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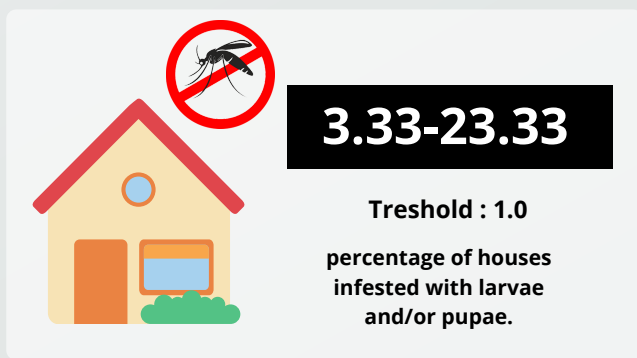
## INTRODUCTION

- Dengue is most important rapidly growing arboviral disease of public health concern.
- This study aims to detect the dengue prevalence and transmission at urban dengue mortality areas in Kuala Lumpur based on the major breeding sources and abundance of Aedes mosquitoes.

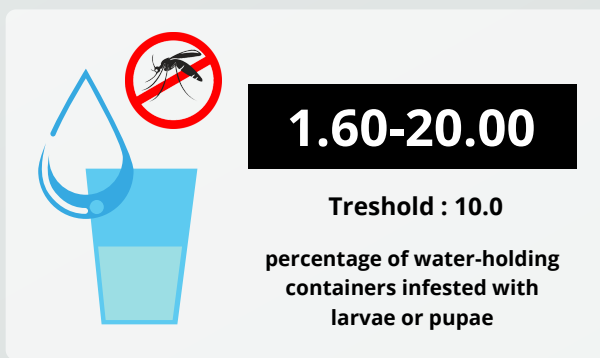
## METHODOLOGY

- Entomological assessments were done in the year of 2017 at dengue mortality areas in Kuala Lumpur.
- The assessment data was analyzed in terms of various entomological indices; House Index (HI), Container Index (CI), Breteau Index (BI), and Pupae Index (PI), Pupae Per Container (PPC) and Pupae Per Positive Container (PPPC) and Adult Premise Index (API)

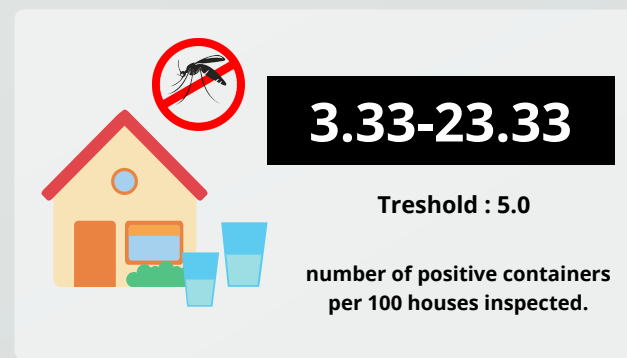
## RESULTS



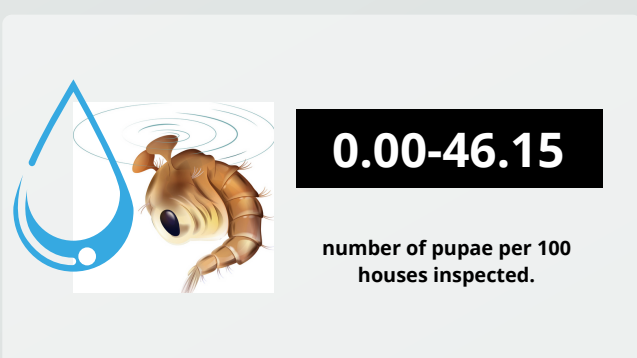
House Index



Container Index



Breteau Index



Pupae Index

- Results of other indices; The Pupae Per Container (PPC) and Pupae Per Positive Container (PPPC) varied from 0.00 – 0.33 and 0.00 – 5.50 respectively. The Container Positivity varied from 0.45 (vase pedestal) to 25.00 (plastic container). The Adult Premise Index (API) showed variation from 1.50 – 17.20. Aedes albopictus was the most abundantly recorded from the study areas.

## DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

- Due to the availability of various breeding sources, larval and adult stages, there are high risk for occurrence of dengue infection and progress of outbreak.
- Thus, community awareness should be strengthened by focusing on source reduction to eliminate main breeding sources including all the aquatic stages of mosquitoes to which the chances of dengue outbreaks can be reduced.



We would like to thank Director General of Health Malaysia for the permission to present this poster and also to the Kuala Lumpur Health Department entomology team for dedication shown throughout conducting the assessment.