

# Cambodia – Medical Entomology

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ECOMORE II



AFD



Development and Evaluation of integrated vector method control management in schools

Virological characterization of circulating DENV

**Do Vector control in school lead to a community decrease of DENV transmission ?**

Active detection of dengue-like syndromes in Community

Serological monitoring for dengue with salivary test in school



## Development and Evaluation of integrated vector method control management (IVM) in schools

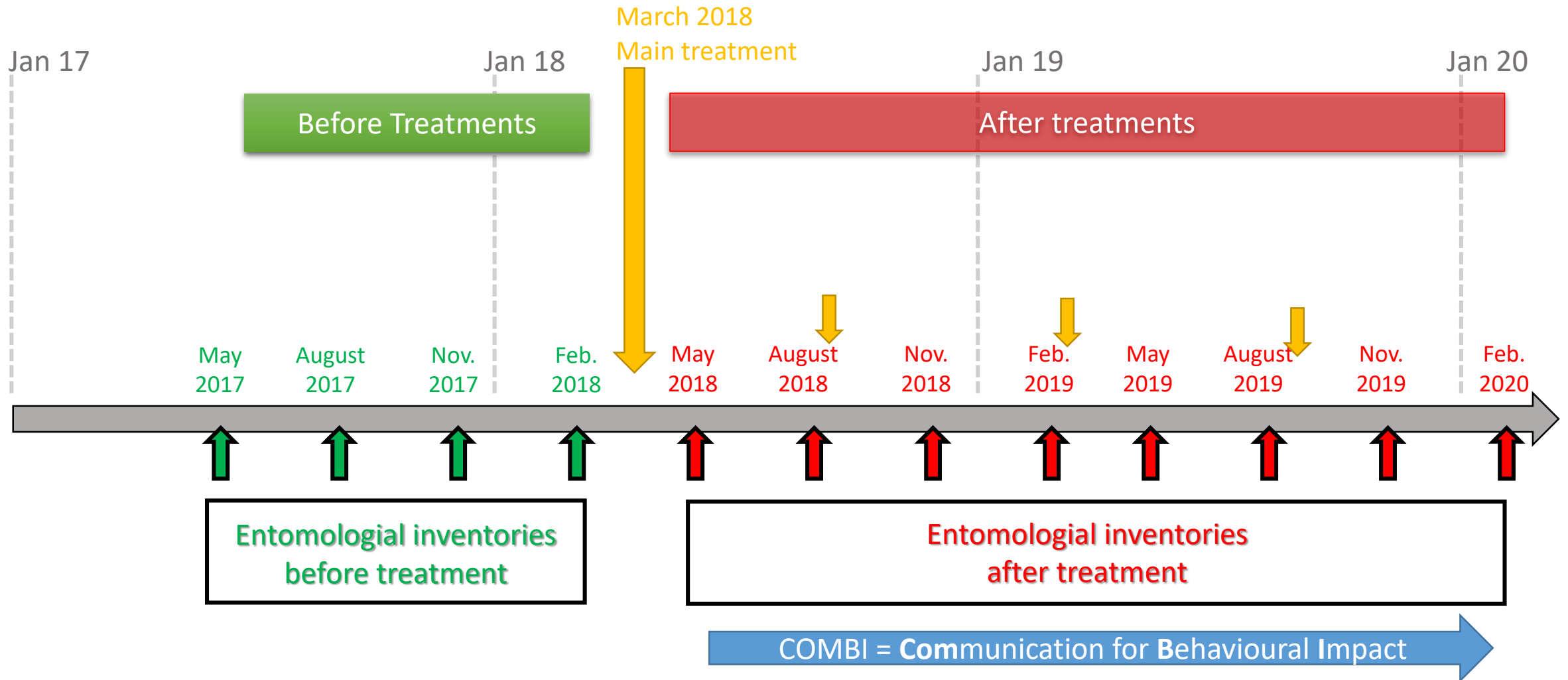
### MAIN QUESTION

- Do the IVM decrease the population of *Aedes aegypti*?

### RELATED QUESTIONS

- Is the density of *Aedes aegypti* the same in the 2 clusters before treatment ?
- What is the mosquito composition species ?
- What are the breeding sites in/around schools ?
- Are *Aedes aegypti* resistant to insecticides ?

# To set up an integrated vector control strategy in schools





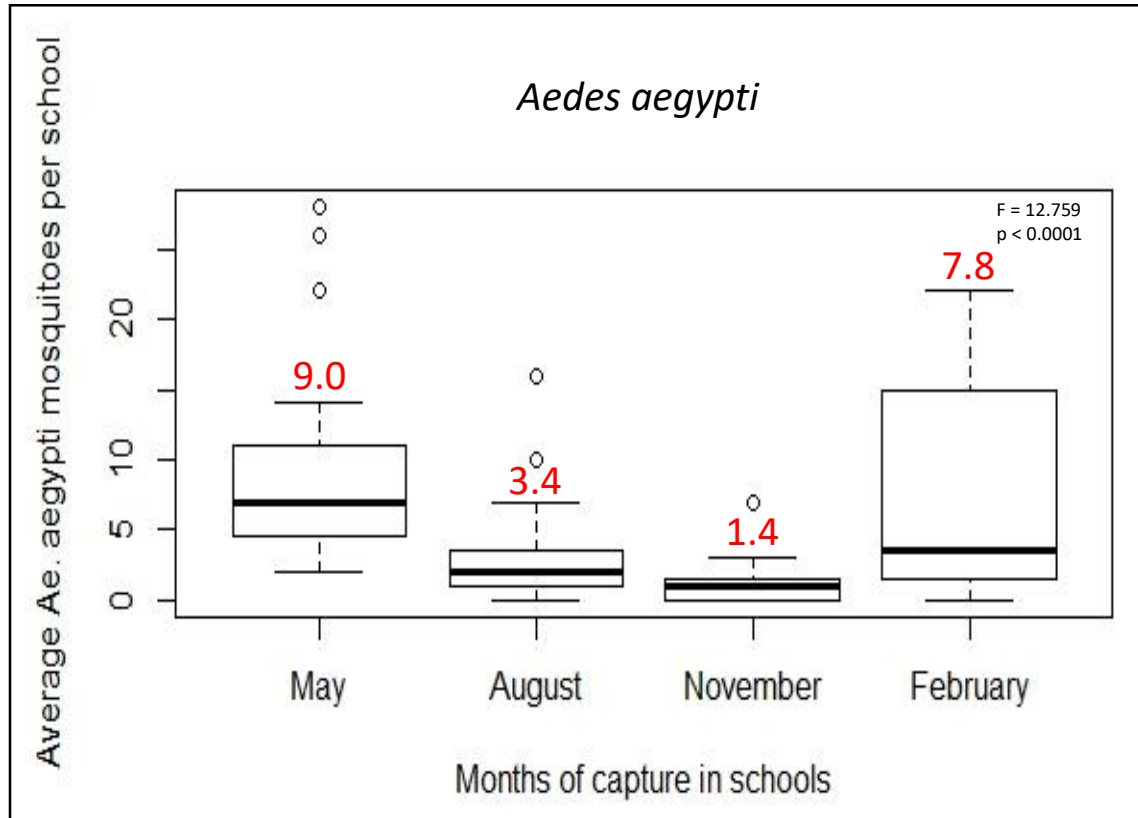
HIGH BIODIVERSITY !

