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ACTIVITY REPORT - FIRST QUARTER 1981

PROJECT 660 - 11 - 531 - 058

ENDEMIC + COMMUN DISEASE CONTROL

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Project Purpose

The overall purpose is to strengthen the institutional capacity of the GOZ for monitoring and controlling communicable diseases.

Malaria Component

The establishment of a model malaria control program in the Kinshasa area and a nearby rural region.

The development of a cadre of GOZ health workers competent to deal with insect-borne diseases and environmental health and the organization of an infrastructure to support these activities.

Accomplishments

1. Field spraying operations -

In the Kinshasa area (urban), 25,927 houses were treated during the second cycle, second round of spraying, using 10,725.41 kilograms of DDT 75% WDP.

During the first cycle, second round, DDT 75% WDP was applied, as follows:

Sadi Kisanga - 14 villages, 682 houses treated.
Malele - 30 villages, 970 houses treated.
Ngidinga - 14 villages, 862 houses treated.

A total of 2,514 houses were treated, using 1,000 kilograms of DDT 75% WDP.

2. Epidemiology and Evaluation - A detailed report of the activities is attached. The epidemiological evaluation, having been underway since the arrival of the USAID epidemiologist in July 1980, is beginning to show very encouraging results. Generally, investigations are being implemented to include:

- Determination of the impact of insecticidal application on malaria prevalence.
- Examination of dispensary and clinic patient registrations to ascertain the malaria positive rate among those patients who have complained of fever or have exhibited fever symptoms.
- The accumulation of data on seasonal prevalence of fever complaints and the analysis of this information.

Entomological Activities - A series of susceptibility tests, using the standard WHO method, was carried out in the rural area. Anopheles gambiae collected with hand and hand held electric aspirators were used for the tests.

Entomological Activities, continued -

Insecticide exposure was one hour, mortality and/or survival determinations were made after 24 hours. Tests begun on March 23, 1981.

<u>DDT</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Dead</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% Mortality</u>
Preliminary	4	20	20	100
Replicate-1	4	20	20	100
"	2 4	19	20	95
"	3 4	20	20	100
Preliminary	2	9	20	45
Replicate	2	13	17	76.4
Control	--	10	50	20

Tests begun on March 23, 1981, also included exposure of vector mosquitoes to malathion. Results are shown below:

<u>Malathion</u>				
Preliminary	5	20	20	100
Replicate-1	5	20	20	100

Tests begun on March 24, 1981, showed following results:

<u>DDT</u>				
Preliminary	4	25	25	100
Replicate-1	4	24	25	96
"	2 4	24	25	96
"	3 4	24	25	96
"	4 4	25	25	100
"	5 4	24	25	96
"	6 4	23	25	92
"	7 4	24	25	96
Controls	0	0	31	0

317 Anopheles gambiae exposed to DDT 4% and 40 of the same species exposed to Malathion 5% show that their susceptibility reaction is high and that there appear to be no evidences of resistance in the area tested.

- Health Education - Three health educators have been employed during this quarter. Although they are untrained, in the formal sense, their interest and energy enable them to begin to accomplish their tasks. They are actively working to overcome the problems caused in the acceptance by the public of certain aspects of the programs activities.

Health Education Activities, continued -

Materials have been prepared, community contacts made, and the health education message is being disseminated in a coherent and planned manner in various places, including markets, churches, schools, community gatherings, political meetings and to community leaders.

4. Study Tour - Program cadre, including the Director, Supervisor, Operations Supervisor, and Administrator, accompanied by the USAID Malaria Advisor, visited the National Malaria Program (SNEM) in Haiti. Observation visits to various areas and aspects of the program, as well as formal presentations and casual conversations proved both interesting and constructive. The group returned to Zaire with an enlarged comprehension of the difficulties and rewards associated with an organization that functions well. Some of the program materials and ideas collected in Haiti have already been incorporated into the malaria project.
5. Displacement of Warehouse and Parking facilities - Much time has been spent in an attempt to resolve this problem. Main difficulties have been the lack of a basic plan and the apparent difficulty of adequate communication between responsible officers charged with the matter. It appears that this problem may be resolved during the next quarter.