TEMEPHOS, METHOPRENE-S, *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* 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", Brasilia 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 premises ("emergency strategy") or b) only in positive premises; c) *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (Bti) only in positive premises, d) methoprene-S (Altosid®) only in positive premises, and e) container removal in all premises (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.

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