





Papua New Guinea National Malaria and Vector Borne Disease Control Program-led Implementation Research Partnership

STRIVE PNG: Strengthening vector-borne disease surveillance and use of data for decision making in PNG **NATNAT:** Newly Adapted Tools and Network Against Mosquito diseases Transmission

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Annie Dori Senior Malaria Partnership Manager

Annie.dori@burnet.edu.au

Background - Malaria in PNG

Malaria - remains an important cause of both acute and chronic illness in PNG

- 2021: PNG accounted for nearly 87% of the total malaria cases and >94% of malaria deaths observed in Western Pacific Region
- 4 species of human malaria endemic, high diversity of Anopheline Vector Species

P. vivax - a major challenge to malaria control efforts

- biological ability to lie dormant in liver cells (hypnozoites) escape detection & treatment
- source of relapsing infections cause illness, death and sustain transmission
- 80% of *P. vivax* infections in PNG children are from hypnozoite-derived relapses

Vector control is an important component of malaria control in PNG

- approx. 2 million long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) are distributed in PNG per year with the aim to achieve universal coverage
- challenges related to reduced bio-efficacy of current LLINS, early/outdoor biting vectors, emergence of pyrethroid resistance in local vectors

NMVBDP-led implementation research partnership

Designed to address priority knowledge gaps, inform policy and scale up of new approaches to strengthen surveillance and control whilst simultaneously strengthening the health and vector control workforce

Identified priorities

- Building and maintaining effective principles-based partnerships to realise meaningful and sustained change
- Strengthening surveillance and use of local data for local decision-making
- Investigating new vector control strategies to prevent malaria transmission
- Strengthening *P. vivax* malaria radical cure case management strategy

Leo Makita, Head, NVBDP









Annie Dori, NMCP Partnership Coordinator

Implementation research programs aiming to support NMVBDP objectives towards malaria control and elimination



STRIVE PNG

STRONGER SURVEILLANCE FOR VECTOR-BORNE PATHOGENS **Strengthening VBD surveillance and response system** to allow rapid identification and containment of outbreaks, resurgence and resistance. **Developing policy options** for key health systems supports to strengthen surveillance and respond to signals in PNG

DFAT CHS Funded





Strengthening vector control infrastructure and capability to support the evaluation and selection of alternative/novel tools to reduce malaria transmission in PNG

IVCC Funded (through DFAT CHS)



Moses Laman, Deputy Director, PNGIMR



Leanne Robinson, Program Director Health Security Burnet Institute



Stephan Karl, Principal Research Fellow, James Cook University

Strengthening VBD Partnerships

- Infectious disease research requires expertise from multiple diverse backgrounds
- PNG has a decentralized health system
- Partnership-based approach has been used across all the research programs to conduct infectious disease research at different levels of the health system



"Partnerships in Papua New Guinea are the door into technical work and research activities across the country." – NMCP Program Manager & Project Partnership Manager

NMCP Partnership Management Unit (PMU)



Rachael Farquhar – Internal Broker Annie Dori – Internal Broker Paul Daly – Internal Broker (NATNAT) Alexa Murray — Internal Broker (STRIVE) Kaia Gamoga — Internal Broker

Sarah MacCana – External Broker



"We wanted to recruit someone neutral, someone that does not belong to any particular organisation, and embodies partnership principles and mindset" (STRIVE Co-Principal Investigator)



STRIVE PNG: Stronger surveillance and systems support for the rapid identification and containment of resurgent or resistant vector-borne pathogens in Papua New Guinea





Project aims

01

Real-time spatial febrile illness surveillance and response

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Vector monitoring for IR and arbovirus detection

04



Supply chain options for stock out early warning and AMR prevention

06



Molecular monitoring of VB pathogens and resistance

Strengthening support to health workers

Policy-relevant modelling for efficient resource allocation



Malaria surveillance in PNG - context

Plasmodium falciparum incidence¹ *Plasmodium vivax* incidence²



NDOH passive surveillance (eNHIS)

- Line listed case data (daily)
- Aggregated reporting
- Monthly data reporting
- RDT diagnosis only
- Indicator-centric reporting for program M&E