10 genus  
> 61 species

Aedeomyia catasticta	Anopheles barbumbrosus	Culex bitaeniorhynchus	Lutzia fuscana
<b>Aedes aegypti</b>	6 potential <b>JEV</b> vector species	20,139 mosquitoes (69%)	<b>ATTENTION!</b>
<b>Aedes albopictus</b>	6 potential <b>RVF</b> vector species	4,630 mosquitoes (16%)	
Aedes lineatopennis	5 potential <b>WNV</b> vector species	4,251 mosquitoes (15%)	
Aedes malayensis	4 potential <b>RRV</b> vector species	3,750 mosquitoes (13%)	
Armigeres subalbatus	3 potential <b>malaria</b> vector species	3,449 mosquitoes (12%)	
Armigeres theobaldi	3 potential <b>ZIKV</b> vector species	3,094 mosquitoes (11%)	
	3 potential <b>DENV</b> vector species	1,112 mosquitoes (4%)	
Coquillettidia crassipes	Anopheles sinensis	Culex vishnui.g	
Coquillettidia ochracea	Anopheles tessellatus	Culex whitmorei	Uranotaenia lateralis / subnormalis
Coquillettidia sp1	Anopheles subpictus	Culex sp1	Uranotaenia micans
Anopheles annularis	Anopheles vagus	Culex sp2	Uranotaenia nivipleura
Anopheles argyporus	Anopheles sp1	Culex sp3	Uranotaenia rampae
Anopheles barbirostris.g			



