

TEMEPHOS, METHOPRENE-S, *BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS ISRAELENIS* OR CONTAINER MANAGEMENT FOR *AEDES AEGYPTI* CONTROL: PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF A FIELD COMPARATIVE STUDY IN BRASÍLIA, DF, BRAZIL

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Imported Dengue cases began to be confirmed in the Federal District (DF) in 1993, and since 1996, autochthonous transmission also occurred, in spite of conventional vector control operations. Field experiments are conducted in Vila Planalto (East of the "Plano Piloto", Brasflia DF) to compare the impact of alternate strategies. From April to November, '97, treatments of all recipients in positive houses were done with temephos, in the whole area. Vila Planalto has been divided into 5 areas, each with a different strategy: a) temephos (Abate®) in all premisses ("emergency strategy") or b) only in positive premisses; c) *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (Bti) only in positive premisses, d) methoprene-S (Altosid®) only in positive premisses, and e) container removal in all premisses (control area). During each survey, the distribution of potential and positive recipients was assessed. On any of two consecutive surveys, a mean of 440 houses or 87.7% (min-max=73,2-100%) were revisited, 3,4% (min-max = 0-7.53%) and 83.7% (min-max = 69.9-96.8%) continued positive and negative, respectively. 10.98% (min-max = 1.03-25.5%) and 10.49% (min-max = 0.54-29.9%) turned negative and positive, respectively. During the three last surveys (rainy season), no significant difference were noted in these figures, excepted an augmenting frequency of positive houses which turned negative and vice-versa, respectively, indicating a more rapid turn-over of the positivity. A preliminary evaluation of the impacts of the different strategies shows the following variations of the Breteau index from January vs. February, '98: temephos ("emergency strategy"), 33.7 vs. 17.4; temephos (routine strategy), 28.8 vs. 20.3; methoprene, 40.3 vs.21.2; Bti, 50.7 vs. 36.4; container removal, 25.8 vs. 38.3.

Financial & logistic support: ORSTOM,CNPq,FNS and ISDF/GCZ.

VI SICONBIOL

6º Simpósio de Controle Biológico

24 a 28 de Maio de 1998

Hotel Glória, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brasil

ANAIS: Sessões de Pôsteres

anização:

CRUZ - Fundação Oswaldo Cruz, Instituto Oswaldo Cruz

BRAPA - Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária

Anais do VI SICONBIOL - 24 a 28 de maio de 1998 - Rio de Janeiro - RJ - Brasil