

# Invasive malaria mosquito spreading in Africa, researchers warn

November 1 2022, by Daniel Lawler

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'Major threat': Over 126 million people could be a risk if *Anopheles stephensi* spreads widely in Africa, research has shown.

New evidence has emerged that an invasive species of malaria-carrying mosquito from Asia is spreading in Africa, where it could pose a

"unique" threat to tens of millions of city-dwellers, researchers warned Tuesday.

In Africa, home to more than 95 percent of the world's 627,000 [malaria](#) deaths in 2020, the parasite is mostly spread in [rural areas](#) preferred by the dominant *Anopheles gambiae* group of mosquitoes.

However the *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito, which has long been a main malaria spreader in Indian and Iranian cities, can breed in urban water supplies, meaning it can thrive during the dry season. It is also resistant to commonly used insecticides.

Modelling research in 2020 found that if *Anopheles stephensi* spread widely in Africa it would put more than 126 million people in 44 cities at risk of malaria.

Djibouti became the first African nation to detect *Anopheles stephensi* in 2012. It had been close to eradicating malaria with just 27 reported cases that year.

However the number has skyrocketed since *Anopheles stephensi*'s arrival, hitting 73,000 cases in 2020, according to the World Health Organization.

On Tuesday, researchers revealed the first evidence that a malaria outbreak in neighbouring Ethiopia earlier this year was caused by *Anopheles stephensi*.

In the eastern Ethiopian city of Dire Dawa, a transport hub between the capital Addis Ababa and Djibouti, 205 malaria cases were reported in all of 2019.

However this year more than 2,400 cases were reported between January

and May. The outbreak was unprecedented because it took place during the country's dry season, when malaria has usually been rare.



Bednets sprayed with insecticide has been an important tool in the fight against malaria -- but the *Anopheles stephensi* is resistant to the insecticide.

### 'Surprising'

As the numbers were rising, Fitsum Girma Tadesse, a [molecular biologist](#) at Ethiopia's Armauer Hansen Research Institute, and other researchers "jumped in to investigate," he told AFP.

They quickly determined that "Anopheles stephensi mosquitoes are

responsible for the increase in cases," Tadesse said.

They linked *Anopheles stephensi* to the infections of the patients, and also found the mosquitoes—carrying malaria—in nearby water containers.

Tadesse warned that the mosquito's preference for open water tanks, common across many African cities, "makes it unique".

The research, which has not been peer reviewed, was presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene being held this week in Seattle, US.

Also presented at the conference were early findings that identified *Anopheles stephensi* at 64 percent of 60 test sites in nine states of neighbouring Sudan.