STRIVE sentinel surveillance value-add

Case level reporting

- Demographic, clinical history, disability, illness history, risk factor
- Real-time electronic early warning signal
- Localised working groups (DDM)
- Malaria RDT quality
- Dengue NS1 Ag
- Sample collection for molecular surveillance
 - Malaria species (QMAL, Pf, Pv, Pm, Po)
 - Markers of artemisinin resistance (K13 C580Y resistance marker)
 - Arboviruses (DENV, CHIKV, RRV/BFV, JEV, MVE, WNV/Kunjin
 - Established model for multi-pathogen sero-surveillance informing COVID-19 and VBD program
- Further downstream genomic surveillance
- Base for conducting entomological surveillance

2. Battle KE, Lucas TCD, Nguyen M, et al. Mapping the global endemicity and clinical burden of Plasmodium vivax, 2000-17: a spatial and temporal modelling study. Lancet 2019; published online June 19 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(19)31096-7





STRIVE PNG Sentinel surveillance sites



- Febrile illness surveillance established at 8 primary care facilities
- Purposely selected based on surveillance objectives (i.e. detection of resistance, emerging threats & outbreak potential)
- PNGIMR Research Nursing Officers embedded at each sentinel site



Implementation of integrated sentinel surveillance system and supply chain support tools





Improving the use of data at Provincial and National Levels to inform Decision Making

Data for Decision-Making Workshop

Engagement with public health officials to strengthen the use of project data for decision-making by equipping public health decision makers with the knowledge and skills to conceptualize data in the context of VBD surveillance.



Molecular Testing Framework



Technical expertise between NMVBDP, SMHS, CPHL, PNGIMR and Burnet used to strengthen the use of molecular diagnostic data to inform policy relevant options for the NMVBDP e.g. *the use of the NS1 Dengue Test in PNG* Co-development of Provincial Vector Surveillance and Monitoring Plans

Support to Provincial Health Teams to co-develop localised vector surveillance and monitoring plans by strengthening the vector surveillance capacity within the province to collect entomological data that informs local priority areas.





Quality Assurance for Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Test (mRDT) and Monitoring of Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Test

110204 95

Validation of mRDTs in the field

Monitoring Invalids

~ KIUNGA HC

Good afternoon team. No invalid results from Kiunga for last 2 weeks. Using Biocredit test kits. Lot # H006B009D Sub : A Exp: Date: 2024.09.13 C32RHG25 Diluent Lot :H006BSB009 14:06

~ Sausi

Good afternoon team.No invalid mRDT for last week and this week.still using parascreen brand. Lot #:101482 Mgf date:2022-07 Expiry date:2024-06 Thankyou everyone, may all have peaceful weekend ahead.





Building a pathway for testing & implementation of effective, evidence-based, vector control tools in Papua New Guinea.

NATNAT priority vector control tools:





Residual Larval Spraying Source (IRS) Management

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Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLIN)



1. Strengthen laboratory, semi-field and field capacity to test new VCTs



2. Conduct field evaluations of alternative VCTs



3. Investigate the community and health system acceptability and cost analysis of new VCTs



4. Support a NMCP-led network for vector control in PNG











2. Field evaluations of priority vector control tools



RESIDUAL SPRAYING

Aim: Evaluate the impact of residual spraying with Fludora Fusion® on vector and malaria indicators in the community in a PNG village setting.

- interrupted time series study design
- entomological and epidemiological surveys



LARVAL SOURCE MANAGMENT





SPATIAL EMANATORS

• peridomestic spaces



• experimental hut study



- 3. Understanding acceptability of vector control tools in the PNG health system
- Mixed methods research to provide evidence on barriers and enablers to the uptake of novel vector control approaches in PNG
 - **1. National Level:** policies
 - 2. Provincial & District Level: implementation
 - **3. Community Level:** perceptions, ease of use, engagement & improved implementation



Focus Group Discussions North Coast Madang, PNG



Provincial & district level Semi-structured interviews

4. National Malaria Control Program-led formal network for vector control in PNG



• Supporting a Provincial Health-led IRS pilot feasibility study in New Ireland Province





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Thank you!