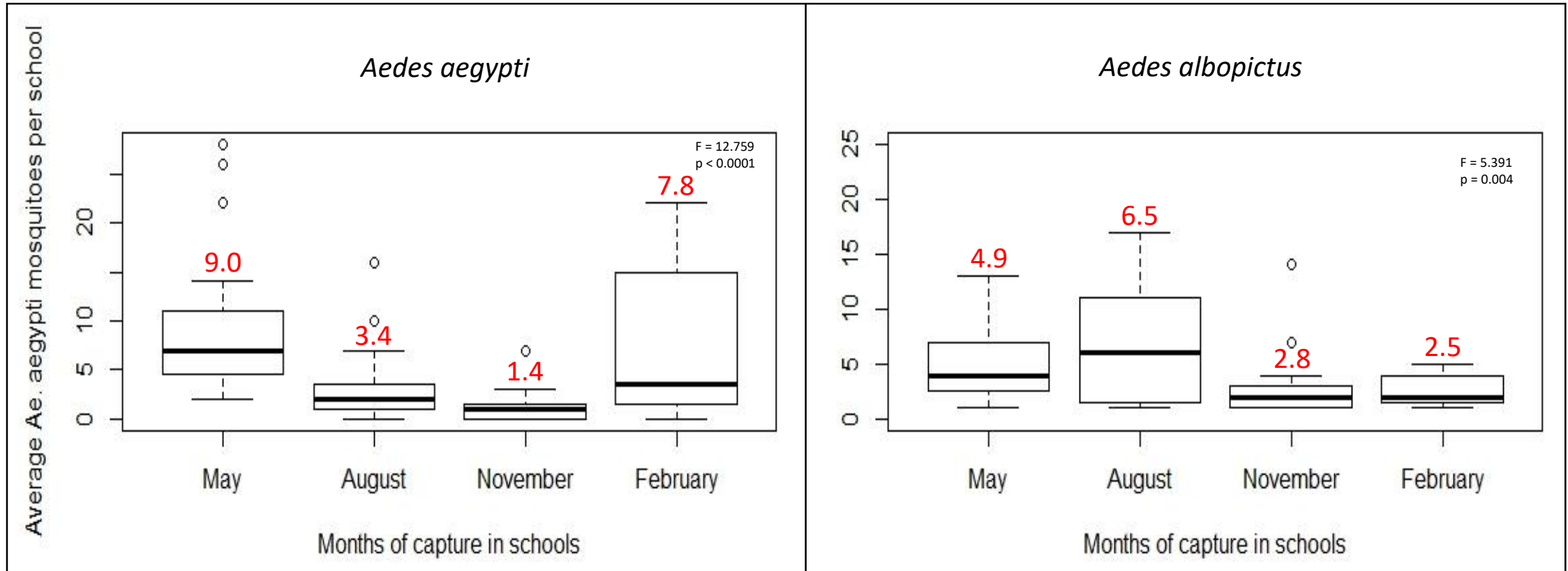
## BEFORE vector control intervention



- Seasonality of *Aedes aegypti*
- Limited presence

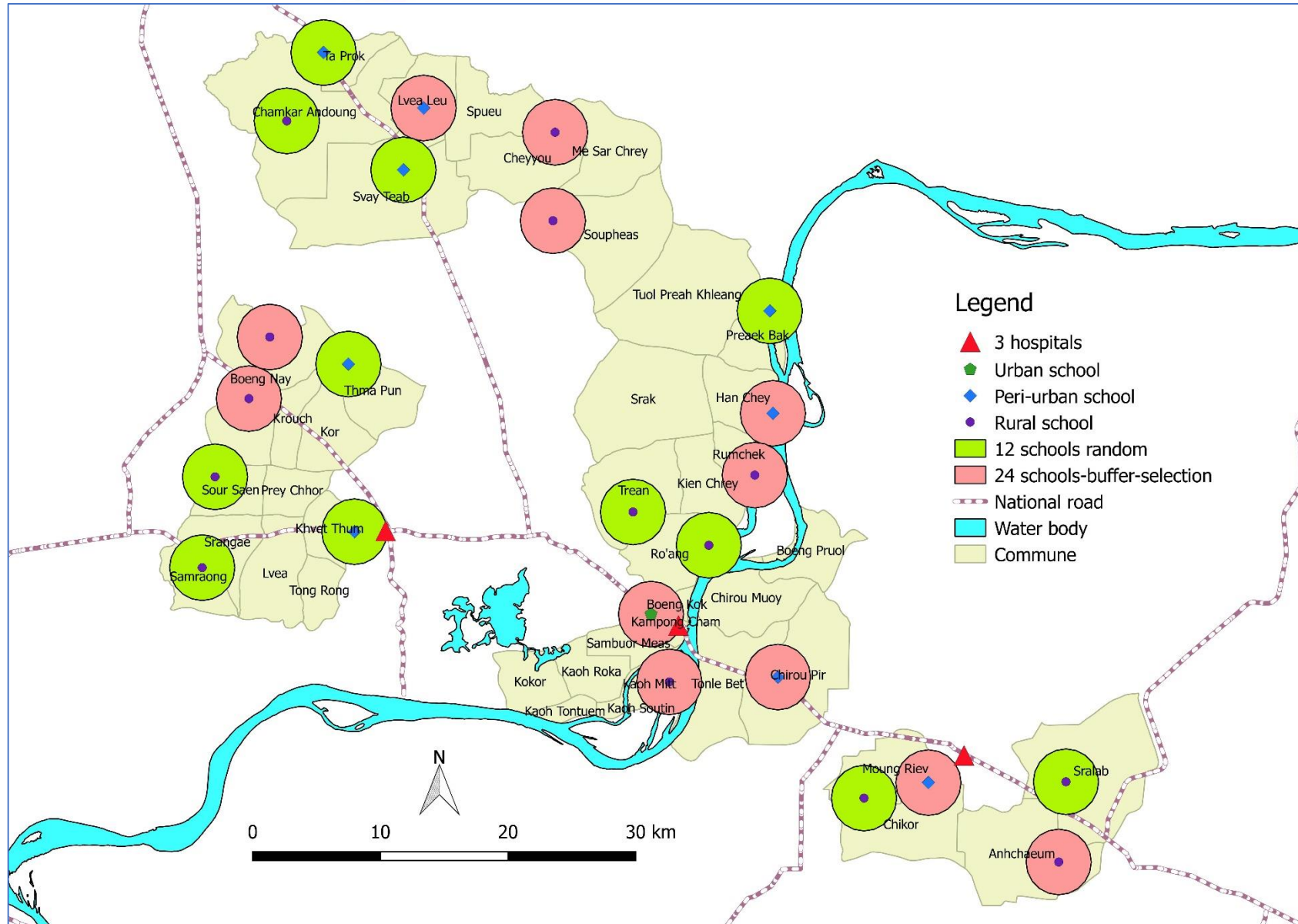


## BEFORE vector control intervention



- Seasonality of *Aedes aegypti*
- Limited presence

- Different seasonality of *Aedes albopictus*
- Limited presence







# integrated vector method control management

1. Communication & Knowledge
2. Destruction of breeding sites
3. Use of larvicide *Bti*
4. in2care traps in schools (auto-dissemination)



# integrated vector method control management





# integrated vector method control management

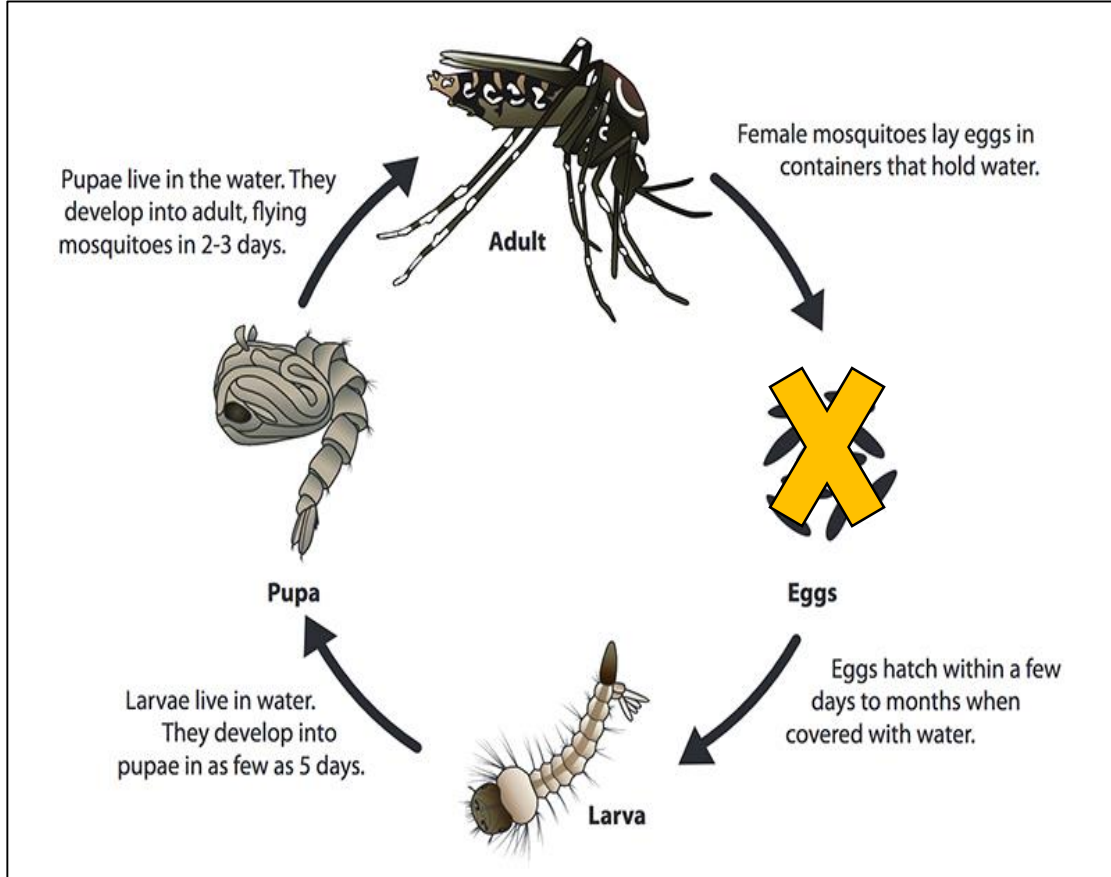
Distribution & explanation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> poster in all schools (2 or 3 posters per schools)





# integrated vector method control management

1. Communication & Knowledge
2. Destruction of breeding sites
3. Use of larvicide *Bti*
4. in2care traps in schools (auto-dissemination)



