

*image
not
available*

Guidelines for Forecasting the Vector-Borne Disease Implications of Water Resources Development, Martin H. Birley, World Health Organization, 1991, 0119513935, 9780119513936, . .

DOWNLOAD [HERE](#)

Genetics of Vectors and Insecticide Resistance Report of a WHO Scientific Group, World Health Organization. Scientific Group on the Genetics of Vectors and Insecticide Resistance, 1964, Genetics, 40 pages. .

Vector-borne diseases epidemiology and control, B. K. Tyagi, Jan 1, 2008, Medical, 298 pages. Contributed papers presented at the 8th International Symposium of Vectors & Vector-borne Diseases during 13-15 October, 2006 at CRME, Madurai, India..

AMCA Newsletter, Volumes 29-31 , , 2003, Science, . .

On Solomon Islands Vector- Borne Disease Control Programme , , , Medical, 19 pages. .

Vector-borne Disease Control in Humans Through Rice Agroecosystem Management Proceedings of the Workshop on Research and Training Needs in the Field of Integrated Vector-Borne Disease Control in Riceland Agroecosystems of Developing Countries, 9-14 March 1987, , 1988, Environmental engineering, 237 pages. .

Oxford Handbook of Public Health Practice , David Pencheon, 2006, Medical, 691 pages. This is a practical public health book - written by public health practitioners for public health practitioners. It introduces learning practitioners to the early phases of

"Seeing is believing" social research into Dengue fever, malaria, and mosquitoes, in Honiara, Solomon Islands, and recommendations for health promotion, , , Health & Fitness, 86 pages. .

Control of disease vectors in the community , C. F. Curtis, 1991, Medical, 233 pages. .

Joint WHO/FAO/UNEP Panel of Experts on Environmental Management for Vector Control Report of the Fifth Meeting, Joint WHO/FAO/UNEP Panel of Experts on Environmental Management for Vector Control, 1971, , 80 pages. .

Guidelines for the incorporation of health safeguards into irrigation projects through intersectoral cooperation with special reference to the vector-borne diseases , Mary Tiffen, Joint WHO/FAO/UNEP/UNCHS Panel of Experts on Environmental Management for Vector Control, 1991, Technology & Engineering, 81 pages. .

Measurement of the state vector , C. A. Harvey, United States. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1962, , 22 pages. .

Vector Bionomics in the Epidemiology and Control of Malaria: The WHO European region and the WHO eastern Mediterranean region , A. R. Zahar, World Health Organization, , , .

The Freedom Paradox Towards a Post-Secular Ethics, Clive Hamilton, 2011, Philosophy, 381 pages. Clive Hamilton argues that the paradox of modern consumer life is that we are deprived of our inner freedom by the very pursuit of our own desires..

Sensors, controls, and quality issues in manufacturing presented at the Winter Annual Meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Atlanta, Georgia, December 1-6, 1991, T. I. Liu, C. H. Menq, American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Winter Meeting, Nien-Hua Chao, American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Production Engineering Division, 1991, Business & Economics, 421 pages. .

Proceedings fifth annual meeting of Vanuatu National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme, Saramata, PENAMA Provincial headquarter, Ambae, 20-24 September, 1999, Vanuatu. National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme. Annual Meeting, Vanuatu. Ministry of Health. National Vector Borne Disease Control Unit, Vanuatu. Ministry of Health. Public Health Directorate, 1999, Medical, 208 pages. .

Technical Report Series, Issues 293-305 , , 1964, Medical, . .

Water resource development projects lead to either an increase in the number of vectors or the amount of contact between human communities and vectors. The consequence is an increased number of disease cases. Well known examples include the Aswan, Kariba and Volta Lake dams which were constructed to provide economic benefits such as irrigation or hydroelectric power, but which also bestowed additional disease burdens on the local community.

These guidelines seek to provide a basis for such rapid assessment and to make it available to those without specialist knowledge of health. Water resource development projects are usually planned by economists, agricultural specialists and engineers, debated by politicians and contended by community groups. All of these may wish to consider the potential health impacts of the project and for this purpose seek the collaboration of a local health specialist. The guidelines can only be used to their full potential if links are established, from the very start, with the various departments and government ministries which are concerned with health.

Aedes Africa animal reservoir Anopheline aquatic Arboviruses areas assessment associated biting blackfly blackfly breeding borrow pits Brugian canals chemical construction contact with vectors Culex cutaneous cutaneous leishmaniasis Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever Diagnosis Treatment Economic disease transmission Dracunculiasis drainage drugs Economic importance Vector Environmental Management Environmental Receptivity Fact sheet feed foci forest genus habitats health Diagnosis Treatment health hazard health services human health Diagnosis importance Vector control increase infection insecticides intermediate hosts irrigation larvae leishmaniasis Loiasis malaria Mansonia molluscicide mosquito occur Onchocerciasis parasite pathogen PEEM pools population potential prevalence reduced region river rodents sandflies sanitation schistosomiasis seasonal settlements settlers shade Simuliid Simulium sleeping sickness snails spraying stream susceptible Table Transmission Environment Effect transmit Treatment Economic importance tropics trypanosomiasis tsetse unsafe water vector abundance vector breeding sites Vector control Prevention Vector Transmission Environment vector-borne diseases vectors or unsafe vegetation Vigilance water contact water development project water resource development water supply Zoonosis