

PESTALTO INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

A landscape photograph showing a body of water with green vegetation and a dirt embankment. The water is partially covered with bright green, floating aquatic plants. The background features a line of trees under a clear sky.

MALARIA MOSQUITO MANAGEMENT
VECTOR LARVACIDING

PRESENTATION TOPICS

- 1. Introduction – Pestalto International**
- 2. Integrated Vector Management**
- 3. Malaria and Its Impact**
- 4. Vector**
- 5. Reception & Progress in Ethiopia**



PESTALTO ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES INC.

Incorporated 1999

Client List

Regional and Municipal

- The City of Hamilton Public Health Services
- Halton Region Health Department
- Regional Municipality of Peel, Health Services Department
- Regional Municipality of Niagara, Public Health Department
- Haldimand Norfolk Health Unit
- Middlesex London Health Unit
- Elgin St. Thomas Health Unit
- County of Oxford Board of Health
- Wellington Dufferin Guelph Health Unit
- Windsor Essex County Health Unit
- Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District Health Unit
- Regional Municipality of York, Health Services Department
- Park hill
- Pottageville, King Twp
- Labrador City, Labrador
- Churchill Falls, Labrador
- Labrador Straits, Labrador

Other Clients

- Ministry of Transportation Ontario
- Canadian Forces Base, Petawawa, Borden and 5 Wing Goose bay
- Oneida Nation of the Thames
- Chippewas of the Thames First Nations
- Ontario Power Generation Corporation
- Greater Toronto Airports Authority
- York Region Public and Catholic School Boards
- Peel Region Public and Catholic School Boards
- Niagara Region Public and Catholic School Boards
- Province of Ontario, Ministry of Health and Long-term Care
- University of Western Ontario
- Golf Courses, Private Adult Communities

Minimize the incidence of West Nile Virus in the human population at the community/regional level using Integrated West Nile Virus Vector Management

Integrated Vector Management

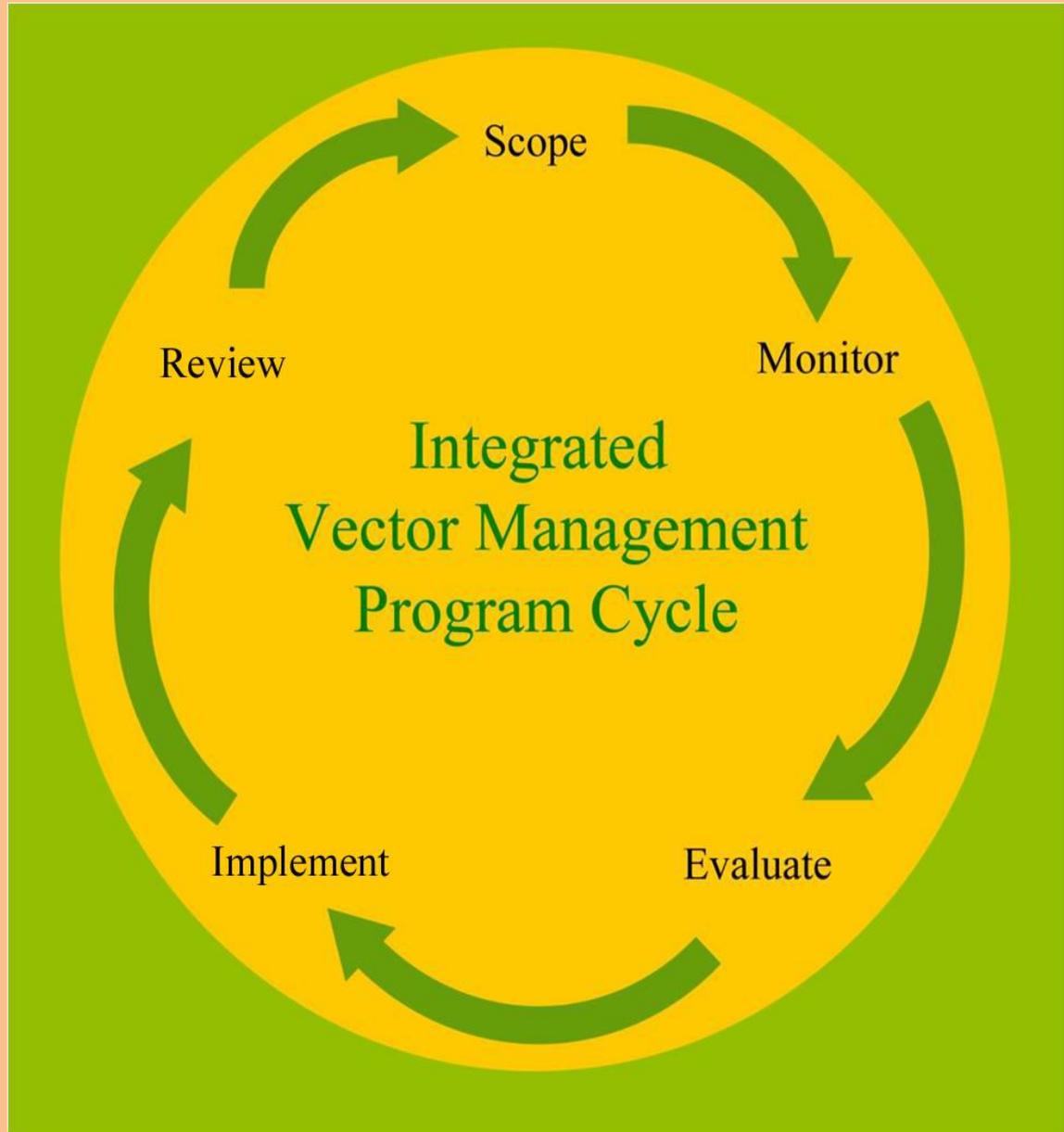
Decision Making Process

Set of Actions to Determine:

- if,
- where,
- when,
- how ,

vectors are managed.

Works on a macro program level and micro operational.



COMPONENTS

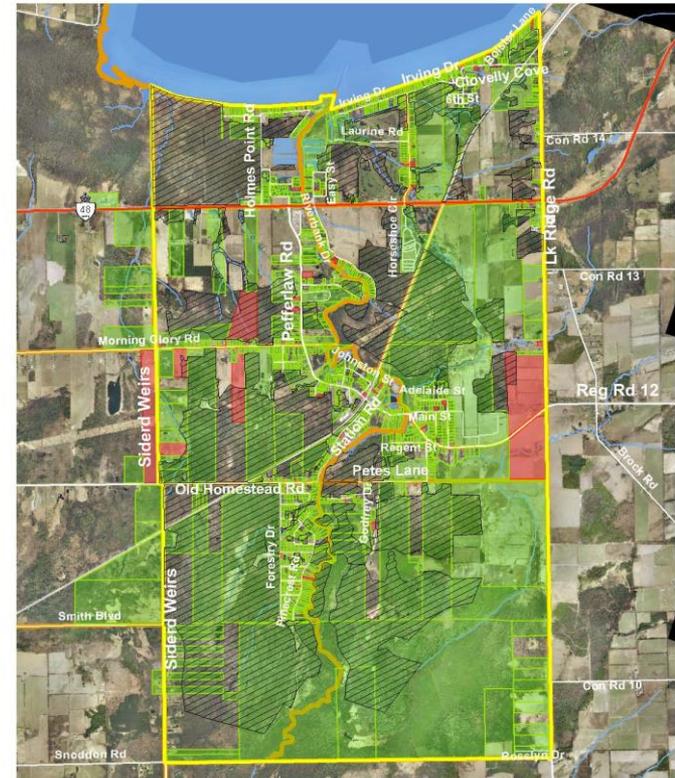
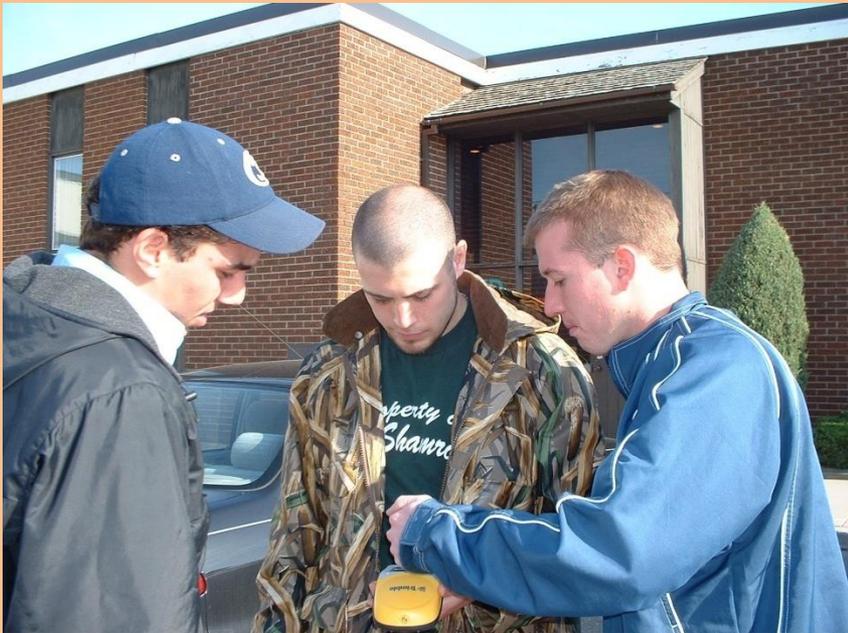
INTEGRATED VECTOR MANAGEMENT

