



WHO INTER-REGIONAL TECHNICAL MEETING ON MALARIA ERADICATION
TEHERAN, 1 - 6 MAY 1962

EM/ME-Tech.3(a)/45

29 April 1962
ENGLISH ONLY

A SYNOPSIS OF PROFESSOR S.N. POKROVSKY'S
REPORT AT THE CONFERENCE ON MALARIA ERADICATION,
TEHERAN, MAY 1-6, 1962

To Item 1: On Malaria Control Measures in the USSR and, in particular, in Frontier Areas

On malaria incidence in the USSR

In 1960 malaria was practically eradicated in the USSR. In 1961 360 primary applications and 138 parasite carriers were reported per 216,151 thousand persons. Of the total number of patients and parasite carriers, in 96 instances the infection had been contracted outside the territory of the USSR and was observed in Soviet people coming back from abroad and in foreigners coming to the USSR (Table 1).

Local cases of malaria in the USSR were reported in 123 communities. Among the imported cases, 67 cases were reported in Moscow in the complete absence of cases among the local population. Malignant malaria was observed in 47 patients, of them 44 visitors from abroad, and quartan malaria was found in 17 patients. Among the latter, in six cases malaria was observed after blood transfusion.

A short description of malaria control measures

In 1961 antimalarial measures were carried out along two lines: detection of the source of infection with subsequent treatment of patients and control of the vector in certain communities and certain areas.

In 1961 reinforced supervision was executed on the implementation of antimalarial control measures carried out both by the workers of parasitology service and by general medical workers. Particular attention was paid to epidemiological surveillance and measures for active detection of patients were broadened. Mass blood survey examination of 5,536,800 persons has been carried out in 1961 and 138 parasite carriers were found. Blood analysis examination of patients with fever was widely done.

Active public sanitary workers were enlisted for carrying out the work. Treatment of patients and treatment of premises were done free of charge. It has become a routine practice to give an additional course of quinicid treatment after the attack treatment.

In areas not completely freed of malaria, as well as in areas where there was a danger of introduction of malaria in 1961, treatment of premises with residual insecticides was continued. In a number of instances, when a malaria patient appeared in an area where malaria had been eradicated, treatment of premises was resumed. Though the amount of treatment in 1961 was considerably reduced compared to previous years, 166,041,258 square metres were treated during the season.

Incidence of malaria, and measures for its control and prophylaxis in the frontier areas

1. Malaria incidence

Among the republics of the USSR, six southern Union Republics have frontiers with countries participating at this meeting. These six republics are: the Uzbek SSR, the Tajik SSR, the Turkmen SSR, the Azerbaijan SSR, the Armenian SSR, the Georgian SSR.

Malaria incidence in these Union republics, the population of which had been severely affected by malaria in the past, has been practically eradicated now. In the overwhelming majority of places malaria has been completely absent for a number of years, and only in some communities occasional cases are reported (Table 2).

It will be seen in the Table that, in the frontier areas of these republics, occasional cases of malaria are reported.

In 1961 only two frontier areas of the Tajik SSR, Shaartuz and Kalay-Khumb, had a slightly increased incidence of malaria, that is, in eight communities of Kalay-Khumb area 29 patients were reported and in Shaartuz area in seven communities 31 patients were reported.

2. The peculiarities of the epidemiology of malaria in areas near the border of Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey

The peculiarities of the epidemiology of malaria in these areas include the duration of the season of transmission (May-October), high temperatures allowing for rapid completion of sporogony in the vector, the presence of a significant number of anopheles-breeding places, a fair density of local vectors (*A. superpictus* and *A. pulcherrimus*) (mainly in the republics of the Central Asia) and *A.M. sacharovi* and other sub-species *A. maculipennis* (mainly in Transcaucasian republics). In the past malignant malaria was rather widely spread here, whereas at present only occasional cases are found - only three cases in the Tajik SSR.

