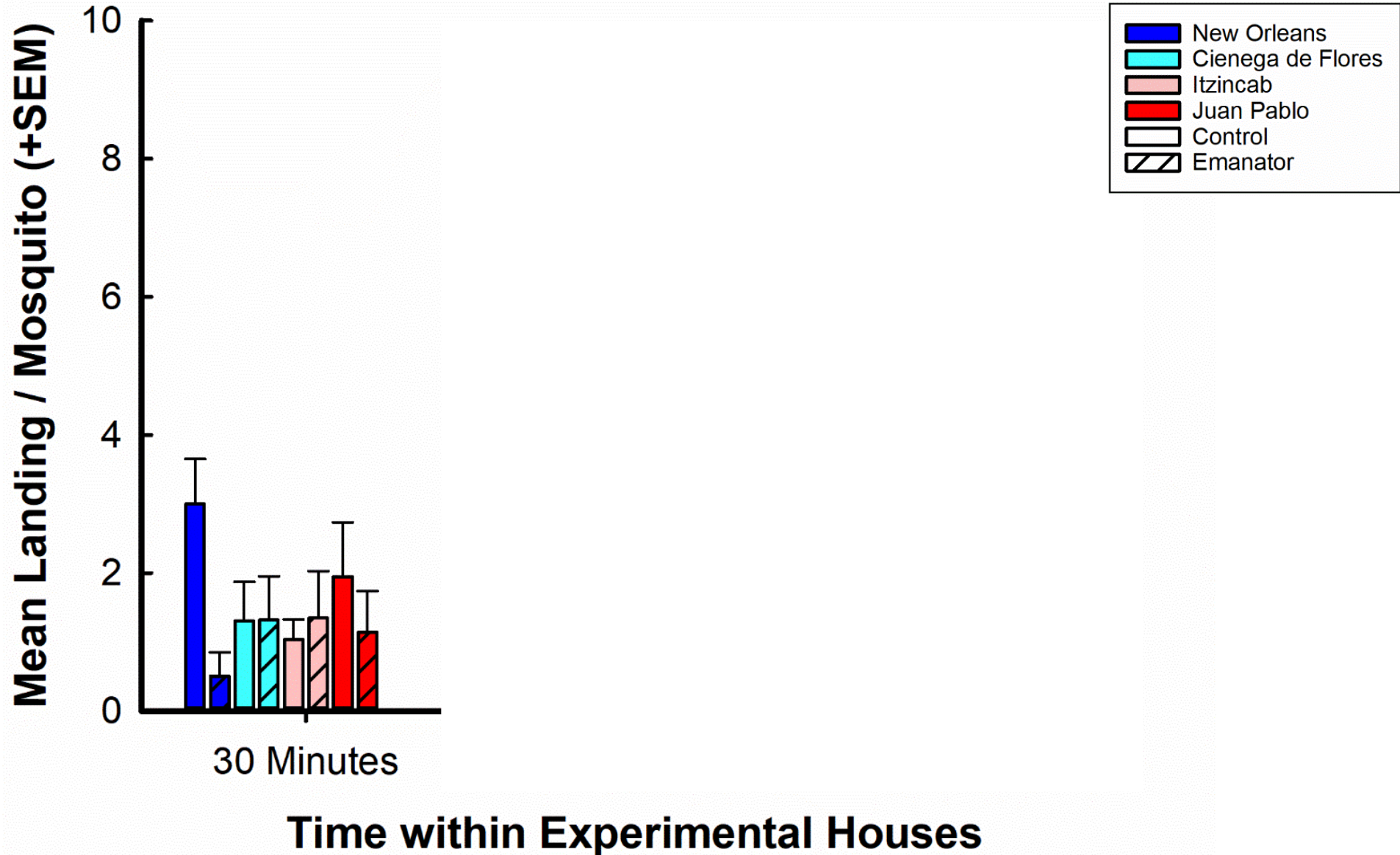


Treatment*Strain $F = 3.9$; $df = 3, 16$; $P = 0.028$

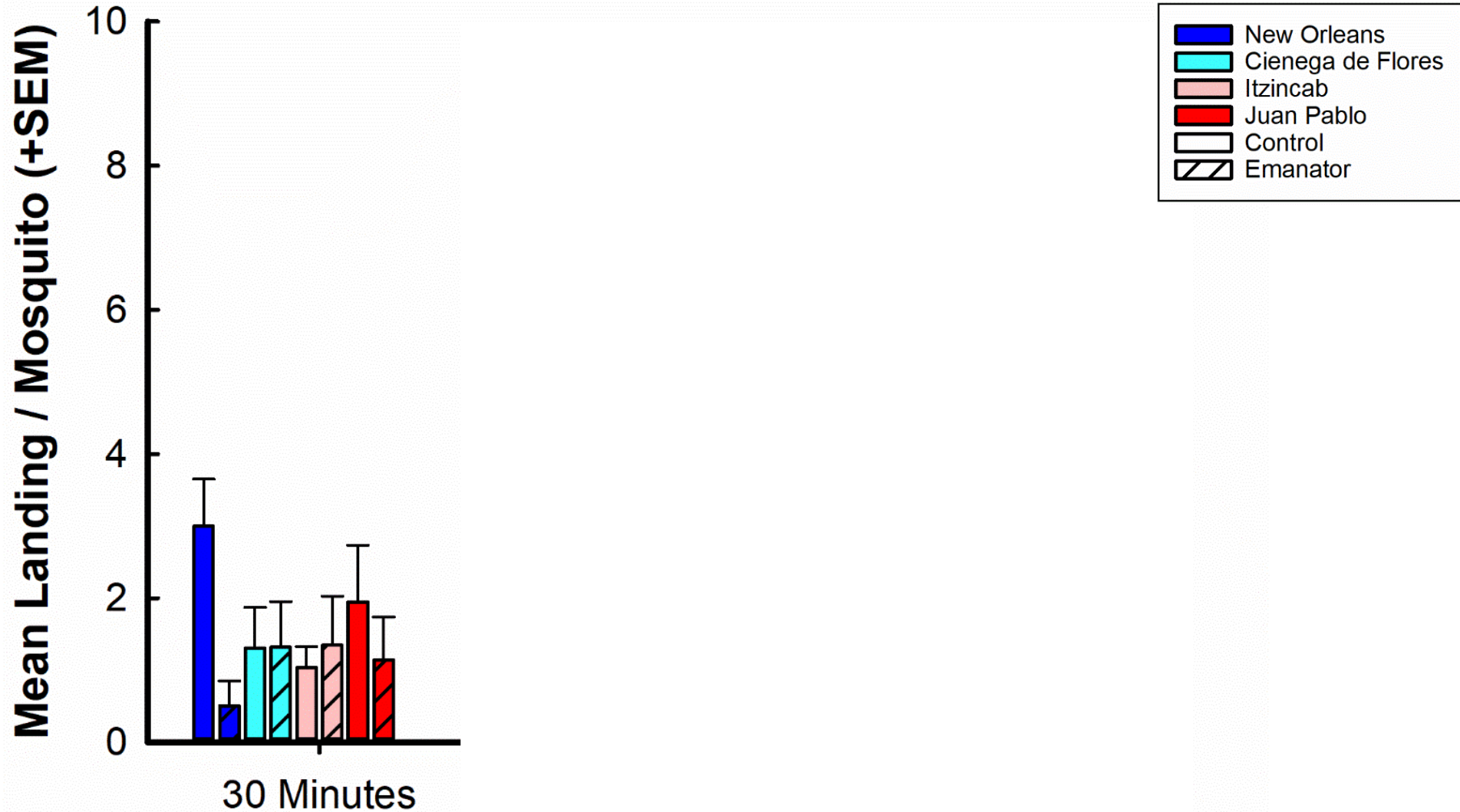