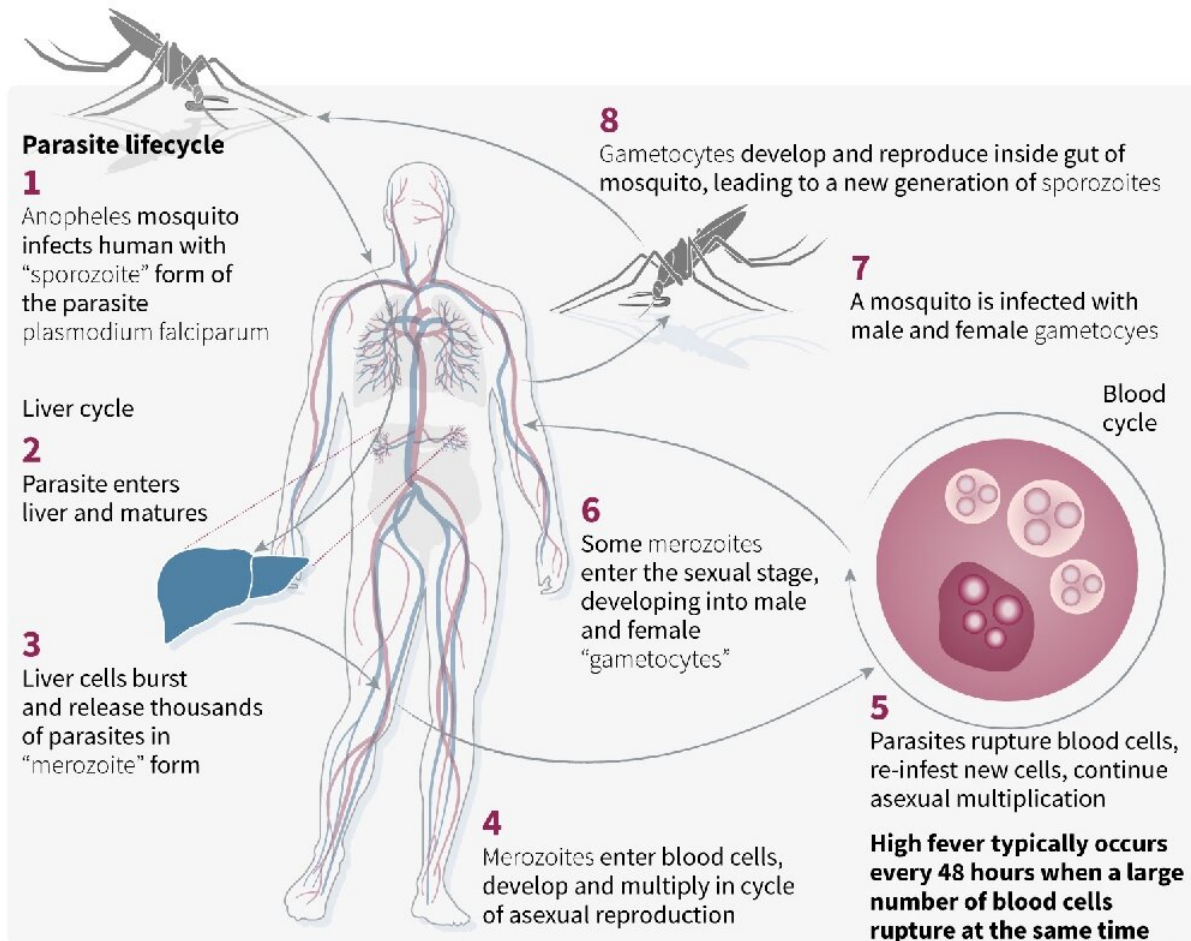
"In some instances, we have found that up to 94 percent of households have *stephensi*" mosquitoes nearby, Hmooda Kafy, the head of the integrated vector management department at Sudan's [health ministry](#), said in a statement.

The findings come after the Nigerian Institute of Medical Research confirmed in July it had detected *Anopheles stephensi* in West Africa for the first time.

Sarah Zohdy, an *Anopheles stephensi* specialist at the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, told AFP it was "surprising" that the mosquito was detected so far west, as the focus had been on the Horn of Africa.

## Malaria

A preventable and treatable mosquito-borne illness that mostly affects African children



Source: Smithsonian Institute/nih/CDC

AFP

The life-cycle of the parasite that causes malaria.

### 'A major threat'

In the last couple of months it has been shown that *Anopheles stephensi* "is no longer a potential threat" in Africa, Zohdy said.

"In the Ethiopian context, this is a threat—we now have data to show

that," said Zohdy, who also works with the US President's Malaria Initiative, a partner of the Dire Dawa study.

"The evidence now exists to suggest that this is something that the world needs to act on," she added.

*Anopheles stephensi* has also been reportedly detected in Somalia, according to the WHO, which in September launched an initiative aimed at stopping the spread of the mosquito in Africa.

Because *Anopheles stephensi* can thrive in urban water tanks, "you get a shift from a seasonal disease to one that can persist year round," Zohdy said.

That shift poses "a major threat" to recent gains made against malaria, she added.

Deaths from malaria had more than halved from the start of the century to 2017—largely due to insecticide-treated mosquito nets, testing and drugs—before progress stalled during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Zohdy called for increased surveillance to find out exactly how far *Anopheles stephensi* has spread across the continent.

"The true extent of the distribution of the mosquito is unknown," she said.

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