WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

SEMINAR ON THE ROLE OF HEALTH SERVICES AND TRAINING INSTITUTES IN THE CONTROL OF VECTORS AND RESERVOIRS OF DISEASES
BULGARIA - 4 - 11 OCTOBER 1982

EM/SEM.ROL.INS.(IR.VCT.RSV.DSS/1(A)

25 May 1982

# ANNOTATED AGENDA

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1, 2 and 3

Opening of the meeting, election of officers, adoption of agenda.

## Introduction and Purpose of the Seminar

Briefly review the present status of vector control programmes in EMR. Present place of vector control in the organizational structure of the Ministry of Health should be identified. The direction of the VBC programme for future must be discussed

## The Purpose of the Seminar

To formulate a strategy for the gradual development and integration of vector biology and control activities into the general health services.

## Specific Objectives

- to develop guidelines for the establishment of an adequate organizational structure in support of vector biology and control activities at all levels, emphasis being given to the development of such activities at community level,
- to determine the functions of effective vector biology and control units at the different levels of the health infrastructure and their inter-relationships with other governmental agencies, training and research institution, and
- to determine ways and means for the promotion of the integrated approach to vector biology and control among decision-makers and health planners.

## A Brief Review of the Epidemiology and Relative Importance of Vector-Borne Diseases in EMR

This item will cover the major vector-borne diseases prevalent in countries of EMR These diseases are malaria, leishmaniasis, filariasis, trypanosomiasis and several arbovirus diseases, as well as schistosomiasis which is transmitted by a snail as intermediate host and is endemic in most of the countries of the Region and Sylvatic plague which is transmitted from rodents to man by fleas of which foci still exist in several countries of the Region tick borne relapsing fever, murine typhus and dracunculiasis also should be discussed

For each of the above vector-borne diseases a succint description of the disease, the mode of transmission, the vector(s) involved, the distribution of the disease and methods of control will be briefly reviewed

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6 Effective Vector Control Methods to be Applied in Vector-Borne Disease Control

This item will comprise a short review of past experience and of the present status of control measures applied in EMR, their relative efficiency, past success and failures; restrictions imposed on their application Technical, financial, logistic implications and availability of skilled manpower.

Vector control measures in adult and larval stages will be reviewed These control measures include the following types:

- chemicals
- engineering
- environmental manipulation
- biological
- genetic manipulation

This presentation and discussion will cover the links between comprehensive epidemiological surveys, to determine the incidence, prevalence and distribution of vector and rodent-borne diseases as a guide for selection of a single or an integrated approach to the control of insect vectors and rodent reservoirs of diseases. For selection of control measures management, feasibility, cost-effectiveness should be considered.

7 Expected Role of Health Services in Vector Control

7 1 Role of Ministry of Health

Under this heading the responsibilities of Health Services in control disease vectors will be discussed This will include provision of information on

- epidemiology of vector-borne disease in the country
- distribution of vectors and vector-borne diseases
- discriminating between vectors and/or reservoirs of diseases
- establishing and periodically carrying out tests on susceptibility levels to pesticides of vector or reservoir of the diseases
- monitoring vector density and human vector contact
- applying control measures whenever and wherever required
- intersectoral and international collaboration for vector control
- overseeing and monitoring the safe use of pesticides
- reporting and dissemination of information on vector biology and vector control measures
- evaluation and assessment of works in vector biology and control

The approach should be followed for implementation of the above activities by the establishment of VBC organizational

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7 1 (cont'd) units at different levels, the managerial aspect of the programme should also be considered (see item 9 and 10 below)

7 2 Role of Municipalities in Vector Control

The role of municipalities in urban vector and pest control will be discussed, with special reference to coordination of the work between the health services and vector and pest control units of municipalities Technical cooperation, training of staff and exchange of information are to be examined and discussed

7 3 Role of Port Authorities in Control of Vectors and Reservoirs of Diseases

In addition to the points under item 7 2, under this heading may be placed the quarantine services for prevention of the entry of vectors/reservoirs into the country. Disinsection and deratization of carrier at points of entry (land, sea and air) will be discussed

7 4 Role of Private Sector (Companies) in Control of Vectors and Reservoirs of Diseases

Provision of pest control services according to existing rules and regulations for use of pesticides Development of new pesticides and dispersing equipment. Cooperation with governmental agencies for trial of new insecticides.