Landing Counts



No Difference in Landings at Baseline



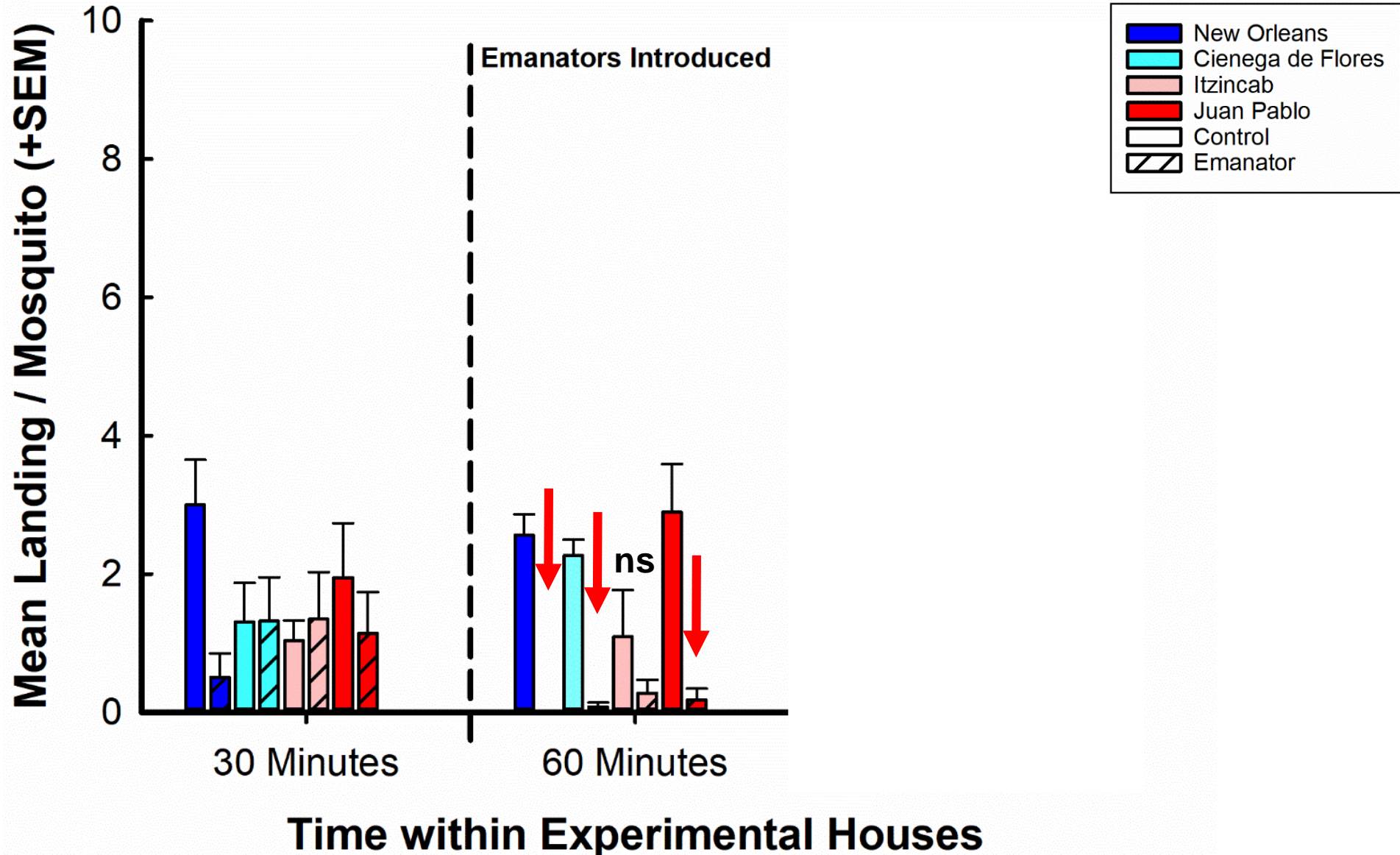
No Difference in Landings at Baseline



