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being placed on organo-
ready developed resistance
rence and unpredictability
sures for emergency situa-
Research Unit in Bangkok
problems, taking into ac-
d the methods evolved by
e in advance of the dengue
control; and, second, the
d surmition on the ground
where a well supervised

at this Unit and extensive field trials showed that through selecting OP larvicides which had a considerable period of persistence in polluted water and by close supervision of the field control teams based on an accurate knowledge of the biology of the vector it was possible to achieve a very high degree of reduction of the adult mosquito populations, and in Rangoon the mosquito populations were reduced by more than 98 % in comparison with the nearby untreated areas. Furthermore, this reduction was achieved at less cost than the previous municipal oiling programme which had probably been obtaining no more than 10-20 % of the population. Recent studies carried out by the WHO East African *Aedes* Research Unit in Dar es Salaam and in Morogoro, Tanzania, have shown