7 5 The Role of Community and Health Services in Control of Vectors and Reservoirs of the Diseases

In the light of PHC all health services at the community level must be oriented towards the priority health problems and securing the best possible solutions Parallel to the technical measures, the people's involvement must be planned, implemented and evaluated As the role of different services and different profiles of Health Workers varies considerably, the community approach is usually lacking in their work. The training of HWs as well as different strategies for community involvement on a long run will be discussed and some possible schemes for integration of both sides - professional plus poeple's efforts - in the control of vectors and reservoirs of the diseases.

8 The Rightful Place of Vector Control in the Health Services Organization

The national health structure will be reviewed The disease control department will be studied The relation between environment and disease prevalence will be described. The role of vector control in prevention and control of diseases will be discussed The need for establishment of a common service for vector identification, selection of control methods, insecticide susceptibility testing, equipment, stores etc ,

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within the Ministry of Health, will be examined The rightful place of vector biology and control in the health service organization will be identified

9 and 10

Vector Control Management and its Organization at Different Administrative Levels

Need for comprehensive planning, efficient implementation and thorough periodical evaluation of the vector control programme with built-in feedback for improvement of programme will be discussed This includes.

- establishment of a well-organized, well-funded, well-staffed and well equipped vector control unit; these are pre-requisites for a successful programme.
- establishment of appropriate coordinating mechanisms at all levels;
- establishment of supervision and logistic systems at all levels;
- training of staff, specialized, Medical entomologist, Sanitary engineers as well as polyvalent, for this programme; and
- establishment of such units would support integrated prevention control of vector-borne diseases activities and would replace vertical programme structures.

Based on actual requirements a sample organizational chart for a national vector control programme will be developed. This chart should include all adminsitrative levels down to field units (see item 14, Case Study).

11

The Expected role of Public Health Training and Research Institutes in Vector Control

Review the categories of personnel involved in vector control Available institutes in the country and the region for training and research purposes in vector control will be listed. Type of training for each category will be identified. Preparation of educational materials for training each category of staff, as well as for community awareness, should be discussed Preparation of guidelines and a manual on different aspects of vector biology and control should be given priority

Needs for further research in the field of vector control and development of new methods will be emphasized

Formulating a priority list of research needed in vector control as required by the country and region

Financing and coordination of research projects at country and regional level must be discussed Development of research workers at country level is to be reviewed

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12 Coordination of Work Among Different Agencies Involved in Vector Control

Coordination of work at all levels listed below must be discussed:
- interdepartmental, at the Ministry of Health
- intersectoral at the country level
- between vector control department and training and research institutes
- inter-country
- at regional level, development of reference and collaborating centres.

13 Field Visits

A field visit will be organized for participants to visit and inspect units and institutions involved in vector control activities at central and provincial levels in Bulgaria. This will enable participants to discuss the appropriateness of these programmes for their own countries and to contribute to the case study which will be organized the following day

14 Case Study and Development of Prototype Vector Control Organization

After the field visit to central and provincial units of vector control, participants will be divided into 3 or 4 groups. Each group will be provided with the basic health data and information on one of the countries of EMRO.
This information will include·

- available demographic and vital statistics,
- list of existing vector-borne diseases and their endemicities,
- country administration division and organizational chart of Ministry of Health,
- list of health institutions and training facilities in the country

Each group of participants will review and analyse these data and information and prepare a group proposal for a vector control programme for the country.

The proposal of each group will be discussed by all the participants and a sample vector control organization for the country will be developed.

15 Summary Report and Recommendations

Towards the end of the Seminar, in the lights of papers presented and discussions of each agenda item, the groups will review a summary report of proceedings and formulate a set of recommendations on the role of health services

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15 (cont'd)

and training institutes in the control of vectors and reservoirs of diseases Guidelines for the establishment of an adequate organizational structure in support of vector biology and control activities at all levels, emphasis being given to the development of such activities at community level, will be formulated on the basis of these recommendations and incorporated in the final report of the Seminar.