Time within Experimental Houses

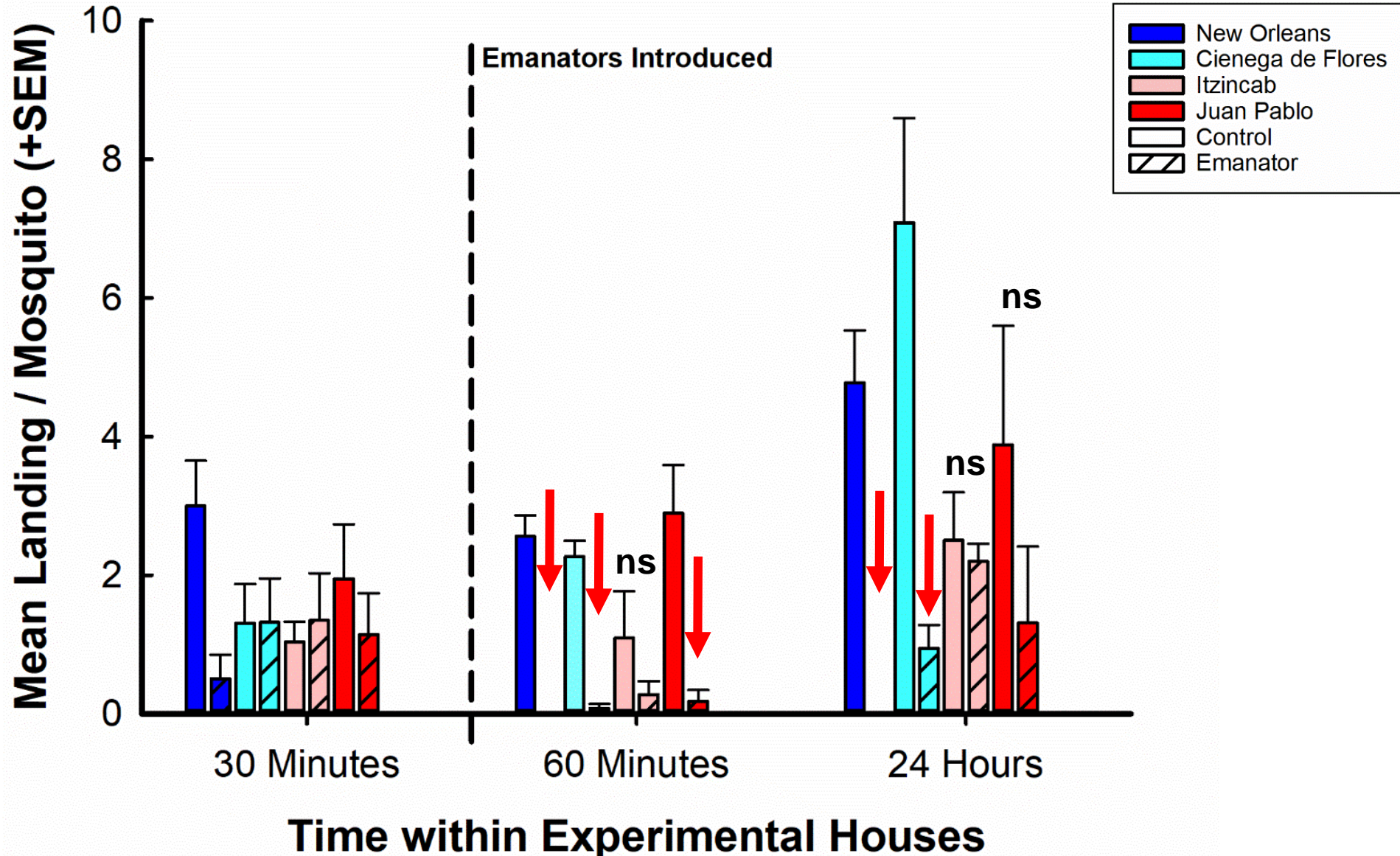
Treatment*Strain $F = 1.5$; $df = 3, 16$; $P = 0.25$

