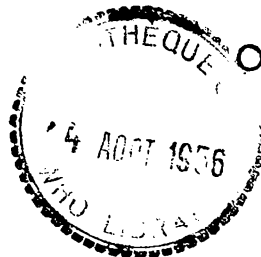


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INTER-REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON MALARIA  
FOR THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AND  
EUROPEAN REGIONS

WHO/Mal/163.19 Rev.1\* ✓  
20 July 1956

ENGLISH ONLY

INFORMATION ON THE MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAMME IN ISRAEL<sup>1</sup>

1. Present status of malaria control in the country

- 1.1 Recently estimated population of the country: 1 820 000
- 1.2 Number of inhabitants living in malarious regions: 1 773 000 (? Ed.)
- 1.3 Malaria morbidity and mortality for the last seven years:

Years	New Cases		Relapses	Total (new cases + relapses)
	per 1000 population	absolute number		
1949	1.04	1091	595	1686
1950	0.66	842	2169	3011
1951	0.15	247	443	690
1952	0.24	403	191	594
1953	0.17	275	115	390
1954	0.18	302	93	395
1955	0.05	91	58	149

- 1.4 Total population directly protected against malaria, by any method of control, in 1953: 1 580 000
- 1.5 Areas where the population was directly protected in 1953: all areas.
- 1.6 Data detailed in Annex I
- 1.7 Information on the evaluation of the results of the campaign:

<sup>1</sup> From the report submitted by the Ministry of Health to WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean on 13 May 1956; the Annual Report of the Antimalaria Division, Ministry of Health, 1955; the Report of the Antimalaria Department for 1950-1952; and letter from Dr Z. Saliternik, Director, Antimalaria Division, of 1 July 1956.

\* This document replaces document WHO/Mal/163.19, issued on 30 May 1956.

A. sacharovi is now almost completely absent from 14 out of the 15 regions of the country.

1.8 Information available, if any, on general improvements that may have followed malaria control:

(a) The spring peak of the malaria curve has been reduced and the rise in malaria incidence in December no longer occurs.

(b) The number of malaria cases among the entire population has been reduced from 1091 (1.04 per 1000 population) in 1949 to 91 (0.05 per 1000 population) in 1955.

(c) Settlement has been made possible in all areas of the country.

(d) Dengue, Leishmaniasis and Pappataci fever have disappeared almost completely.

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

### 2.1 Organization

The antimalaria work is done by the following personnel:

Head office: Director of the Antimalaria Division  
Regional Antimalaria Inspector  
Secretary

District Health Offices: 25 antimalaria inspectors  
12 drivers  
Antimalaria field workers, according to needs

### 2.2 Methods of malaria control

2.2.1 In addition to residual spraying of houses (since 1946), antilarval work is done by drainage, weeding of water surfaces and spraying of Malariol, and seldom Malariol with 1-2% of DDT.

### 2.3 Training facilities

In 1955, a series of courses on epidemiology and for sanitary inspectors were held at various places in the country.

A course for new malaria inspectors was given which was attended by 16 persons of the Ministry of Health, the Army, and Tuna and Dead Sea Co.

3. Plans for the future

The complete eradication of malaria in Israel is the final target of the malaria control measures. Eradication is aimed at within a period of three years, but the execution of the programme is hampered for financial reasons, the continued existence of the problem of A. sergenti and the lack of coordination of work along the borders.

YEAR: 1954

1. Area of operations: 20 000 km<sup>2</sup>
2. Number of houses and all other structures sprayed: 21 016
3. Population directly protected (i.e. living in sprayed structures): 52 541
4. Population protected by other methods of control: 1 465 273
5. Number of sprayings in the year: 1-3
6. Insecticides and formulations used: 5% DDT solution in kerosene  
Total annual consumption: 23 536 litres
7. Average dose of insecticide per m<sup>2</sup>, for each spraying:  
    DDT (in terms of technical grade): 2.0 g  
    BHC (in terms of gamma isomer): -
8. Types of sprayers used: Compression sprayers
9. Are all structures sprayed? Yes
10. Average superficial area sprayed during each spraying per inhabitant directly protected: 43 m<sup>2</sup>
11. Cost of residual spraying operations
  - 11.1 Total cost per year: IL 61 440 (US\$ 34 133)
  - 11.2 Percentage of the total sum expended on insecticides formulations: 16.5%
  - 11.3 Annual cost per capita of the population directly protected by residual spraying: IL 1.17 (US\$ 0.65)
12. Cost of operations by other methods of anopheles control, if any (larval control)
  - 12.1 Total cost of operations per year: IL 338 560 (US\$ 188 089)
  - 12.2 Annual cost per capita of the population protected by the above methods: IL 0.23 (US\$ 0.12)
13. Cost of control operations by drug prophylaxis
  - 13.1 Total cost per year: IL 300 (US\$ 166.-)  
Drug used: proguanil
  - 13.2 Annual cost per capita of the population thus protected:  
IL 0.24 (US\$ 0.13)

Annex

YEAR: 1955

1. Area of operations: 20 000 km<sup>2</sup>
2. Number of houses and all other structures sprayed: 14 700
3. Population directly protected (i.e. living in sprayed structures): 59 806
4. Population protected by other methods of control: 1 513 955
5. Number of sprayings in the year: 1-4
6. Insecticides and formulations used:  
Total annual consumption:
  - 5% DDT solution in kerosene: 240 540 litres
  - Malariol (larvicide): 582 tons
7. Average dose of insecticide per m<sup>2</sup> for each spraying:
  - DDT (in terms of technical grade): 2.0 g
  - BHC (in terms of gamma isomer): -
8. Types of sprayers used: Compression sprayers
9. Are all structures sprayed? All structures are sprayed
10. Average superficial area sprayed during each spraying per inhabitant directly protected: 43 m<sup>2</sup>
11. Cost of residual spraying operations
  - 11.1 Total cost per year: IL 66 927 (US\$ 37 181)
  - 11.2 Percentage of the total sum expended on insecticides formulations: 16.7%
  - 11.3 Annual cost per capita of the population directly protected by residual spraying: IL 1.120 (US\$ 0.62)
12. Cost of operations by other methods of anopheles control, if any (larval control)
  - 12.1 Total cost of operations per year: IL 333 073 (US\$ 185 040)
  - 12.2 Annual cost per capita of the population protected by the above methods: IL 0.21 (US\$ 0.11)
13. Cost of control operations by drug prophylaxis
  - 13.1 Total cost per year: IL 300 (US\$ 166)
  - 13.2 Annual cost per capita of the population thus protected: IL 0.24 (US\$ 0.13)