- Pest identification
- Understanding the pest/species life cycle(s)
- Understanding the cause and source of the pests
- Knowledge of mosquito larval habitats for various species
- Monitoring mosquito life stages
- Understanding the influence of the environment on the pest and control measures
- Consideration of all pest control techniques including habitat remediation
- Implementation and completion of mosquito treatment programs
- Recording key information from the operational program
- Evaluation of program

Annual Training of Part Time Workers



Training to Use GPS to Spatially Map Larval Habitats



Roads		Legend	
Highway	Orange line	Streams	Blue line
Arterial	Yellow line	Georgia Ditch	Blue line
Collector	Red line	Treatment Area	Yellow outline
		Desired Aerial Treatment Area	Diagonal hatching
		Approvals	Green fill
		Objections	Red fill
		Non-Respondent	Grey fill

1 centimeter = 350 meters
1:35,000

Georgia Overview
2010

Georgia Department of Environmental Health Services
Project: 140103.UTM (TM) 4.4.4.2010



Site Surveillance and Mosquito Larval Monitoring



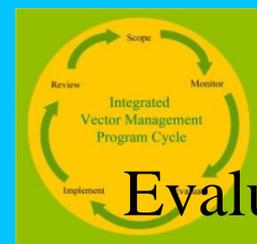
PESTALTO Standing Water Surveillance & Treatment Form

Zone:		Client ID:		Map ID:	
Municipality:			City:		
Address/Description (FULL address including street type. No short forms):				GPS Coordinates (Northing / Westing):	
				N (e.g. 44 ' 12 ' 01.043) ' ' ' . . .	
				W (e.g. 79 ' 59 ' 13.238) ' ' ' . . .	
Environmentally Sensitive Area: YES NO				Breeding Site Type: Standing Water Sewage	
Standing Water Description:		Artificial Container	Ditch	Field Pool	Pond
				Storm Water Management Pond (SWMP)	Woodland Pool
					Wetlands
Sewage Description:			Setting Pond		
			Sewage Lagoon		
Sequential Sampling (Dips 1-10 are MANDATORY. Only use Dips 11-20 if sample site area is over 2500m ²)					
If Pre Treatment Monitoring is done then Post Treatment Monitoring MUST be done on this sheet as well					
Pool Rating:		If no larvae are collected, the site is rated as "nil"		If 7-20 larvae are collected in 10 dips, this site is rated as "moderate"	
		If only 1-6 larvae are collected in 10 dips, this site is rated as "low"		If >20 larvae are collected in 10 dips, this site is rated as "high"	
				If the number of larvae collected in at least 5 dips is 51 or more, the site is rated as "high"	
Sample ID:			Sample ID:		
Driver Name:			Driver Name:		
Passenger Name:			Passenger Name:		
Date (mm/dd/yy): / / 07			Date (mm/dd/yy): / / 07		
Water Present: YES DRY FLOWING		Water Temp (°C): _____		Water Present: YES DRY FLOWING	
				Water Temp (°C): _____	
Emergent Vegetation: NIL LOW MODERATE HIGH		Emergent Vegetation: NIL LOW MODERATE HIGH		Emergent Vegetation: NIL LOW MODERATE HIGH	
Organic Level of Water: LOW MODERATE HIGH		Organic Level of Water: LOW MODERATE HIGH		Organic Level of Water: LOW MODERATE HIGH	
Pool Length (m): _____			Pool Width (m): _____		
Dip #	1 & 2 Instar	3 & 4 Instar	Cumulative Number	Pupae	Dip #
	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	
1	11				1
2	12				2
3	13				3
4	14				4
5	15				5
6	16				6
7	17				7
8	18				8
9	19				9
10	20				10
11	11				11
12	12				12
13	13				13
14	14				14
15	15				15
16	16				16
17	17				17
18	18				18
19	19				19
20	20				20
Pool Rating: NIL LOW MODERATE HIGH			Pool Rating: NIL LOW MODERATE HIGH		
Monitoring Stage: SURVEILLANCE PRE			Monitoring Stage: POST POST-PRE		
Sample Retained: YES NO			Sample Retained: YES NO		
Treatment: YES NO			Treatment: YES NO		
Quantity Used (ml):			Quantity Used (ml):		
VectoBac 1200L Application Rate (L/ha):			VectoBac 1200L Application Rate (L/ha):		
VectoBac 200G Application Rate (kg/ha)			VectoBac 200G Application Rate (kg/ha)		
VectoLex CG			VectoLex CG		
Altosid Granules			Altosid Granules		
Date Data Entered (mm/dd/yy): / / 07			Date Data Entered (mm/dd/yy): / / 07		
Initials:			Initials:		

Revision Date: April 2, 2007
Revision Level: 10

Pestalto Environmental Health Services Inc.
QP No. DC001

Larvaciding



Selected WHO recommended compounds for control of Mosquito Larva

	Biologicals		Insect growth regulators			Remediation
	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis</i>	<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i>	Methoprene	Temephos	Novaluron	
Period of Control ¹	○	◐	◐	○	●	●
Ease of Application ²	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	○
Human Toxicity	●	●	●	◐	●	●
Bird Toxicity	●	●	●	◐	●	◐
Fish Toxicity	●	●	◐	◐	●	◐
Other Animal Toxicity	●	●	◐	◐	●	◐
Other Aquatic invertebrates	●	●	○	○	○	○
Breakdown in Water	●	●	●	●	●	-

○ Good

◐ Better

● Best

¹ Longer preferred

² Less dependence on equipment and ease of distribution preferred

BT H-14 LIFE CYCLE

The sequence of events associated with using *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (Bti) for control of mosquito larvae.

1.

Larva feeds on Bti spores and crystals suspended in the water.



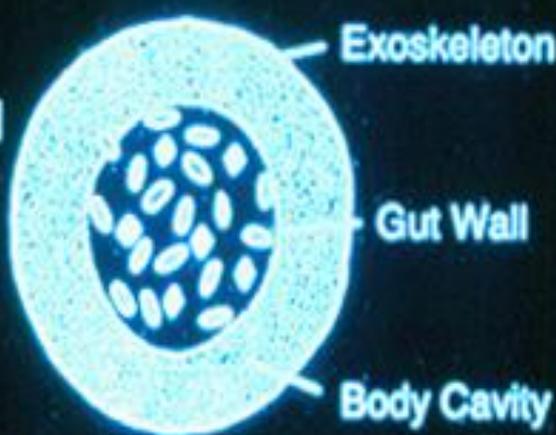
2. 5-10 Minutes

Spores and crystals enter gut of larva. Crystals dissolve.



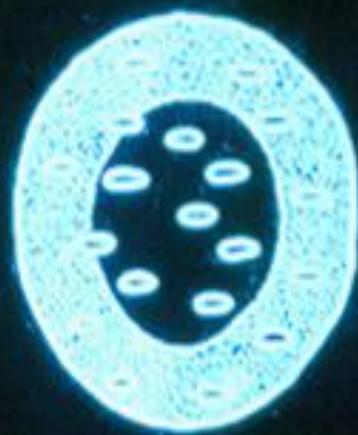
3. 1-4 Hours

Cross section-larval mid-gut. Gut wall breaks down from action of toxic crystals.



4. 2-12 Hours

Crystals completely dissolve. Spores escape into body cavity. Larva dies.













CDC Adult Mosquito Monitoring Trap



Mosquito Identification and Testing for West Nile Virus

Larval & Adult Mosquito I.D.