Landings Significantly Reduced Initially



Treatment*Strain $F = 3.6$; $df = 3, 16$; $P = 0.036$

No Differences in Resistant Strains Landing



Treatment*Strain $F = 4.9$; $df = 3, 16$; $P = 0.013$

Metofluthrin Emanators Affect *Ae. aegypti*

Emanators significantly increased mortality

For susceptible NO strains only

No difference with pyrethroid-resistant strains



Metofluthrin Emanators Affect *Ae. aegypti*

Emanators significantly increased mortality

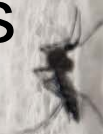
For susceptible NO strains only

No difference with pyrethroid-resistant strains

Landings significantly reduced with emanators

Initially both susceptible and resistant strains

Resistant stains landings increased after 24hrs



Metofluthrin Emanators Affect *Ae. aegypti*

Emanators significantly increased mortality

For susceptible NO strains only

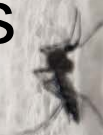
No difference with pyrethroid-resistant strains

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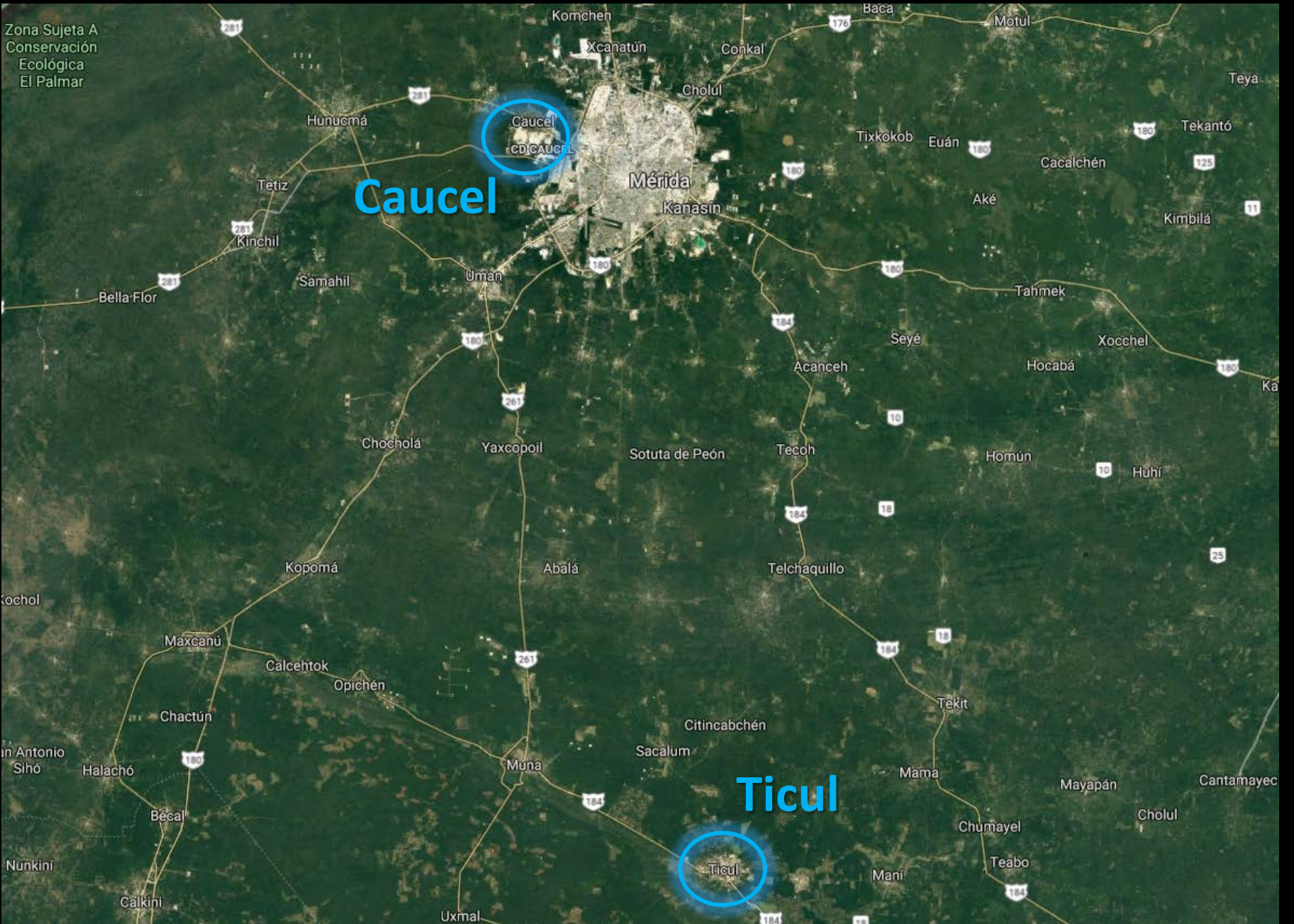
Start testing emanators in the field



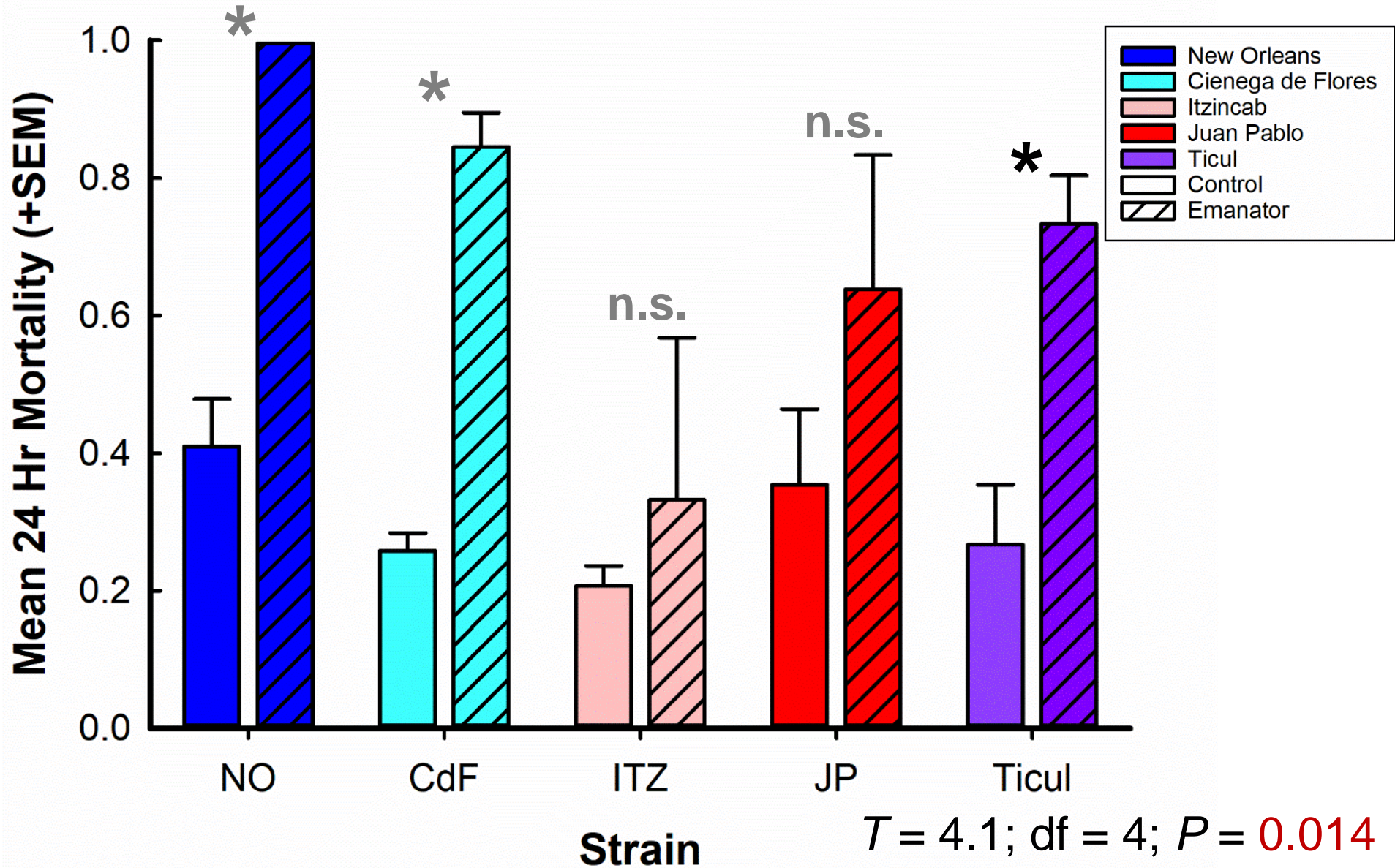
Zona Sujeta A
Conservación
Ecológica
El Palmar

