ENTOMOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE AND VECTOR CONTROL

FIND THE BREEDING SITE – STOP THE MOSQUITO – PREVENT THE DISEASE

WHAT IS ENTOMOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE?



Systematic search, collection, identification and monitoring of mosquitoes and their breeding habitats to assess vector density and take timely control measures.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- Helps find and destroy mosquito breeding places
- Identifies type and density of mosquitoes
- Identifies high-risk areas
- Guides timely vector control measures
- Prevents outbreaks of vector-borne diseases

MAJOR VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES PREVENTED BY VECTOR CONTROL

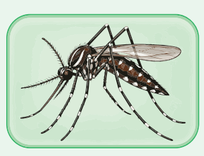
MALARIA | DENGUE | CHIKUNGUNYA | JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS | LYMPHATIC FILARIASIS

Entomological Surveillance Activities



House-to-house larval survey

Check for mosquito larvae and pupae in household and surrounding areas.



Adult mosquito collection

Identify mosquito species and monitor density.



Mapping and reporting

Identify high-risk areas and share information.



Data analysis and action

Use findings for planning and strengthening vector control measures.

Vector Control Strategies



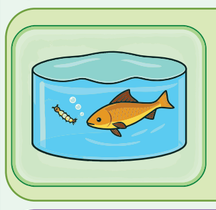
Source Reduction

Eliminate unnecessary water collections – "No Stagnant Water – No Mosquito Breeding"



Container Management

Empty, clean and cover water storage containers regularly.



Larval Control

Use approved larvicides in water bodies where mosquito breeding cannot be eliminated



Personal Protection

Repellents, full-sleeve clothing and window/door screens.

Weekly Dry Day to be Observed

One day every week – No mosquito breeding

Follow the SEARCH – EMPTY – CLEAN – COVER rule

SEARCH	EMPTY	CLEAN	COVER
			
Search for stagnant water	Empty unnecessary water	Clean water containers	Cover storage containers.

In Case of Outbreak or Increase in Cases



If there is a sudden increase in mosquito density or disease cases, the following actions shall be taken as per NVBDCP guidelines:



Fogging (Space Spraying) or Focal Sprays
In and around affected areas for rapid control of adult mosquitoes.

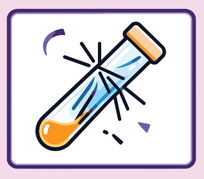


Intensified surveillance and source reduction.

Community awareness and participation.

If any vector found:

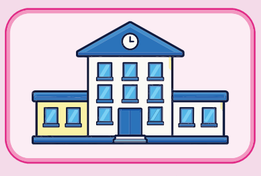
- Sample may be sent to State Office for identification purpose.
- Pictures may be shared with the State NVBDCP team for identification purpose.



Mosquito Sample



Pictures



State Office

Household Responsibilities

- ✓ Inspect house and surroundings every week.
- ✓ Cover drinking-water and storage containers.
- ✓ Empty and clean coolers regularly.
- ✓ Remove unused containers.
- ✓ Dispose of tyres and scrap material properly.
- ✓ Keep drains clean and free-flowing.
- ✓ Allow health workers to conduct larval surveys.
- ✓ Follow instructions given by health authorities.

Community Role



Report
Inform health worker about stagnant water, blocked drains and high mosquito density.



Participate
Join weekly dry-day and cleanliness activities.



Support
Work with ASHAs, ANMs, MPHWs and local health authorities.

Protect Yourself

- Wear full-sleeve clothing.
- Use approved mosquito repellents.
- Keep doors and windows screened where feasible.
- Cooperate with public-health for vector-control activities.

Schools



"Mosquito-Free School – Healthy Community"

Students can check premises and share awareness messages.

Panchayat & Local Bodies



Support cleanliness drives, drain cleaning, waste management and identification of high-risk areas.

Health Workers Important Messages

- Mosquitoes breed in stagnant water.
- Check your surroundings every week.
- Empty, clean and cover water containers.
- Report mosquito breeding to your health worker.

NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE, H.P.

TOGETHER WE CAN END MALARIA
HEALTHY HIMACHAL MALARIA FREE HIMACHAL