# Physical destruction



## Destruction of the small breeding sites

Before





## Destruction of the small breeding sites

After

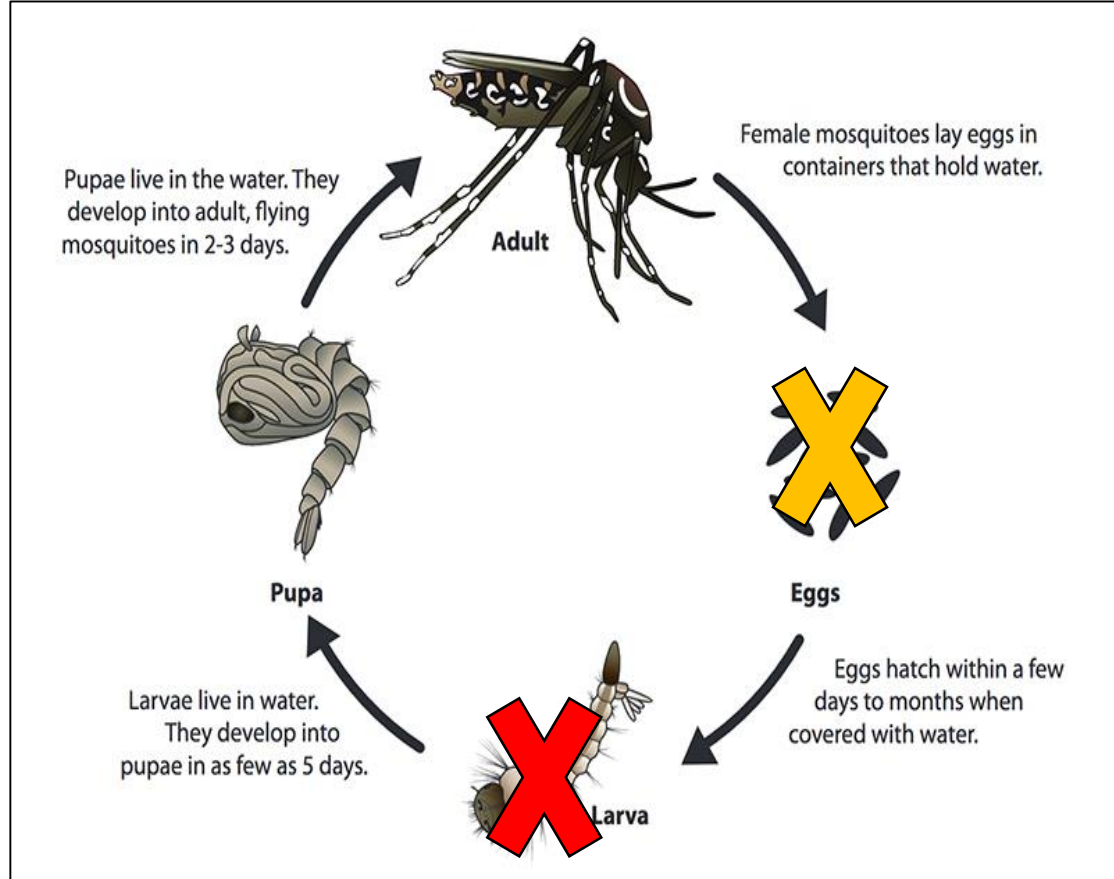




## Involvement of Children





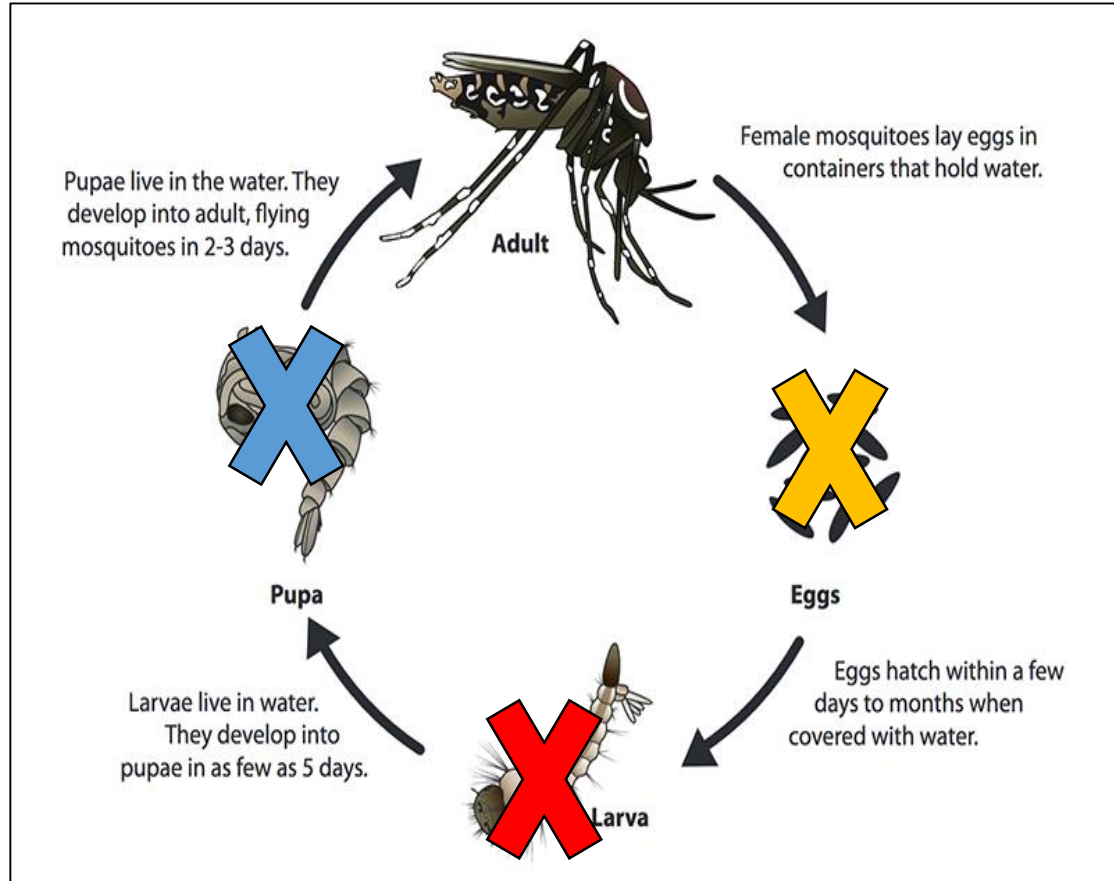


**Use of *Bti***  
**Physical destruction**



# Inventory of main breeding sites IN and AROUND the schools





**Use of *Bti***

**Physical destruction**

**Pyriproxyfen autodissemination (in2care traps)**



## Presentation and explanation of in2care traps in each classroom





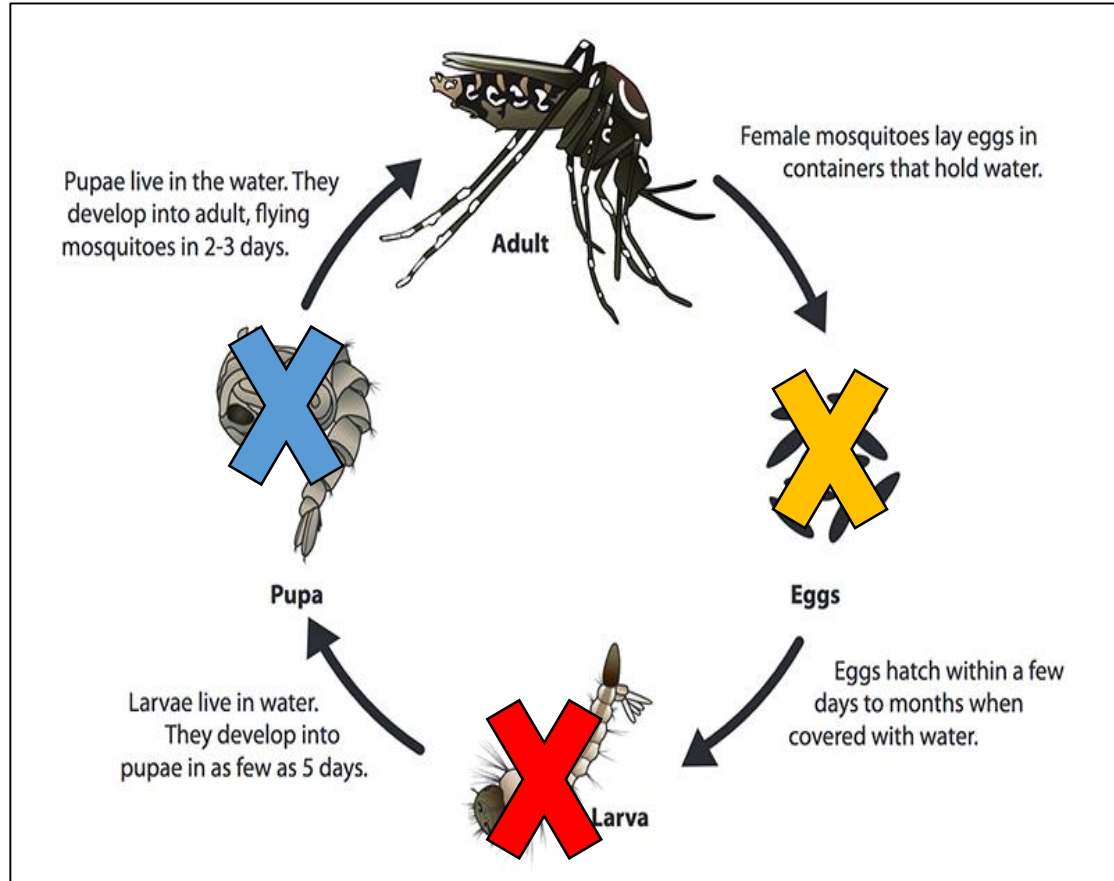
## Trap Set Up





It works very well!

