

Trapped in the DRC: Reducing Sleeping Sickness

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African sleeping sickness kills more people than HIV/AIDS. There is a simple solution. We've made it accessible.

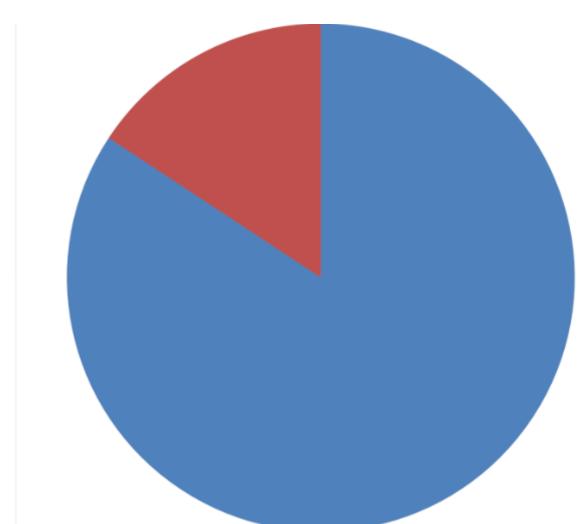
Abstract

We reduced Human African
Trypanosomiasis (HAT) in the Democratic
Republic of the Congo (DRC) by designing a
Tsetse fly trap assembled from locally
sourced, affordable materials with the aid of
an educational supplement.

Background

- -spread by Tsetse fly
- -screening/treatment inaccessible¹
- -existing trap also unattainable²

Cases of HAT Worldwide³



DRC: 84.3%

All other countries: 15.7%

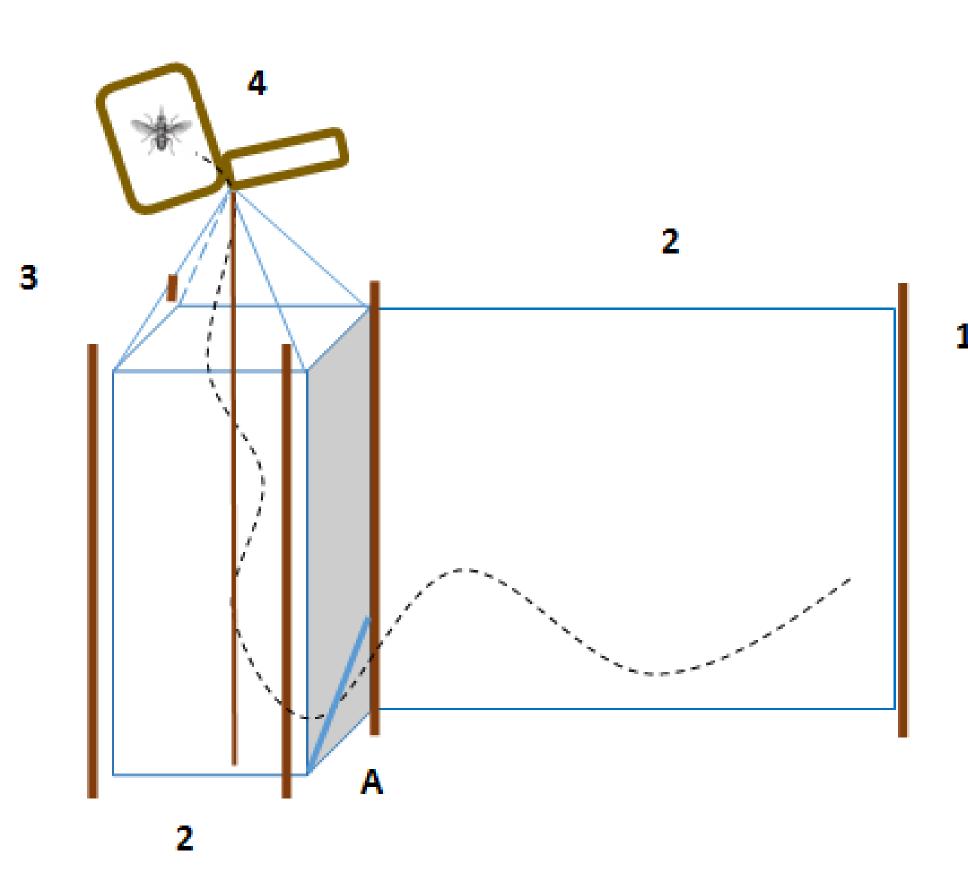
Methods and Materials

Tarp → buoys-buoys and woven raffia grass[2]
Containers → carved wood [4]

Odor bait \rightarrow mushrooms and fish [4]

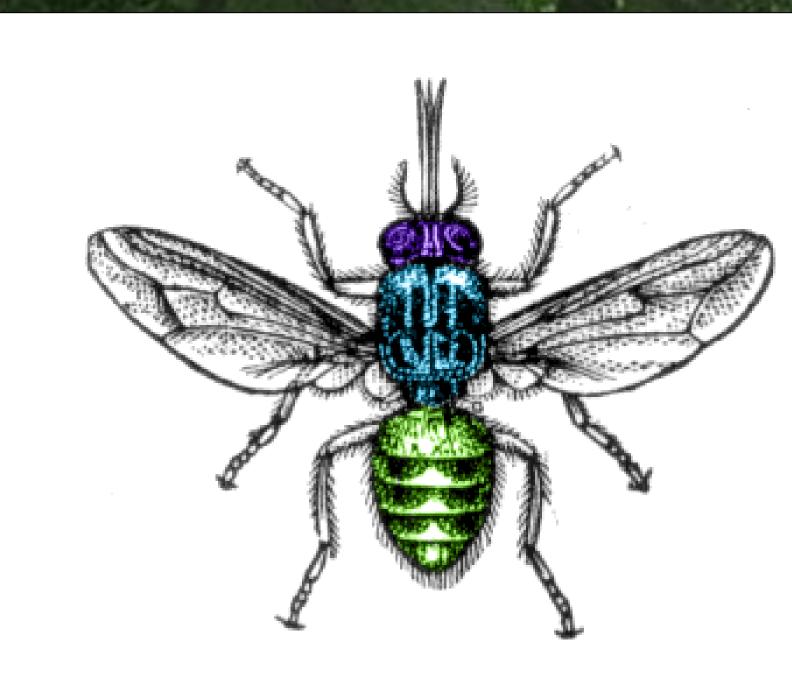
Frame \rightarrow local wood [1]

Netting \rightarrow fishing nets or woven raffia grass[3]



Tsetse Trap Diagram

-distribute instructional pamphlets through vaccination campaign



Results

- -We anticipate:
 - -Reduction in HAT in the region
 - -Continued local participation and awareness
- -Tracking success:
 - -Comparing data collected by WHO pre- and post-implementation

References

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- 4. Tristanb. 25 October 2006. Drawing. Wikimedia Commons. Web. 7 December 2013.
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