3. Malaria control measures in the frontier areas

In order to prevent the development of conditions conducive to contraction of malaria infection and taking into account the existence of epidemiological pre-requisites both in the territory of the frontier areas of the USSR and abroad, treatment of communities with residual insecticides is widely carried out in those areas, and in some places, according to epidemiological indications, chemoprophylaxis is done. In a number of areas delarvation of water collections is conducted as well as regular house-to-house rounds with thorough blood examination of the population (Table 3).

Conclusion

In order to secure stable well-being with regard to malaria in communities in the frontier areas we consider it expedient to co-ordinate measures of control on the basis of mutual rapid and effective information, strengthening of the local sanitary-epidemiological service and general network of medical institutions in the frontier area villages.

Table 1

MALARIA INCIDENCE IN THE USSR, 1961, COMPARED TO THAT IN 1960

(based on the data of the Statistical Department of the Public Health Ministry of the USSR)

Republics	Total number of patients in 1960			Total number of patients in 1961		
	Primary applicat.	Parasite carriers	Total	Primary applicat.	Parasite carriers	Total
1. RSFSR	122	14	136	148	19	167
2. Ukraine	17	-	17	9	1	10
3. Byelorussia	1	-	1	1	-	1
4. Uzbekistan	12	-	12	10	-	10
5. Kazakh	44	10	54	14	7	21
6. Georgia	15	-	15	21	3	24
7. Azerbaijan	85	33	118	53	108	161
8. Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Moldavia	1	-	1	1	-	1
10. Latvia	-	-	-	2	-	2
11. Kirghizia	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Tajik	61	-	61	93	-	93
13. Armenia	4	-	4	5	-	5
14. Turkmenia	6	-	6	3	-	3
15. Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for the USSR	368	57	425	360	138	498

Table 2

INCIDENCE OF MALARIA IN SIX SOUTHERN UNION REPUBLICS
AND IN THEIR FRONTIER AREAS

Republics	Incidence in indicated years							Border-line countries
	1934	1940	1944	1956	1959	1960	1961	
The Georgian SSR of them in frontier areas	494,976	102,818	107,168	808 4	67 2	15 2	2	Turkey
The Armenian SSR of them in frontier areas	188,591	53,897	81,301	68	7 2	4 1	5 1	Turkey Iran
The Azerbaijan SSR of them in frontier areas	531,299	238,145	269,298	3,071 559	890 158	85 10	161 1	Turkey Iran
The Turkmen SSR of them in frontier areas	107,664	27,237	33,907	58 37	12	6 2	3 3	Iran
The Uzbek SSR of them in frontier areas	323,005	203,567	478,952	645 200	45 15	12	10	Afghanistan
The Tajik SSR of them in frontier areas	104,226	72,224	85,061	1,305	63 52	61 49	93 76	Afghanistan China

Table 3

MALARIA CONTROL MEASURES IN THE SOUTHERN UNION REPUBLICS

Republic	Year	Mosquito control measures		No. of persons examined with blood examination
		Larvicidal Area treated with BHC (in hectares)	Imagocidal surface treated with residual insecticides (in square metres)	
The Georgian SSR	1961	9,947.5	157,326	177,312
	1960		17,246	547,110
	1959	84,130	16,240,700	326,733
	1958	31,098	17,396,740	111,274
The Armenian SSR	1961	54.1	79,550	3,737
	1960		64,700	19,877
	1959	251.43	683,020	10,971
	1958	358.8	1,846,489	19,256
The Azerbaijan SSR	1961	163,288.2	43,251,960	1,062,373
	1960		42,324,060	1,558,485
	1959	61,576.1	41,663,397	1,292,598
	1958	95,550.0	36,422,973	937,499
The Turkmen SSR	1961	67,999.41	7,721,766	135,430
	1960		9,483,000	115,790
	1959	38,149.59	15,526,960	125,733
	1958	86,280.185	11,146,109	123,908
The Uzbek SSR	1961	78,049	39,627,686	979,049
	1960		39,927,000	74,615
	1959		64,130,000	
	1958	13,553.11	77,110,163	666,005
The Tajik SSR	1961	307.9	97,564,221	237,557
	1960		9,756,424	115,715
	1959		13,338,419	526,063
	1958	54,933	18,927,890	499,951