Setting Up RT-PCR Reactions



Documentation

Mosquito Map - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

http://www.pestalto.com/brpt/pmapper-3.2/map.phtml

Niagara Mosquito Abatement Program

Search for

Scale 1: 6600

Tools

Layers Legend

- Administrative
 - Municipality
 - Communities
- Environmental
 - Waterbodies
 - ESA
 - Rivers
- Transportation
 - Roads
 - Railway
- Mosquito Abatement
 - Catch Basin Zones
 - Standing Water
- Aerial Photography
 - Air_Photos

Result

Standing Water

Map ID	Client ID	Address	Last Monitored Date	Last Treatment Date	Total Treatments	Total Visits
NIRD110641		646 Wyldewood Road	Fri. Sep 12th, 2008	Wed. Jul 2nd, 2008	2	5

Easting (X): 650650 Northing (Y): 4749392

Documentation, Review, Recommendations

Standing Water Monitoring Visits

[Click Here for Different Reports](#)

Report Options: --

REPORT SEARCH FILTERS

Start Date

End Date

Year



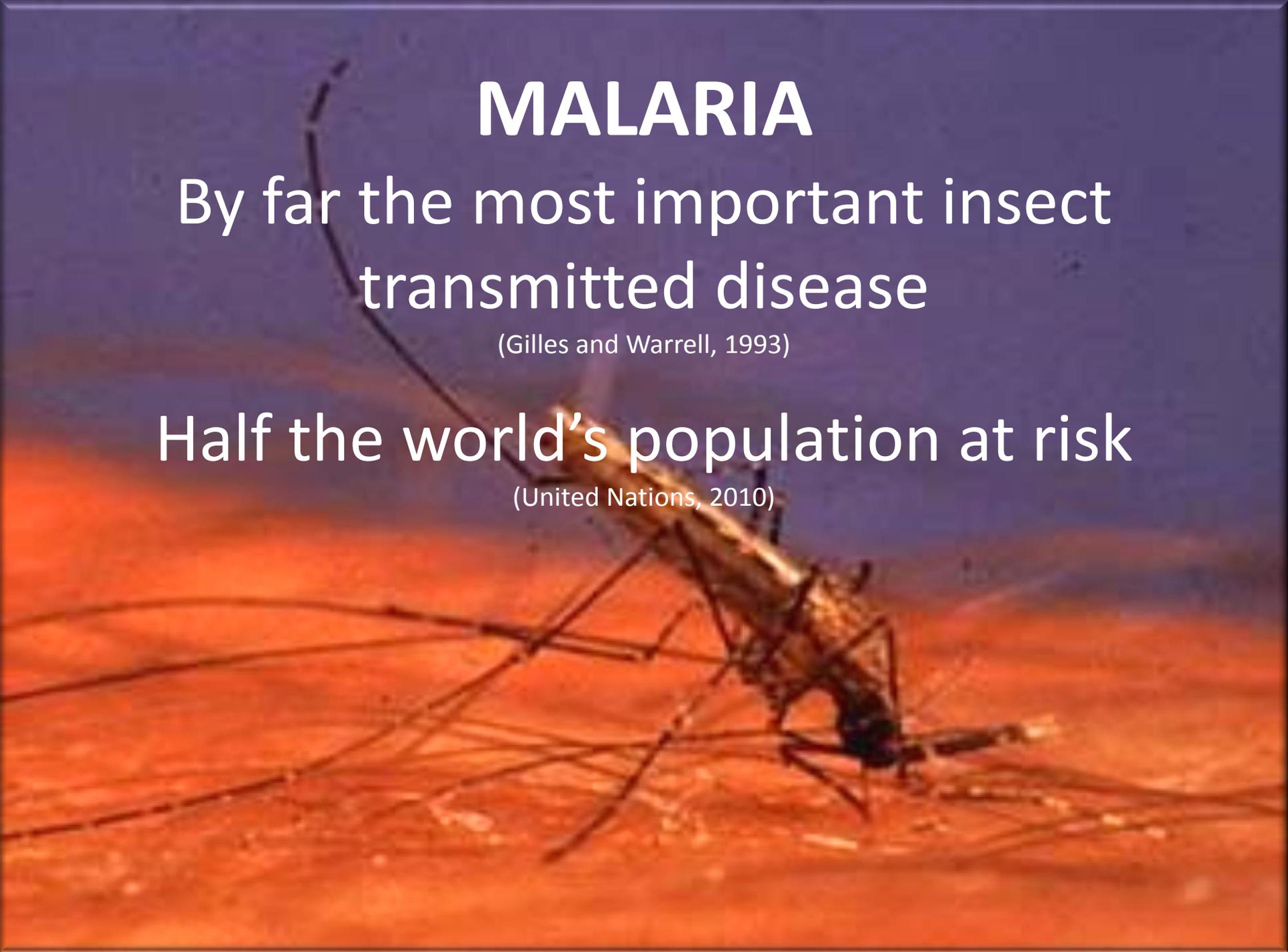
1 sites in **Peel** were sampled with **8** visits for the **2004** season
In total there have been **0** larval identifications within this time period.

[\[Show All Data\]](#) / [\[Hide All Data\]](#)

Municipality	Zone	Address	Site Type	Map ID	Client ID	Visit Count	Treatment Date Last Visited
Brampton	B41	B3 DB25 Across from 8975 Queen Street west	Ditch	PERD111345		8	3 2004-08-20

Date	Stage	Vegetation	Organic Matter	Water	Pool Area	Pool Temp	Sample Count	Pool Rating	Speciation	Treatment
2004-05-25	PRE	Low	Low	Yes	Dry	8° C	105	High	No	Yes
2004-05-26	POST	Low	Low	Yes	Dry	12° C	1	Nil	No	No
2004-06-08	SURV	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	0° C	0	Dry	No	No
2004-06-25	PRE	NIL	Low	Yes	10m ²	14° C	146	High	No	Yes

MALARIA



By far the most important insect transmitted disease

(Gilles and Warrell, 1993)

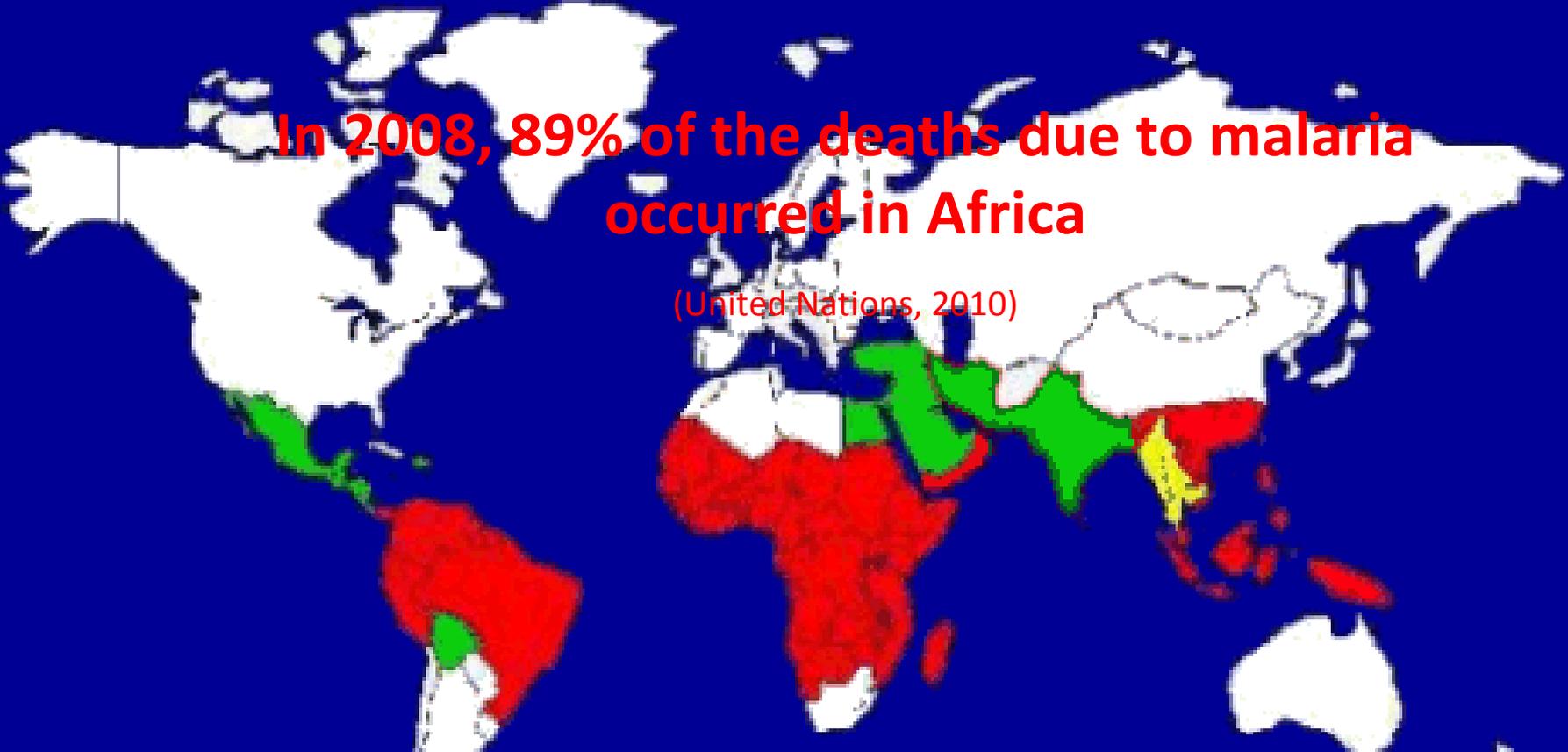
Half the world's population at risk

(United Nations, 2010)