Caucel

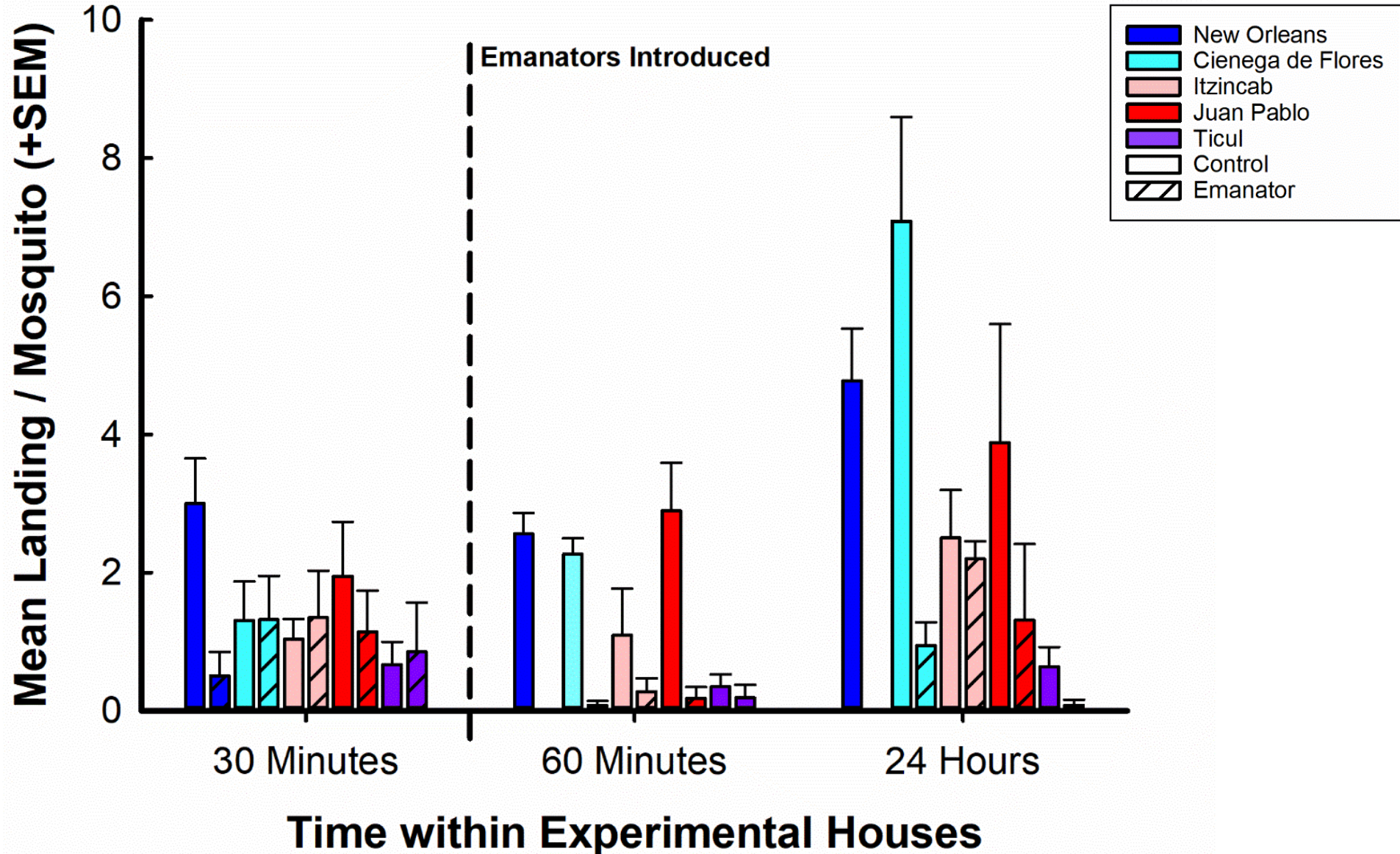
Ticul



Test Ticul Strain within Experimental Houses



Test Ticul Strain within Experimental Houses



Placing Emanators within Homes

Identified 200+ households in Ticul

$n \approx 100$ Control & $n \approx 100$ Emanator

Collected Mosquitoes

Baseline, no emanators

Add emanators