No emergence in lab



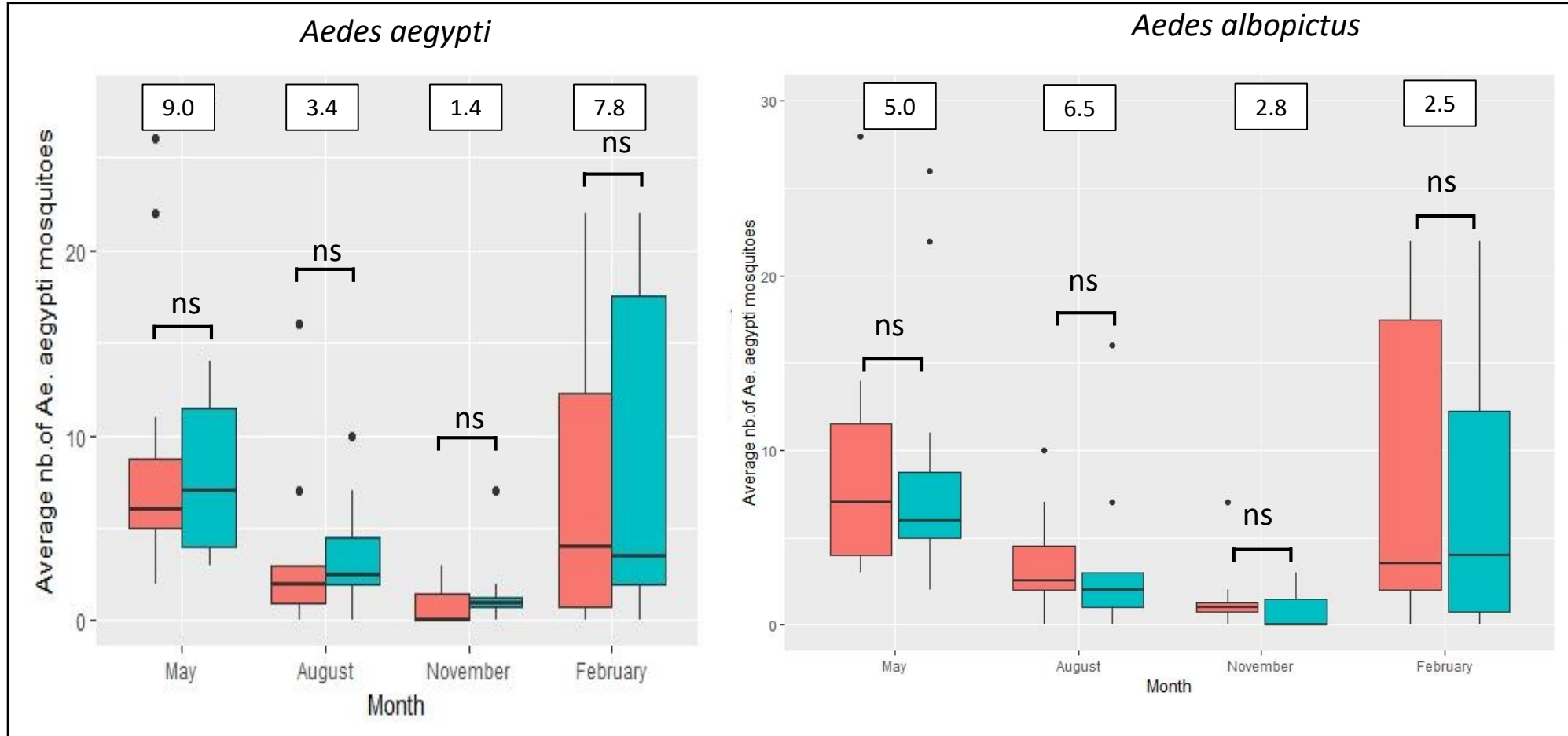
**Use of *Bti***

**Physical destruction**

**Pyriproxyfen autodissemination (in2care traps)**



## BEFORE vector control intervention

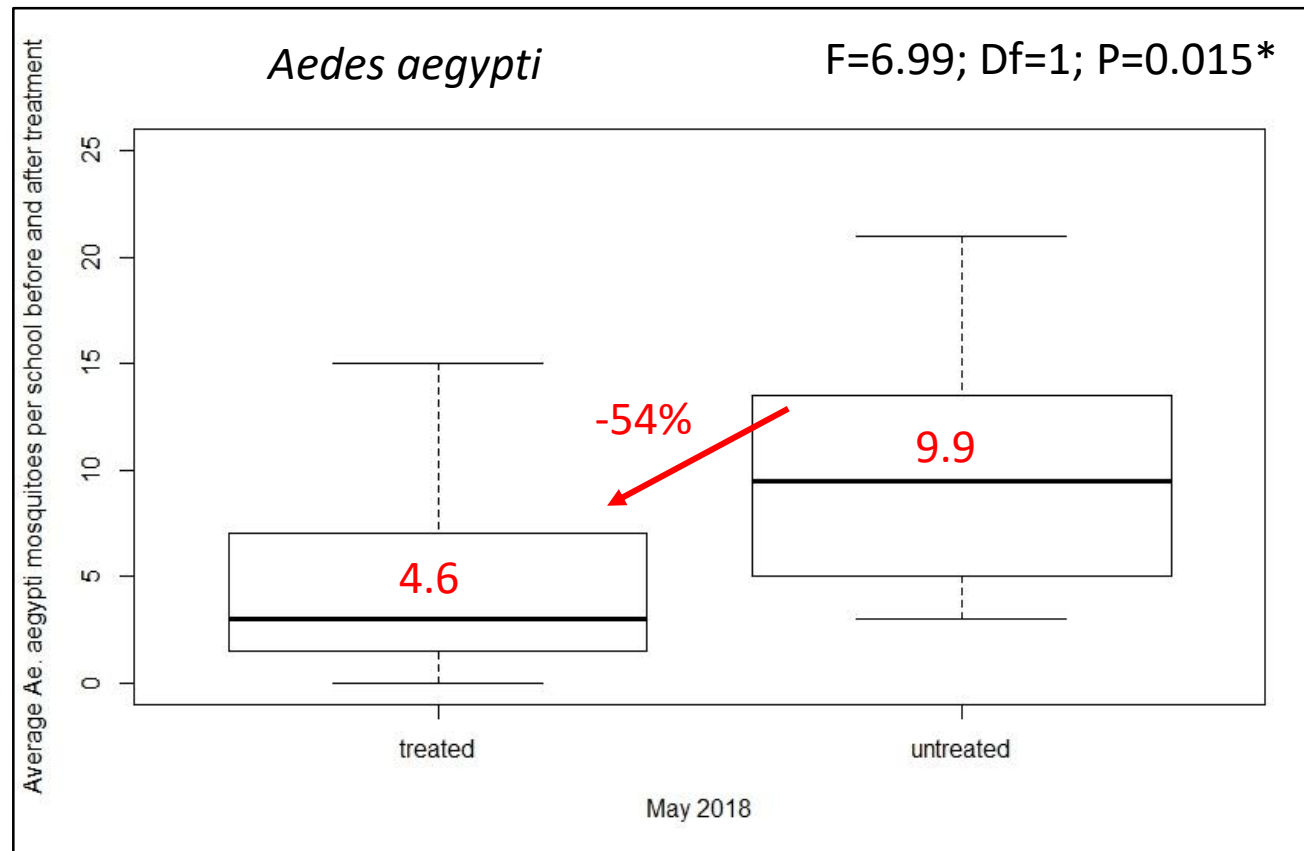


No difference between the 2 clusters before intervention





## *Aedes aegypti* - AFTER vector control intervention



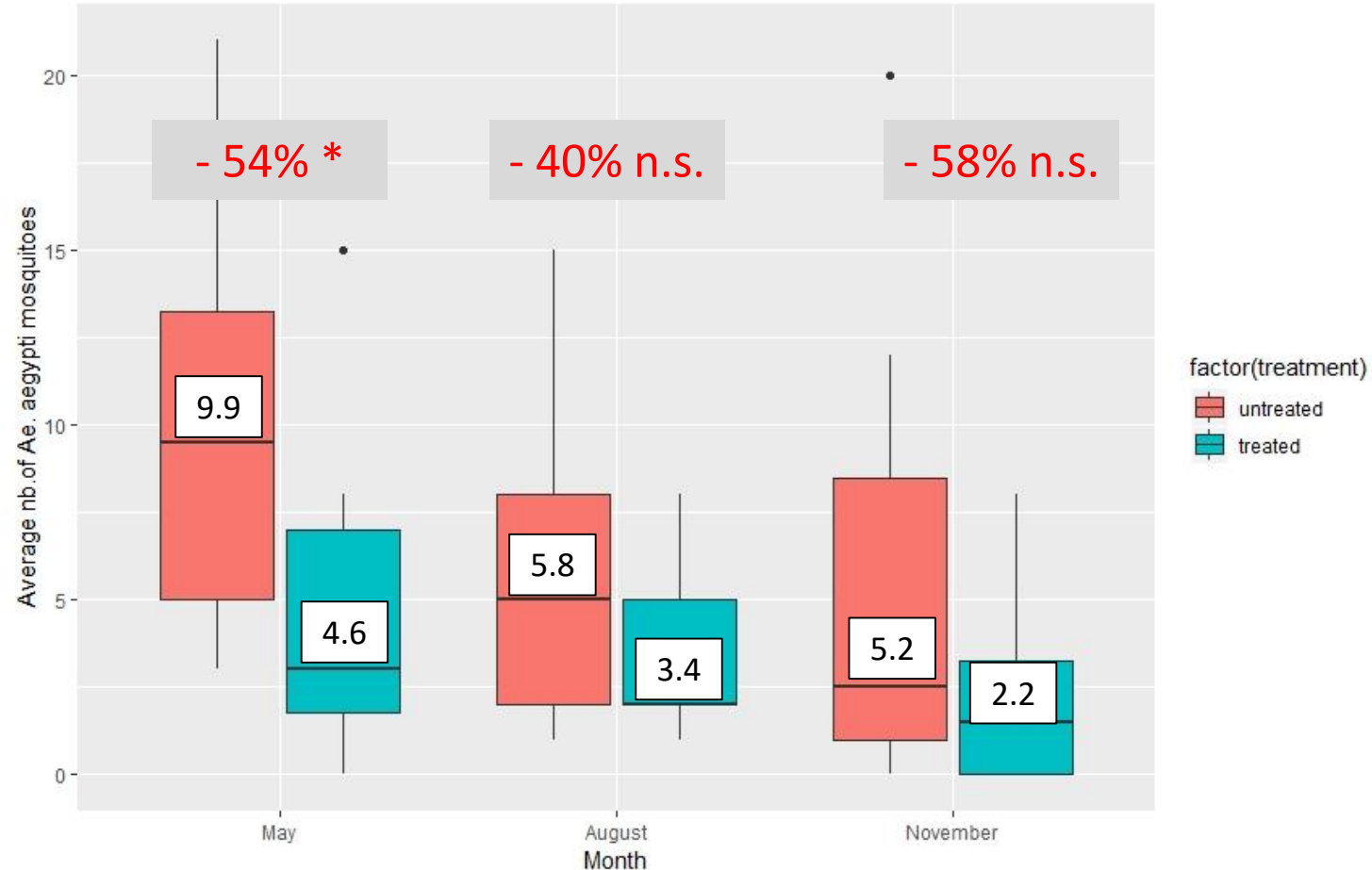
In May 2018

- In untreated area, **same** average than in May 2017
- **Decrease** between treated and untreated area (2 months after treatment)



## *Aedes aegypti* - **AFTER** vector control intervention

On All Year 2 : **Significant** difference between treated and untreated schools. p-value = 0.002458



In August and November 2018

- No statistical difference between treated and untreated areas (5 & 8 months after treatment)



# Determination of small breeding sites after vector control intervention

## Positive breeding sites

<b>Plastic cup</b>	<b>42%</b>
Jar	20%
<b>Plastic bottle</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>Rice box</b>	<b>7%</b>
Tree holes	6%
Ground water	6%
<b>Can</b>	<b>4%</b>
Flower pot	2%
Small pool	2%

In orange and red, human-made breeding sites (88%).

In **bold red**, trash directly done by children and teachers (64%).