Malaria Endemic Areas

In 2008, 89% of the deaths due to malaria occurred in Africa

(United Nations, 2010)

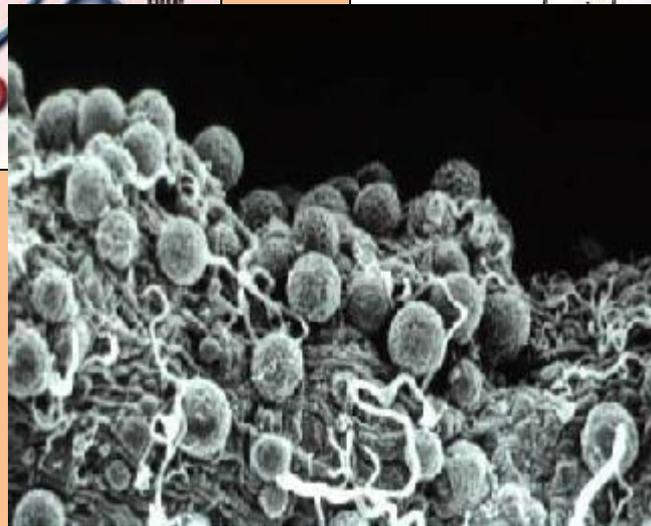
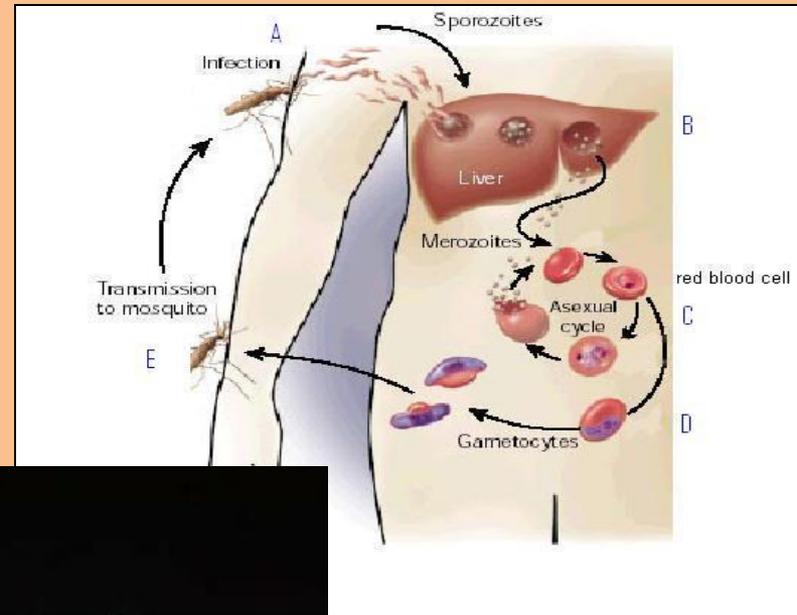
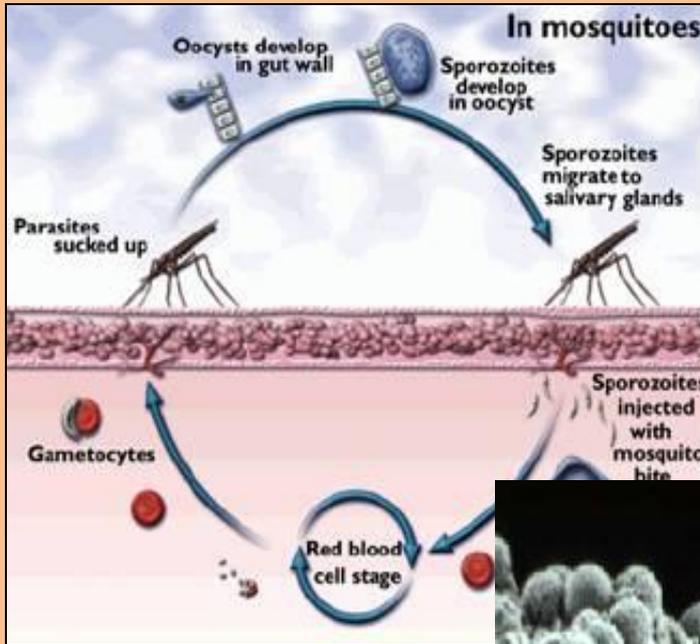
- 
- The map displays the global distribution of malaria endemic areas, color-coded by resistance type. Africa is predominantly red, indicating chloroquine resistance. South America shows a mix of red and green. Southeast Asia and parts of the Pacific region are yellow, indicating multi-resistance. Other regions like Europe, North America, and Australia are white, indicating non-endemic areas.
- Chloroquine Sensitive Malaria
 - Chloroquine Resistant Malaria
 - Multi-Resistant Malaria



300-500 million cases of clinical malaria per year, with 1.4-2.6 million deaths, mainly among African children

(Curtis 2009)

Malaria *Plasmodium* Life Cycle



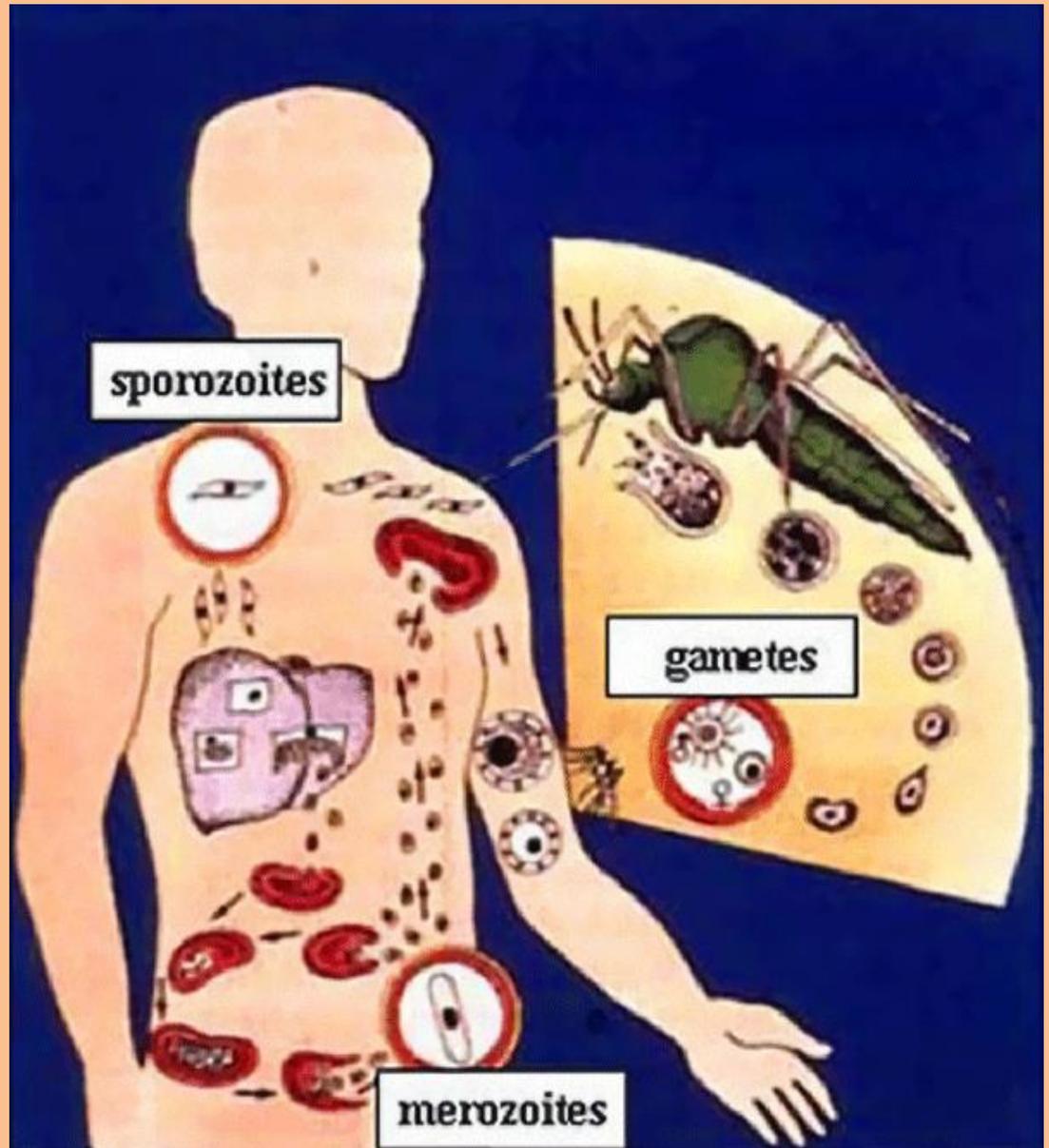
MALARIA SYMPTOMS

Symptoms include:

