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MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAMMES

ANNEX I

It would be appreciated if the following data could be obtained using a separate form for each year since residual spraying campaigns began.

YEAR....

1. Area of operations (square miles or square km)....
2. Number of houses and all other structures sprayed

1st cycle....
2nd cycle....
3. Population directly protected (i.e. living in sprayed structures)....
4. Population protected by other methods of control....
5. Number of sprayings in the year....
6. Insecticides and formulations used: total annual consumption....
7. Average dose of insecticide per square metre or per square foot, for each spraying

DDT (in terms of technical grade)....
BHC (in terms of gamma isomer)....
Dieldrin (in terms of technical grade)....
Other....
8. Types of sprayers¹ used (compression, knapsack, power sprayers, stirrup pump)....
9. Are all structures (houses, churches, temples, halls, offices, business premises, cinemas, warehouses, schools, stables, garages, etc.) sprayed? If not which are?....
10. Average superficial area sprayed during each spraying per inhabitant directly protected (square feet or square metres)....
11. Cost of residual spraying operations
 - 11.1 Total cost per year²....
 - 11.2 Percentage of the total sum expended on insecticides formulations....
 - 11.3 Annual cost per capita of the population directly protected by residual spraying....
12. Cost of operations by other methods of anopheles control, if any
 - 12.1 Total cost of operations per year²....
 - 12.2 Annual cost per capita of the population protected by the above methods....
13. Cost of control operations by drug prophylaxis, if any
 - 13.1 Total cost per year² (specify drugs used)....
 - 13.2 Annual cost per capita of the population thus protected....
14. Comments....

¹ Compression sprayers: i.e. pre-pressured either by a hand-operated pump incorporated in the apparatus or by independent compressor.

Knapsack sprayer: i.e. operated by continuous pumping.

² This should include: supervising staff, labour, supplies (insecticides and solvents), equipment (in terms of annual depreciation), transport (in terms of annual depreciation) and miscellaneous expenses.

To ensure comparability it is suggested that expenses incurred for survey work, epidemiological studies and checking of results, for research and training purposes, or any other activity not directly related to the actual control work should not be considered in calculating the per capita costs. Similarly only the salaries of the persons directly employed for the control operations and prorated for their duration should be considered. Also the depreciation of transport and equipment, such as sprayers should be prorated to the period for which they are necessary for the anti-malaria campaign. In estimating the depreciation the following scale is suggested: motor vehicles, 2 per cent. per month; sprayers, 25 per cent. per two months operations. Operating and maintenance expenses of vehicles should also be considered for the actual operations time spent in anti-malaria work.

MALARIA CONFERENCE FOR WESTERN PACIFIC
AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA REGIONS

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REQUEST FOR INFO

If any of the information requested here is already available in easily available journals or documents, in English, French, Portuguese or Spanish, the appropriate reference will be sufficient.

1. Present status of malaria control in the country

1.1 Recently estimated population of the country.

1.2 Number of inhabitants living in malarious regions.

1.3 Malaria morbidity and mortality statistics for the last 15 years (if available) stating if malaria is a notifiable disease.

1.4 Total population directly protected against malaria, by any method of control, in 1953.

1.5 Areas where the population was directly protected in 1953. (If it is possible to provide a simple sketch map showing the malarious areas and those which have already been put under control, it would be greatly appreciated.)

1.6 Data detailed in Annex I.

1.7 Information on the evaluation of the results of the campaign - such as spleen rates, parasite rates and entomological observations of interest - before and after control, and relevant vital statistics.

1.8 Information available, if any, on general improvements that may have followed malaria control (a) in the field of public health, (b) in the social and economic fields.

2. Organization, methods, and training facilities of the present programme

2.1 Organization

Description of the antimalaria organization of the country from the centre to the State - or provincial - level and down to the field team.

2.2 Methods of malaria control

2.2.1 Is residual spraying the only method applied or are antilarval measures also employed and, if so, to what extent?

2.2.2 What place, if any, is given to antimalaria drugs in the malaria control campaign? If so, drugs used, amounts and methods of distribution

2.3 Training facilities

Facilities available for the training of all categories of personnel required in the control programmes.

3. Plans for the future

Summary of national malaria control plans, indicating the number of inhabitants and the areas which will be protected year by year. (If it is possible to provide a simple sketch map showing these various areas, it would be greatly appreciated.)

