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WORLD HEALTH  
ORGANIZATION

EXPERT COMMITTEE ON MALARIA

Lisbon, 15-23 September 1958



ORGANISATION MONDIALE  
DE LA SANTÉ

WHO/Mal/202 Rev.1  
24 July 1958

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

DRAFT AGENDA

- i. Introductory Statement
- ii. Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteurs
- iii. Adoption of the Agenda

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1. EVALUATION

- 1.1 Criteria for determining that transmission has been interrupted
- 1.2 Malarimetric surveys in relation to eradication programmes: their function, timing and statistical requirements; role of indicator districts or index areas
- 1.3 Epidemiological surveillance
  - 1.3.1 Appraisal of the various techniques
  - 1.3.2 Optimum and latest acceptable time for starting surveillance
  - 1.3.3 Role of village visiting and house-to-house visiting, and possibility of fever registers in "active" surveillance
  - 1.3.4 Relationship between parasitaemia, gametocytaemia and clinical signs and symptoms
  - 1.3.5 Measures to be taken, if any, on families and neighbours of positive or suspected cases
  - 1.3.6 Supervision of surveillance and of laboratories
  - 1.3.7 Frequency of village visiting and time permissible for transmission of laboratory results
  - 1.3.8 Experiments on surveillance
  - 1.3.9 Analysis of cost of surveillance

2. RESISTANCE TO INSECTICIDES

- 2.1 Present status
- 2.2 Progress reports of current investigations and studies
- 2.3 Species resistance to both groups of insecticides (e.g. A. sacharovi)
- 2.4 Seventh and Eighth Reports of the Expert Committee on Insecticides
- 2.5 The policy and timing of the use of alternative insecticides
- 2.6 Advisability of the simultaneous use of two insecticides of different groups

3. CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS

- 3.1 The role of schizonticidal and sporontocidal drugs during the various phases of an eradication programme, Problems of drug resistance
- 3.2 Review of available knowledge on the administration of single doses of pyrimethamine, primaquine and chloroquine in regard to their sporontocidal and gametocidal action and in the radical cure of P. falciparum infections
- 3.3 Present research being carried out
- 3.4 Review of experimental trials with Pinotti's method and possible field application
- 3.5 The assessment of regularity of drug administration in malaria eradication programmes

4. HEALTH EDUCATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS IN MALARIA ERADICATION

- 4.1 The role of health education in malaria eradication
- 4.2 Means of obtaining the interest and co-operation of the public in the various stages of malaria eradication programmes
- 4.3 The role of school teachers and school children in malaria eradication programmes

5. SPECIAL PROBLEMS

5.1 Eradication techniques to be used in hypoendemic areas

5.1.1 Timing of treatment of hypoendemic areas in relation to endemic areas in an eradication programme

5.1.2 Duration and frequency of surveillance in hypoendemic areas

5.2 Protection of people living in fixed or movable temporary shelters

5.3 Organization of malaria eradication within the framework of general public health administration in some countries

5.4 Problems in the use of insecticides: sorption, value of bioassays

5.5 Uniform designation of insecticide dosages

6. INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF MALARIA ERADICATION

6.1 Report of the Study Group of International Protection against Malaria

6.2 Report of the International Committee on Quarantine

6.3 Reports of recent co-ordination meetings on malaria eradication or control

6.4 Creation of Joint Boards for Malaria Eradication in neighbouring malarious countries

7. AWARD OF THE DARLING MEDAL AND PRIZE (Sixth Award)

8. OTHER