anaemia ,
light headedness,
shortness of breath,
fever and sweating,
chills with shivering,
joint pain, vomiting,
convulsions,
jaundice
death

(WHO, 2010)

Symptoms usually appear between 10 and 15 days after the mosquito bite. If not treated, malaria can quickly become life-threatening by disrupting the blood supply to vital organs.

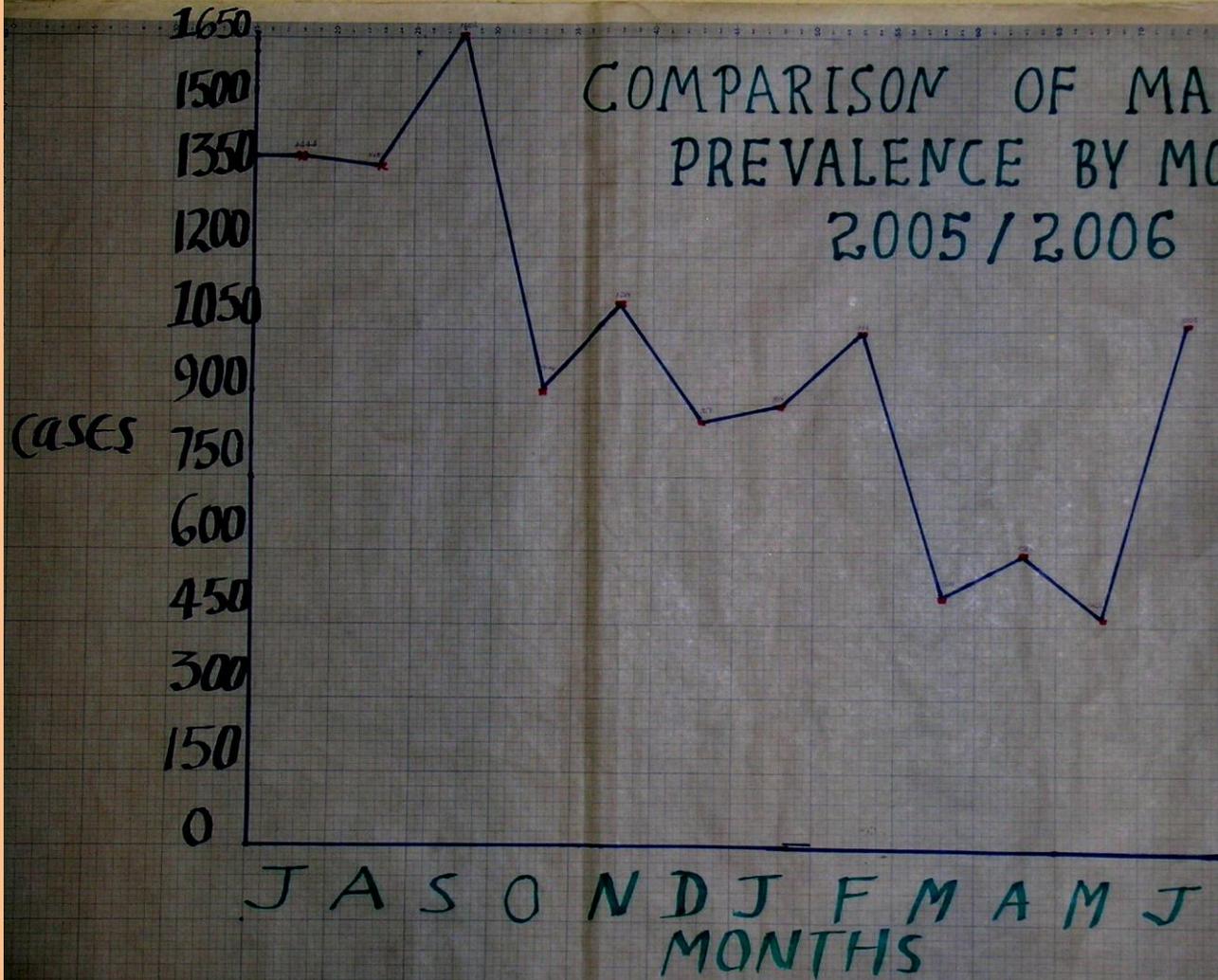


Hospital Records

THE MOST TEN TOP DISEASES SEEN AT ABOBO WOREDA IN 1999 E-C.

S/No.	DISEASES	QUARTER 1		QUARTER 2		QUARTER 3		QUARTER 4		TOTAL	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	MALARIA	1575	56%	2275	57%	1894	50%	1968	52%	7712	54%
2	RTI	414	14%	536	13%	586	16%	584	16%	2120	15%
3	HELMINTIASIS	148	5%	217	5%	197	5%	150	4%	712	5%
4	DIARRHEA	110	4%	156	4%	240	6%	201	5%	707	5%
5	OTHER GIT DISEASES	125	5%	171	4%	212	6%	147	4%	655	4%
6	COMMON COLD	121	4%	183	5%	160	4%	136	4%	600	4%
7	GASTRICES	102	4%	111	3%	134	4%	168	5%	515	4%
8	RHEUMATISM	78	3%	150	4%	112	3%	125	3%	465	3%
9	ANEMIA	66	2%	95	2%	134	4%	115	3%	410	3%
10	SKIN INFECTION	92	3%	102	3%	84	2%	129	4%	407	3%
	TOTAL	2831	100%	3996	100%	3753	100%	3723	100%	14303	100%

COMPARISON OF MALARIA PREVALENCE BY MONTHS 2005 / 2006



Burden on the Medical Systems

A photograph of a patient lying in a hospital bed. The patient is wearing a grey t-shirt and is covered with a white blanket. An IV drip is visible on the left side of the bed. The room has a light-colored wall and a green patterned curtain on the left.

40% of healthcare investments in more than
100 affected countries are used to treat
malaria

(Role Back Malaria Partnership 2008)



