# **Participating Countries**

Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, FYR Macedonia, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Spain, United Kingdom

### **Management Committee**

Chair Dr Peyman Ghaffari Center for Mathematics, Fundamental Applications and Operations Research (CMAF), Science Faculty, Lisbon University, Portugal pgsaid@fc.ul.pt

Vice Chair Prof Ana Marija Grancaric ana.marija.grancaric@ttf.hr

Science Officer Dr Federica Ortelli Federica.Ortelli@cost.eu

Administrative Officer Jeannette Nchung Oru Jeannette.NchungOru@cost.eu

Host Institute Management of CA16227 Lívia Moreira, Mafalda P. Basto and Pedro Brás grantholdca16227@fciencas-id.pt

This publication is based upon work from COST Action IMAAC, supported by COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology).

### www.imaac.eu



### COST Action CA16227

IMAAC Investigation and Mathematical Analysis of Avant-garde Disease Control via Mosquito Nano-Tech-Repellents









Funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union

COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology) is a funding agency for research and

Our Actions help connect research initiatives across Europe and enable scientists to grow their ideas by sharing them with their peers. This boosts their research, career and innovation.



**IMAAC** 

**Investigation and Mathematical** 

Nano-Tech-Repellents

Disease Control via Mosquito

Analysis of Avant-garde

# Investigation and Mathematical Analysis of Avant-garde Disease Control via Mosquito Nano-Tech-Repellents

### **Overview**

Dangerous mosquito species, such as the Aedes aegyptis species, can carry and spread the diseases Dengue, Zika, Chikunguya and yellow fever. Climate change, urbanization, and global travel are just a sample of the variables increasing the range of vector borne disease transmissions geographically northward out of the tropics. Control of disease transmission has been problematic by being either inefficient (i.e. bed-nets, vaccines) or by having negative environmental impacts to the ecosystem and humans (i.e. insecticide poisoning, chemical runoff).

This COST Action uses an **interdisciplinary approach** to investigate a state-of-the-art method of controlling mosquito activity by the application of nanoparticles for a controlled slow-release of repellents and insecticides. These **"nano-insecticides"** can be applied to textile material and dispersed in paints acting to deter the feeding of mosquitos; protecting humans and livestock from bites.

Further investigation is needed to evaluate the feasibility and effectiveness of this nanoparticle approach to mosquito control and further the development of a new generation of insecticide applications.

# **Overall Objective**

The overall objective of *COST Action CA16227* is to investigate the efficacy of state-of-the-art nano-insecticides imbedded in textiles and paints on mitigating the spread of dangerous vector-borne (mosquito-borne) diseases.

# **Participation and Networking**

- This multi-disciplinary COST Action brings together international scientists from the fields of ecology, biology, chemistry, mathematics, engineering, and environmental sciences as well as industry partners from agriculture and textile manufacturing.
- COST provides the tools to network with partners from across Europe and International Partner Countries to enable innovation in science and technology.

# **Working Groups**

WG1	Mathematical analysis, data analysis, statistics
WG2	Structured population models and optimal control
WG3	Biological and epidemiological research on vector borne
	diseases focusing on avant-garde control measures
WG4	Avant-garde control measures in combination with
	textile and paints using industrial applications
WG5	Pilot field studies and their management
WG6	Data-collection, communication and dissemination

Our problem:
diseases transmitted by mosquitos
Our objective:
environentally sustainable mosquito control
Our approach:
use nanotechnology to release agents
in a well-controlled dosage

### Societal Benefits of IMAAC

- Development of advanced mosquito-repelling materials
- Reduction of the spread of mosquito-transmitted diseases
- Support of international collaboration between various sciences and industry to develop solutions to vector-borne disease transmission.

# Why participate in COST?

Participating in a COST Action joins people from diverse disciplines and sectors to collaborate in the development of new research ideas and innovation while enhancing career prospects.

COST is an EU-funded programme that enables researchers to set up their interdisciplinary research networks in Europe and throughout the world.

The funding provided opens opportunities for researchers from different disciplines and at any career stage to network with the goal of increasing communication and relationships that go beyond this one Action and lead to further cooperative research endeavors and state-of-the-art product development.

### Funds are used toward activities such as:

- Meetings and workshops
- Organizing conferences
- Training schools
- · Short term scientific missions
- Information dissemination activities

### Who can join?

COST Actions welcome participation from those working in Universities, research centers, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), and public and private organizations from the 36 COST Member states across Europe and its Cooperating State.

Researchers from Near Neighbour Countries and International Partner Countries can also participate.