Every 3 weeks

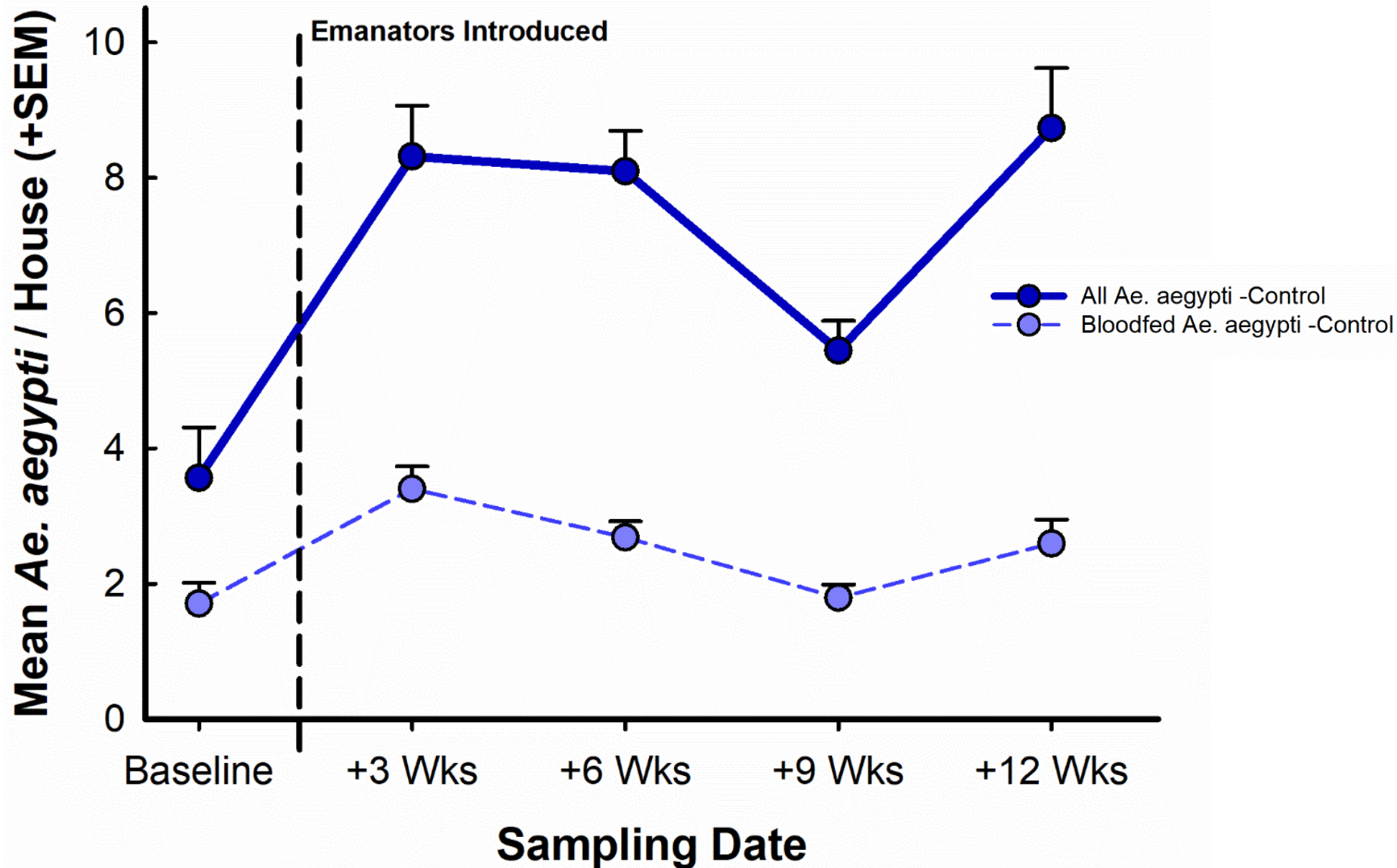
Change emanators



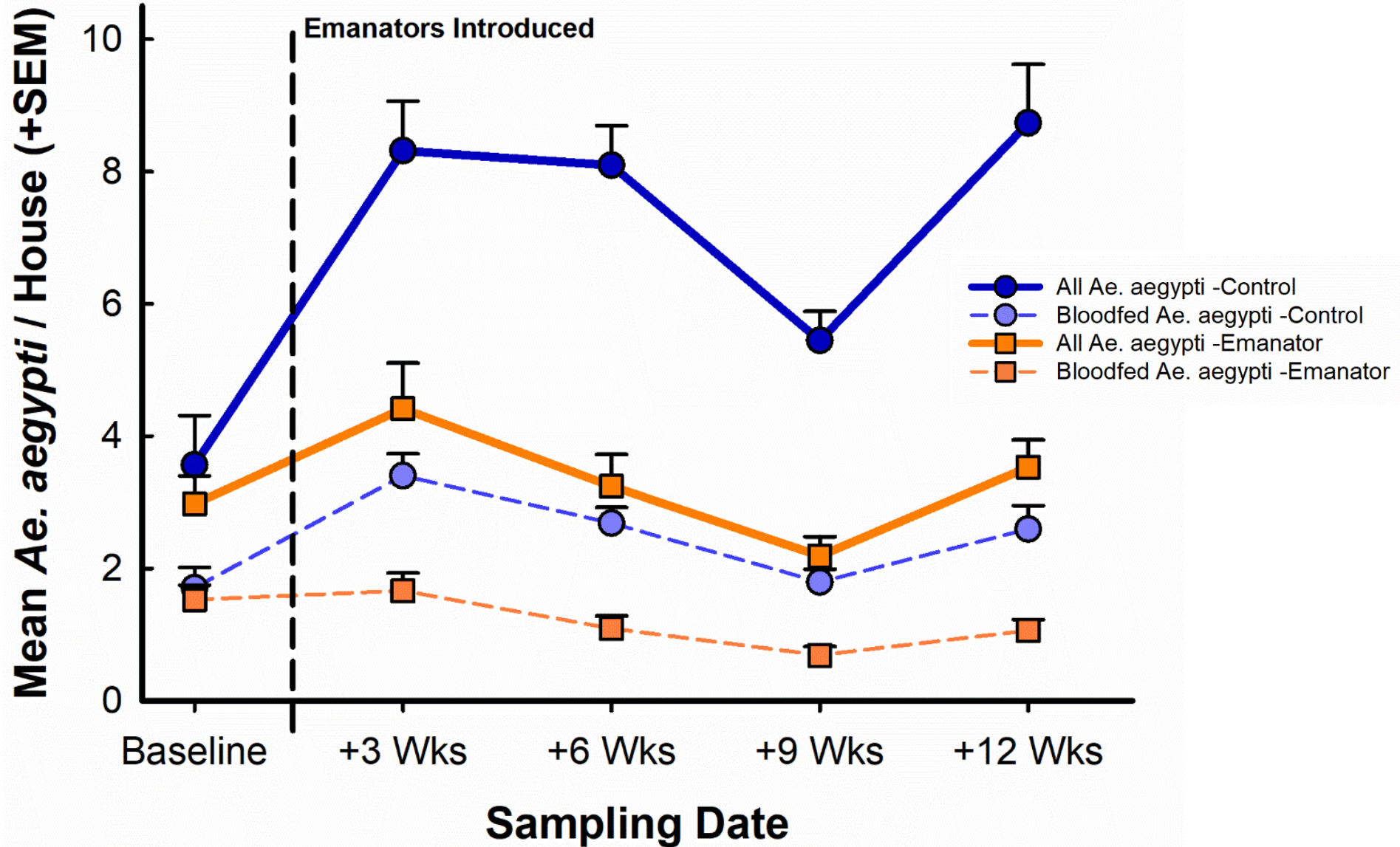




Field Collections from Ticul Homes



Field Collections from Ticul Homes





QIMR Berghofer
Medical Research Institute



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Imperial College
London



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House Team

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Ana Laura Marrufo Tamayo

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Noe Ezequias Chi Huchim
Abril Abigail Salazar Suaste
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Sumitomo provided metofluthrin-treated emanators (SumiOne®)