**Sickness and Death Due To Malaria
Impacts Emotionally on the Well-Being
of the Family**



... Impacts on the Emotional Stability of the Immediate Community

Economic Impact

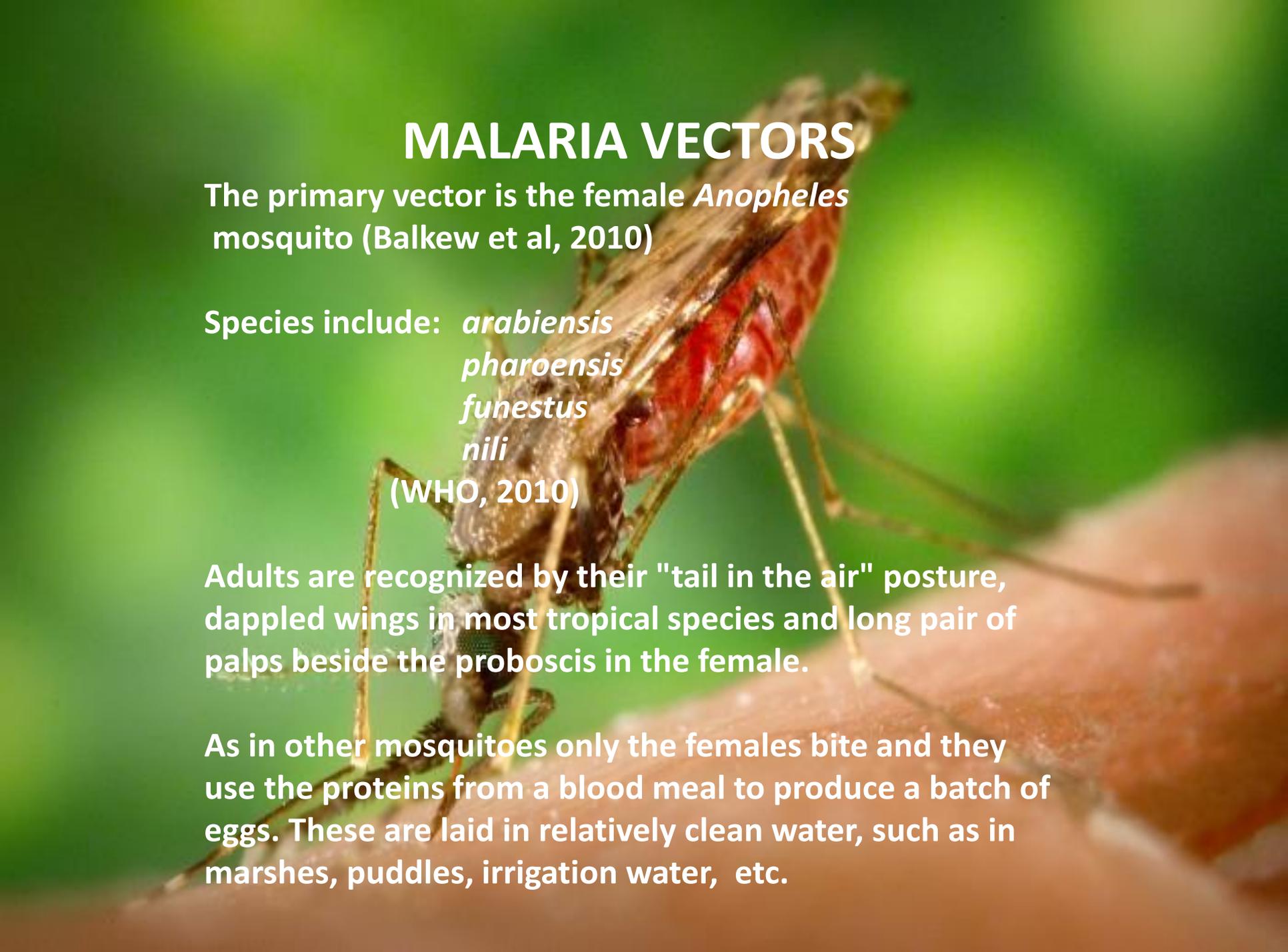


Lost Productivity & Economic Growth

US 12 Billion Annually

(Global Malaria Action Plan)

Pestalto



MALARIA VECTORS

The primary vector is the female *Anopheles* mosquito (Balkew et al, 2010)

Species include: *arabiensis*
pharoensis
funestus
nili

(WHO, 2010)

Adults are recognized by their "tail in the air" posture, dappled wings in most tropical species and long pair of palps beside the proboscis in the female.

As in other mosquitoes only the females bite and they use the proteins from a blood meal to produce a batch of eggs. These are laid in relatively clean water, such as in marshes, puddles, irrigation water, etc.





Anopheles larva



Unlike other mosquito larvae, those of *Anopheles* float parallel to the water surface. They develop through 4 larval instars to a short lived, motile pupal stage. The whole process from egg to emergence of the adult from the pupa takes little more than a week at tropical temperatures.

Anopheles Female Feeding Activities

Individuals of most female tropical anopheline species can survive to take 3 to 4 blood meals and thus initiate new cycles of egg development.



REASONS FOR RESURGANCE OF MALARIA OVER THE PAST 50 YEARS

- End of the colonial period & political stability
- Infrastructure and financing was not uniformly sustained
- Adverse economic conditions and policies of decentralization resulted in the deterioration of health systems
- Chemotherapy was the only anti-malaria intervention left in place
- Drug resistance

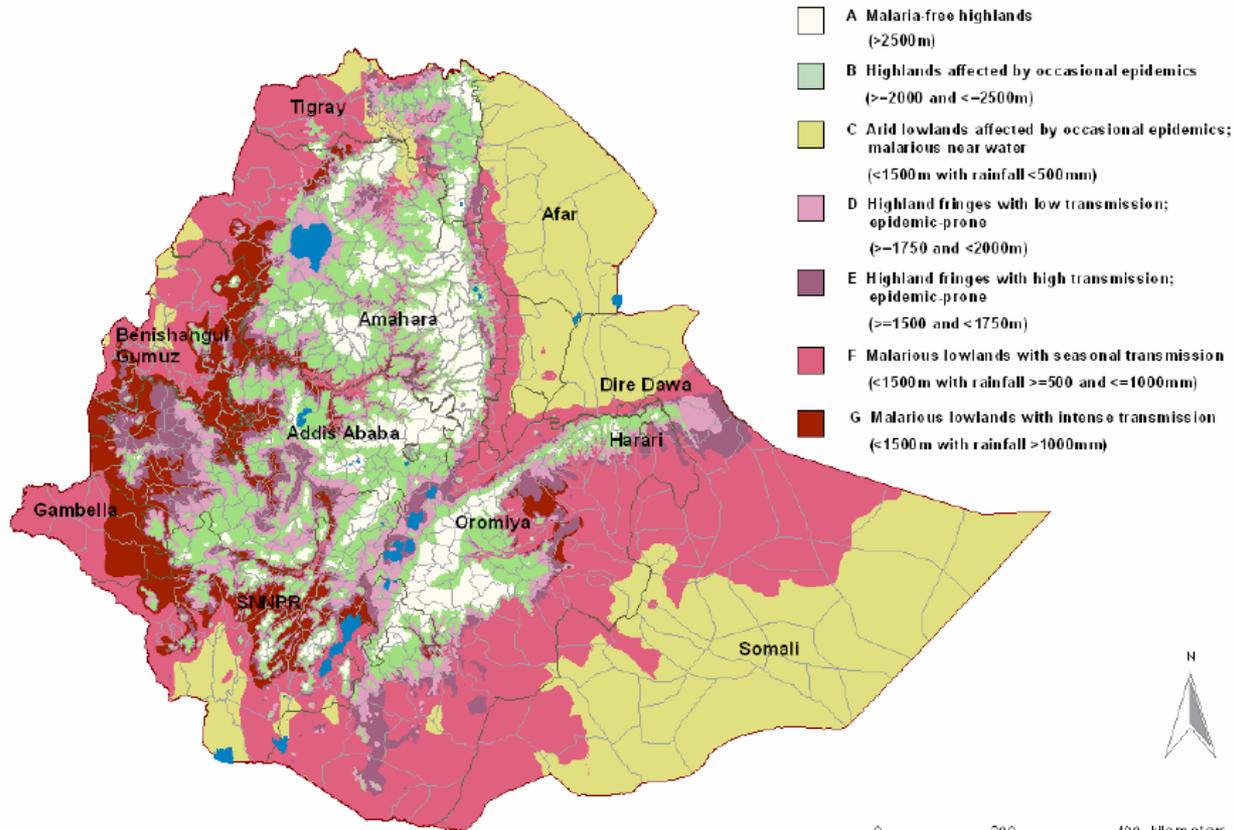


WELCOME TO ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian
የኢትዮጵያ
THE NEW SPIRIT OF AFRICA



MALARIA DISTRIBUTION



© 2007 Ministry of Health, Ethiopia, and World Health Organization Country Office for Ethiopia

