

Endpoints for standardisation and regulatory compliance

Primaquine efficacy for transmission studies

- Membrane feeding assay for mosquito infection rate i.e., prevalence of mosquitoes infected on day 7. Further validation of membrane feeding may be required to allow comparability between sites. Infectivity to be correlated with gametocyte prevalence & density to provide proxy measures for efficacy in areas without membrane feeding capacity.
- Day 0 & 7 gametocyte carriage and density by microscopy (minimum 200 fields on a thick film) and molecular methods. Area under the curve of gametocyte density over time with multiple time-points in the first two weeks (e.g. day 0, 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 14).
- Endpoints for assessing community-targeted primaquine delivery (e.g. MDA).
 - Incidence of infection
 - Force of infection determined by molecular and serological methods
 - Parasite prevalence by PCR
- An individual benefit needs to be defined based on these endpoints to guide discussions on what level of individual risk is acceptable

Safety

- Absolute decrease (proposed threshold of 2.4g/dL), percentage decrease and rate of decrease in haemoglobin from baseline.
- Adverse event and tolerability monitoring for which there should be a minimum follow up duration of 28 days for safety and powering of sample size to include safety outcomes.