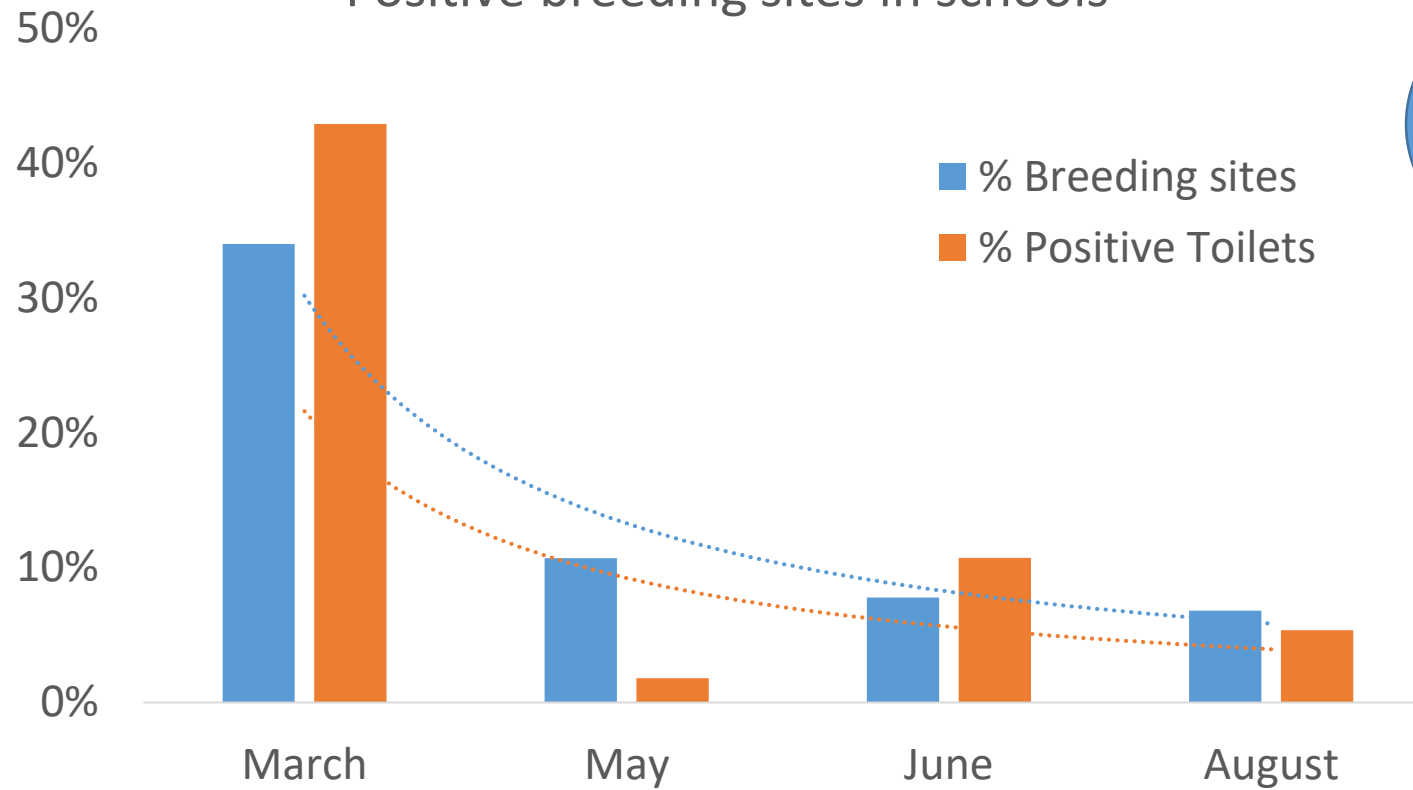
## Small breeding sites with water

- 422 in untreated schools
- 38.4 / untreated schools
- 3.5 % positive
- 404 in treated sites
- 33.7 / treated sites
- **7.6 % positive**

*Seems that plastic prevention didn't work...*



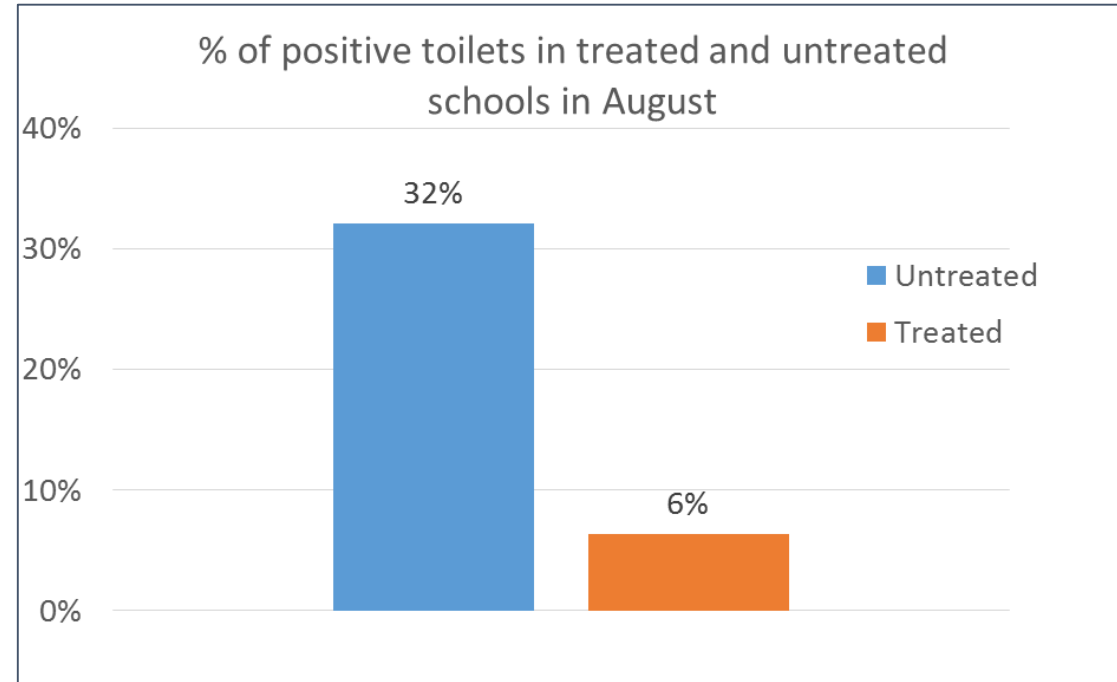
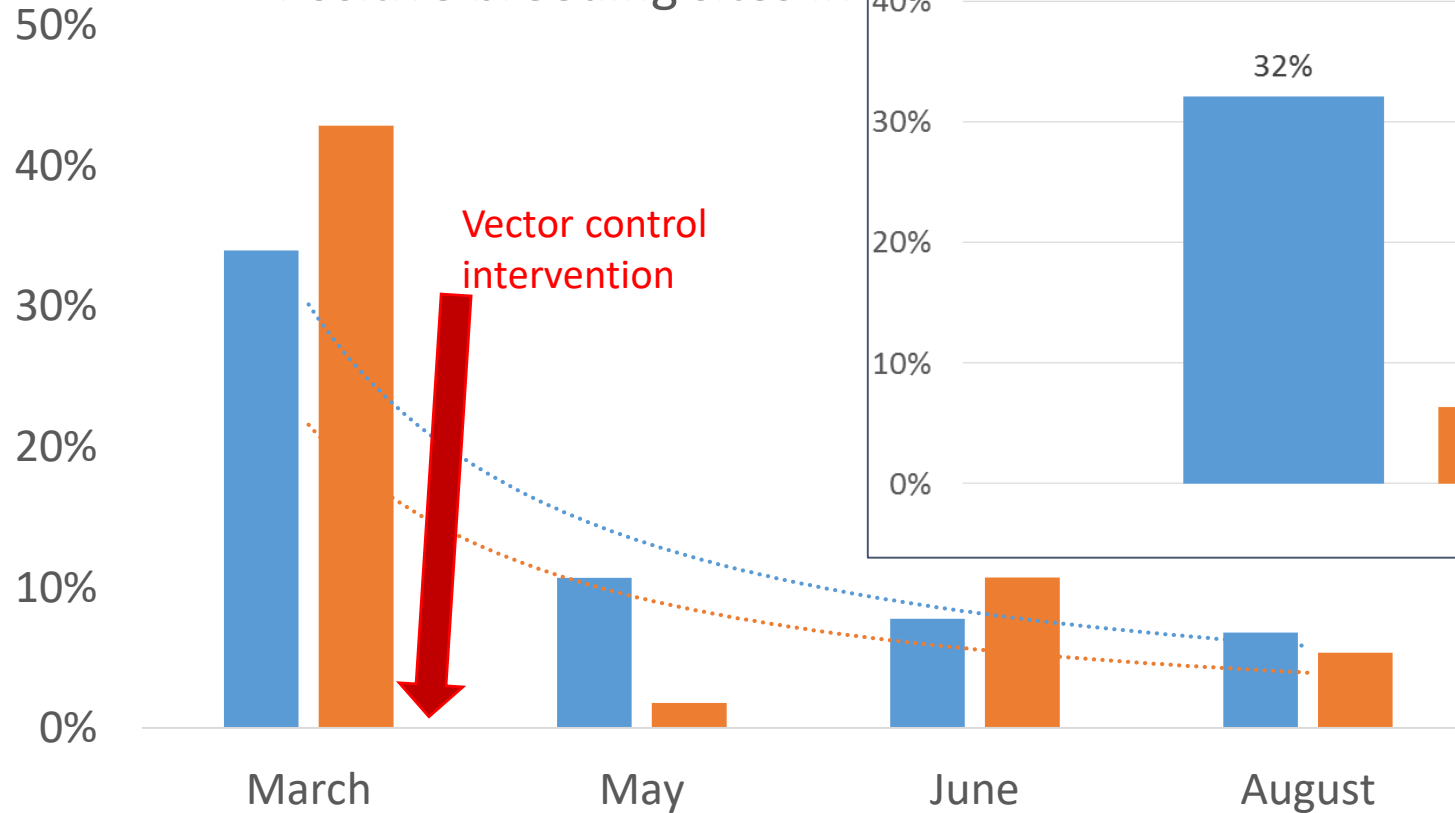
### Positive breeding sites in schools