0 200 400 kilometers



Town of Gambella, Ethiopia

Integrated Vector Management

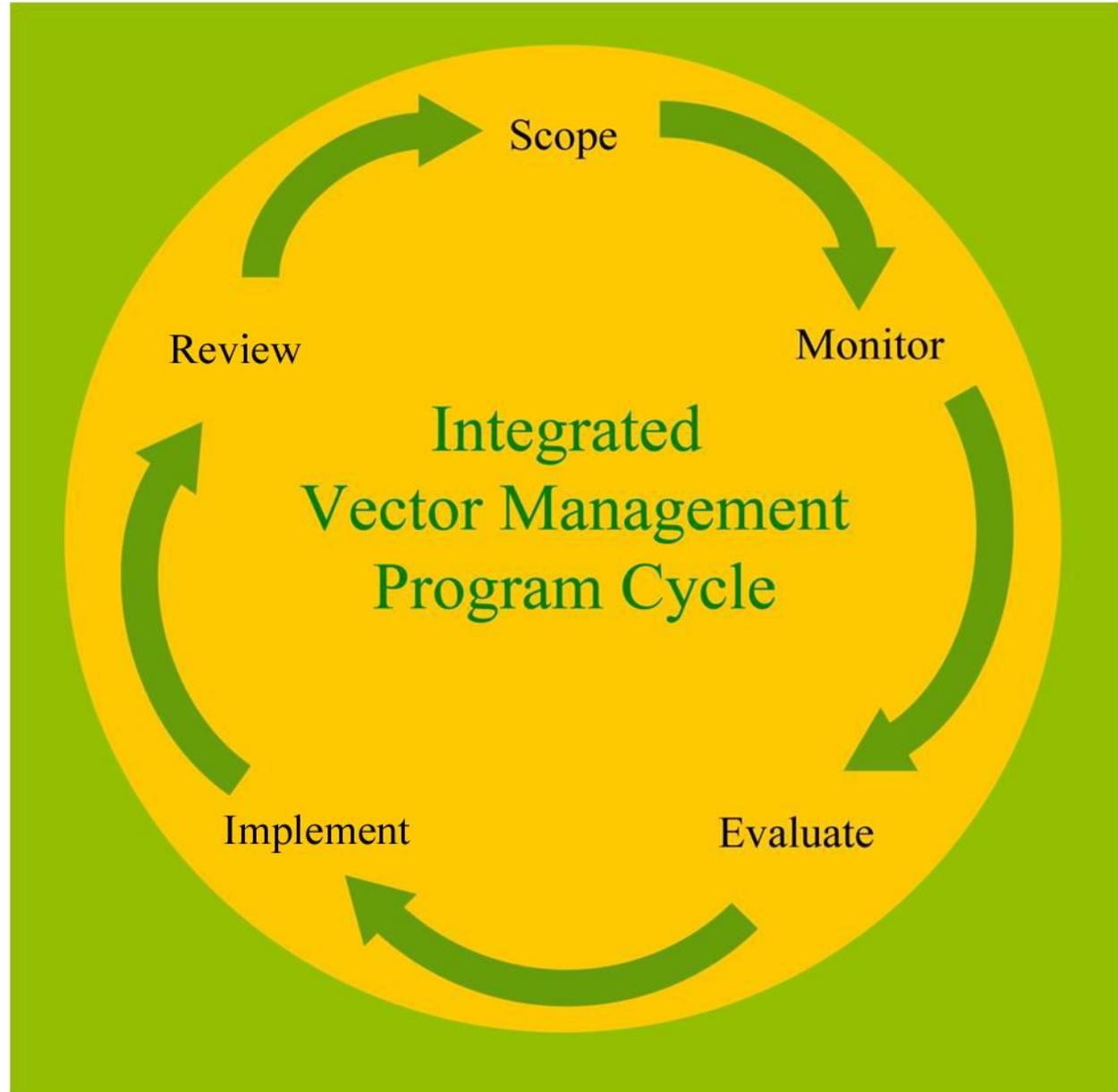
Decision making process

set of actions to determine:

- if,
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- how ,

vectors are managed.

Works on a macro program level and micro operational.



Gambella
Mosquito Control Area



The Gambella Town mosquito control area was determined by first defining the main commercial and residential establishments, representing the zone for protection.

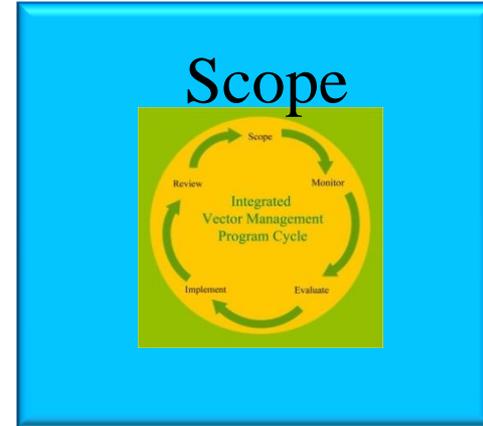
A core control area is determined as within 1km of the protection zone. An additional 1km outside of this core area, within 2km of the protection zone, is the complete control area. This 2km limit is the



1:45,000

Created: Feb 2008
 Orthophotography 2005?
 Projection: UTM WGS 1984 36N

	Area	
	Hectares	Acres
Residential / Commercial Protection Area	811	2004
1km Core Control Area	3033	7495
2km Control Area	5474	13526



Goal:
 To protect the inhabitants of Gambella Town from malaria through an Integrated Vector Management program.

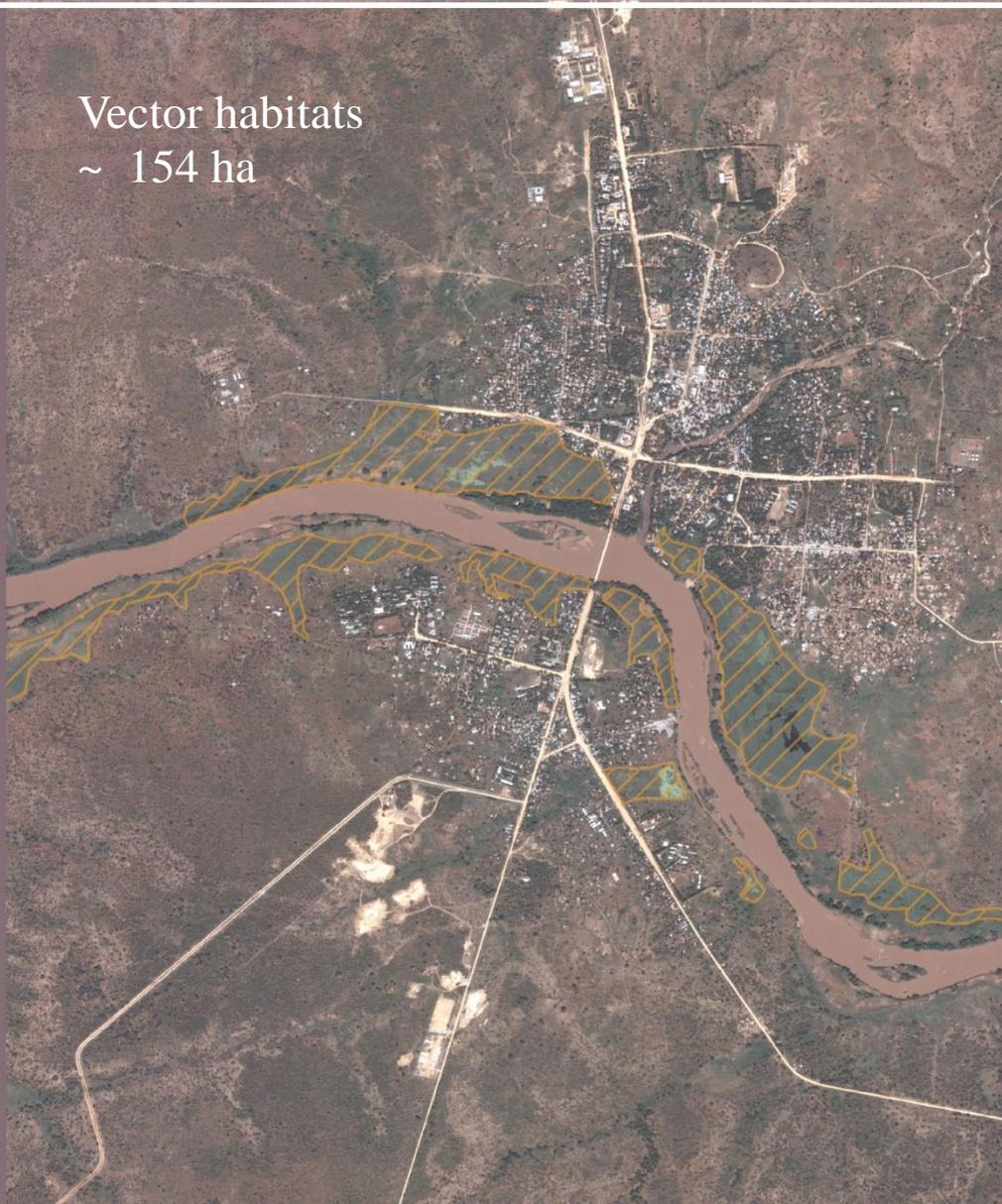
Objective:
 Reduce the incidence of malaria through larval control

Define protection area

Expand by mosquito flight range

Mosquito Treatment Area

Vector habitats
~ 154 ha



0 0.5 1 2 km
Created: Feb 2008
Orthophotography 2005?
Projection: UTM WGS 1984 36N
1:25,000



Legend			
	Area	Hectares	Acres
Mosquito Treatment Area		154	382



Monitor

Preliminary Assessment

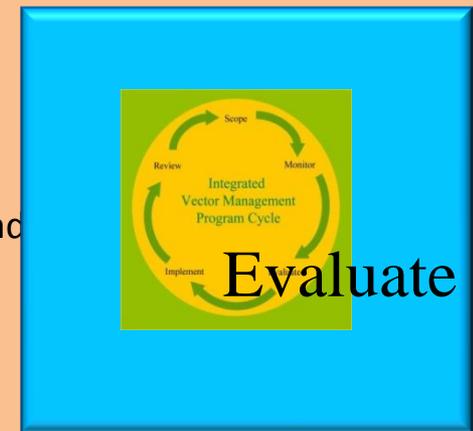
Majority of the vectors are likely coming from the seasonally flooded areas adjacent to the Baro River

Some sampling confirms the presence of Anopheles in these areas.