PRESENCE DE LARVES



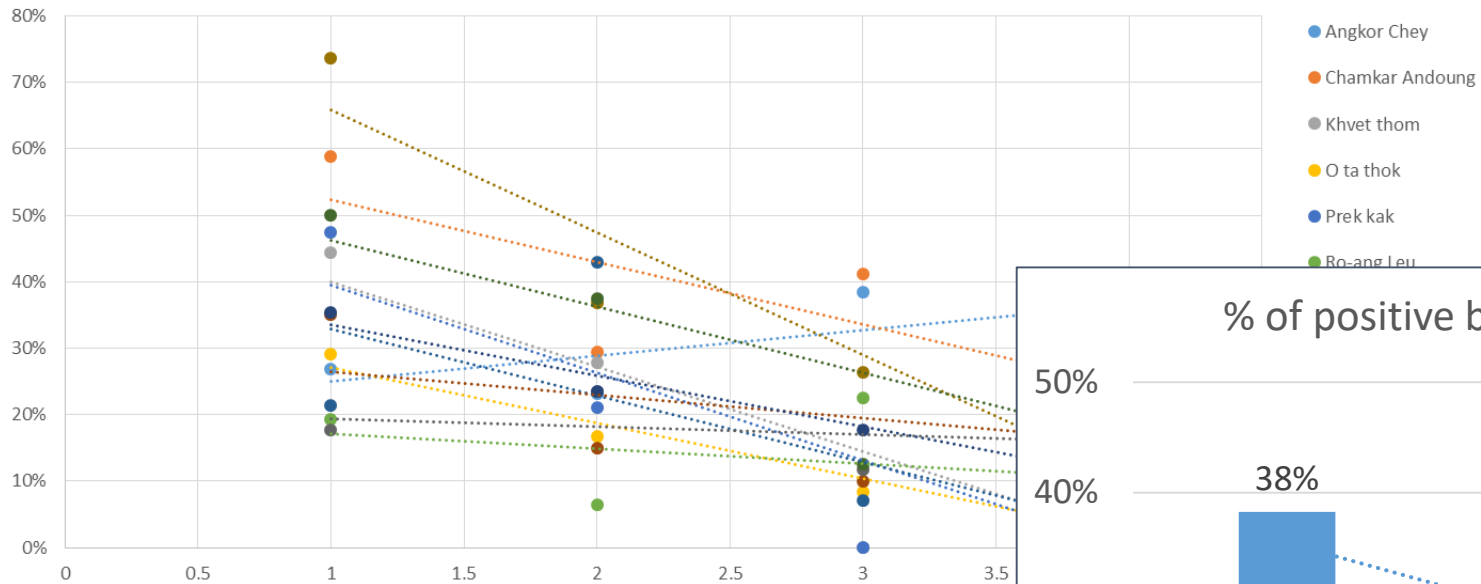
### Positive breeding sites in



- In treated area, **decrease** of positive breeding sites
- **Difference** between treated and untreated area (5 months after treatment)

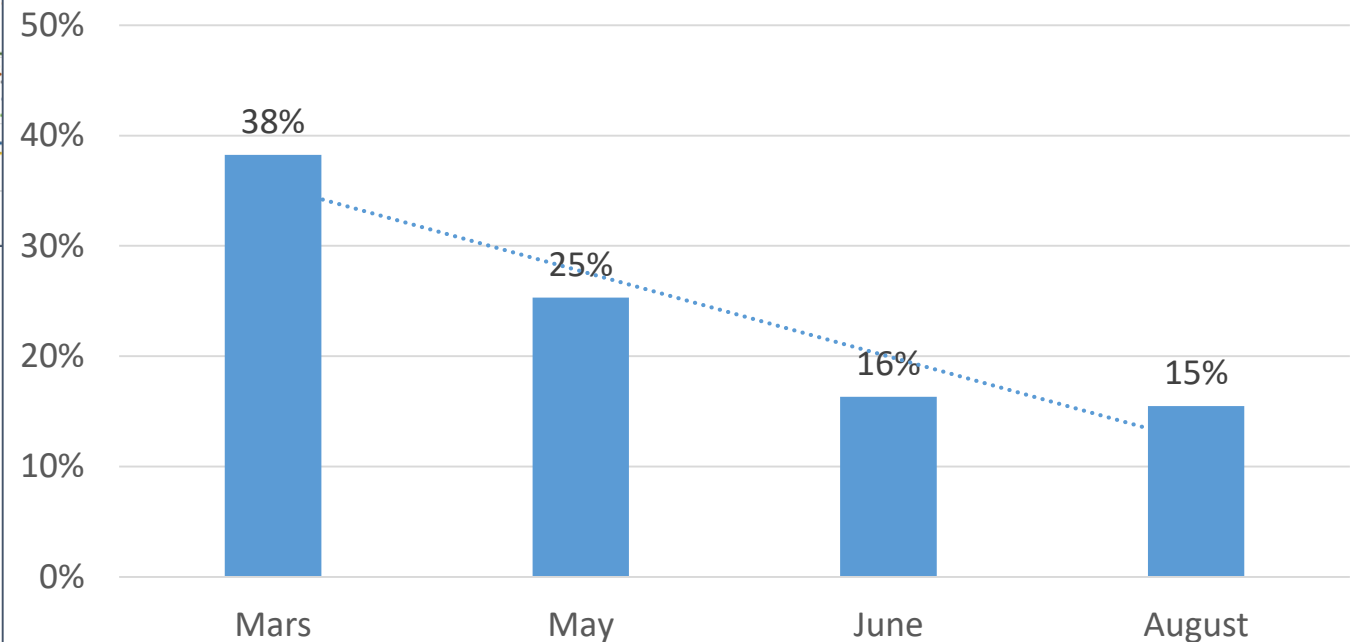


% of positive containers in houses around (schools)



In all houses around schools (except one), the tendency is to the decrease of positive containers in terated schools

% of positive breeding sites in houses around schools





## POSITIVE POINTS

- Children like the BEAUTIFUL poster
- Children participated
- Decrease of big positive breeding sites
- Decrease of *Aedes aegypti* population



## Development and Evaluation of integrated vector method control management (IVM) in schools

### MAIN QUESTION

- Do the IVM decrease the population of *Aedes aegypti*?

### RELATED QUESTIONS

- Is the density of *Aedes aegypti* the same in the 2 clusters before treatment ? **YES**
- What is the mosquito composition species ?  **> 61 species, presence of vector species...**
- What are the breeding sites in/around schools ?  **mainly toilets in the schools**
- Are *Aedes aegypti* resistant to insecticides ? **YES** **Deltamethrin, permethrin, temephos (Abate)**

**No resistance to *Bti***

**COMING SOON**

**other larvicides and adulticides**





Milestone name / Short description	1st S.C.	2nd S.C.
Senior entomologist PhD deployment		
Initial inventory of breeding sites in schools and destruction with participation of scholar		
Result of insecticide sensitivity and selection of products for the control of vectors		
Implementation of adult mosquitoes control		
Installation of auto-dissemination system around schools		
Kits for COMBI ready to be distributed		



# Acknowledgements

- School directors and teachers
- Medical Entomology team : Sony, Kalyan, Moeun, Kimhuor



Questions and Discussion