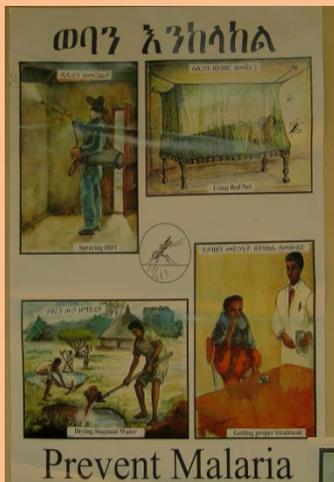
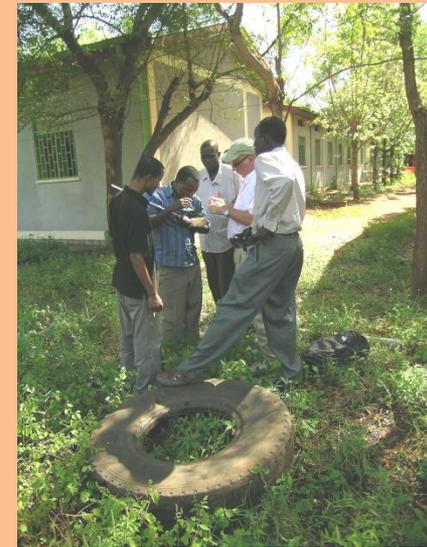
Remediation

- Alter mosquito breeding habitat to create unfavourable conditions
- More permanent long-term solution
- Small scale and Large scale realms



Small scale

- Public awareness campaign
- Surveillance and education



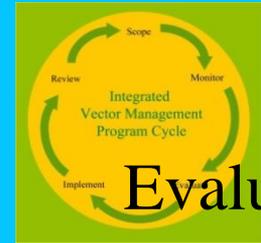
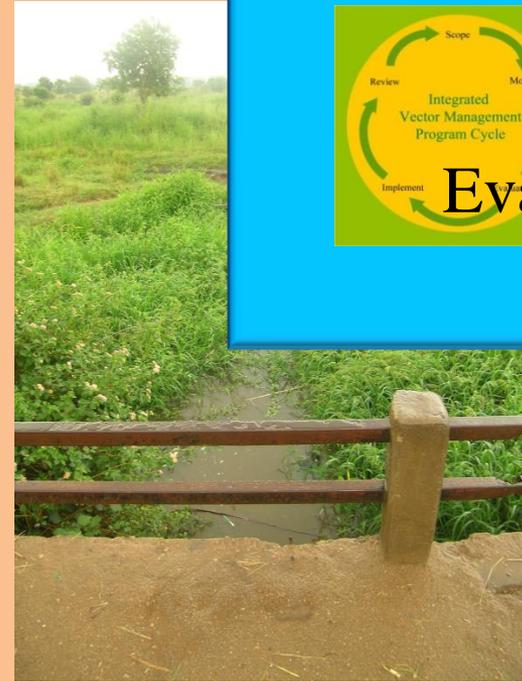






Large scale

- Other community benefits
 - conversion to high quality agricultural lands
 - control of other disease vectors
- Still may require maintenance
- Still may require larvaciding, but to a much lesser extent
- Environmental sensibility
- High cost for design and implementation



Evaluate













236°

02/16/2008





















President Omod Obong Olum

The Peoples' National Regional State Council of Gambella



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 The Peoples' National Regional State
 Council of Gambella

ቁጥር 002/2106/64/1
 ቀን 16/3/2003

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 ለሥራ ለግብር

ጉዳዩ፡- pestallo international health service የተባለውን ድርጅት ይመለከታል፤

ከላይ በርዕሱ እንደተጠቀሰው ድርጅቱ በኢትዮጵያ አየተህህድ ባለው የወጣ በሽታን መዋጋት የህክሙት አስተዋጽኦ ለማድረግ በጋምቤላ ክልል ያለውን የወጣ በሽታ ተጋላጭነት ከጊዜ ገደብ በማሰጠት ዓለምአቀፍ መንግስታዊ ያልሆነ ድርጅት ሆኖ በክልላችን ለመንገዳቸው ከክልሉ ጤና ቢሮ ጋር በመሆን በጋራ ለመስራት እንዲችል ተገቢውን የምገባ ፎርማላቲ ለማግኘትና ህጋዊ የሥራ ፍቃድ ለማግኘት ድጋፍ እንዲደረግለት በቀን 15/03/2003 ዓ.ም ለክልሉ መስተዳድር ያዘኑ በት ባተረጠው ማመልከቻ ጠይቋል።

በዚህ መሰረት በጋምቤላ ክልል ያለውን የወጣ በሽታ ተጋላጭነት ለመቀነስ በሚደረገው ጥረት ውስጥ ድርጅቱ ከክልሉ ጤና ቢሮ ጋር በመሆን የህክሙት አስተዋጽኦ ለማጠናቀቅ ያቀረበው የህጋዊ የሥራ ፍቃድና የምገባ ጥያቄ በሚኒስቴር መ/ኬቱ በኩል ታይቶ ተገቢው እንዲፈጸምለት አስታውታለሁ።

አገልግሎቶች፡

- ለምኒስቴሩ መስተዳድር
- ለርዕሰ መስጻጠት

ግልጽ፡

- ለክልሉ ጤና ቢሮ
- ለክልሉ ምክንያት ልማት ቢሮ
- ለ pestallo international health service

ጋምቤላ፤




ከላለምታ ጋር !
 OMOD OBONG OLUM
 ጠቅላይ ልጠፎ ጠቅላይ
 Chief Administrator

የሥራ ጉዳዮች ሚኒስቴር
 ልጠፎ ጠቅላይ ልጠፎ ክልል
 የወጣ በሽታ ጉዳይ
 20-3-03
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በኢትዮጵያ ፌዴራላዊ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ
የፌዴራል ጉዳዮች ሚኒስቴር
The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Ministry of Federal Affairs

ቁጥር H1-00/ክ/12-2
Ref. No. _____
ቀን 21 ህዳር 2003
Date _____

ለበጎ አድራጎች ድርጅቶችና ማህበራት ኤጀንሲ
አዲስ ለበባ

ጉዳዩ፡- Pestallo international health Service የተባለውን ድርጅት ይመለከታል
በርዕሱ የተጠቀሰው ድርጅት በጋምቤላ ክልል ውስጥ ያለውን የወባ በሽታ ተጋላጭነት
ለመዋጋት ዓለም አቀፍ መንግስታዊ ያልሆነ ድርጅት ሆኖ በክልሉ ለመንቀሳቀስ ክክልሉ
ቢሮ ጋር በመሆን በጋራ ለመስራት እንዲችል ተገቢውን የምዝገባ ፎርማሊቲ
በማሟላትና ህጋዊ የሰፊ ፈቃድ ለማግኘት ድጋፍ እንዲደረግለት በ15/3/2003 ዓ.ም
በተጻፈ ማመልከቻ የክልሉን መስተዳድር ጠይቋል።

በመሆኑም ኤጀንሲ በተሰጠው ህጋዊ ስልጣን መሰረት የክልሉ ፈላጎት መሆኑን
በመረዳት ለተጠቀሰው ድርጅት ተገቢውን ምላሽ እንዲሰጠው አያሳስብን ክልሉ የላከውን
ደብዳቤ እንድ ገጽ ኮፒ ከዚህ ጋር አያይዘን የላከን መሆኑን እንገልጻለን።



ከሰላምታ ጋር
[Signature]
ፋንታዬ ገዢኝ
ሎሚኒስትር ጽ/ቤት የህግ ሎዥኔ