



INFORMATION ON THE MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAMME IN ADEN (COLONY)<sup>1</sup>

1. Present status of malaria control in the country

1.1 Recently estimated population of the country: 150 000

1.2 Number of inhabitants living in malarious regions: there are no malarious regions in the Colony.

1.3 Malaria morbidity and mortality statistics for the last 15 years:

Years	Cases		Deaths
	Local	Imported	
1939		1 526	25
1940		2 085	19
1941		1 652	32
1942		1 919	28
1943	26*	1 957	59
1944		2 090	93
1945		2 107	51
1946		1 958	64
1947		1 979	37
1948		1 238	35
1949		1 323	80
1950		1 003	21
1951		1 075	20
1952		1 095	23
1953	121*	1 357	27
Total	147	24 364	614

\* The Wadi at Hiswa was flooded during these years and Anopheles larvae, brought down from the interior with the flood waters, had started breeding in some pools in the low-lying places at Hiswa.

A sharp outbreak of malaria occurred on both these occasions, but it was soon brought under control with the usual antimalarial measures.

<sup>1</sup> From the report submitted by the Government of Aden Colony to WHO, Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, in March 1955.

1.4 Total population directly protected against malaria, by any method of control, in 1953: 150 000.

1.5 Areas where the population was directly protected in 1953: not given.

1.6 Data detailed in Annex I.

1.7 Information on the evaluation of the results of the campaign:

Prior to 1931, Sheikh Uthman division of the Colony used to be a hot-bed of malaria. One could hardly pass a night there without contracting the fever.

Since then, a campaign against the breeding places in domestic collections of water, surface wells, garden pits, mosque tanks, seepages in the various salt works and in the low-lying areas in the rural district of Hiswa, was instituted. The result was a remarkable drop in the number of fresh locally-contracted cases of malaria from 250 to nil a month.

The Colony has been free from malaria for more than 22 years.

## 2. Organization, methods, and training facilities of the present programme

### 2.1 Organization

With a staff of 21 mosquito-overseers, all the above-mentioned places are inspected once a week.

### 2.2 Methods of malaria control

All antimalarial activities in the Colony are directed against the breeding places, by weekly inspections. Surface wells in cucumber gardens and all the garden pits are treated with kerosene oil, whereas large open collections of water were either filled up or sprayed with Gammexane dispersible powder. The spraying is repeated every month.

Spraying of houses and huts is not undertaken as a routine.

No antimalarial drugs are used by this department in the malaria control campaign.

### 2.3 Training facilities

No special training facilities exist.

The overseers are given some practical instructions in the hunt for mosquito larvae.

### 3. Plans for the future

Nothing special except the continuation of the present methods of dealing with the problem. In addition, we intend using Swingfog machines for dealing with the breeding places at Hiswa, where there are plenty of water-logged and swampy areas.

YEAR: 1953

1. Area of operations: 74 sq. miles
2. Number of houses and all other structures sprayed: --
3. Population directly protected (i.e. living in sprayed structures): --
4. Population protected by other methods of control: 150 000
5. Number of spraying in the year: --
6. Insecticides and formulations used: Gammexane dispersible powder in 10% suspension in water
7. Average dose of insecticide per sq. ft for each spraying: BHC (in terms of gamma isomer): 0.05%
8. Types of sprayers used: knapsack sprayers
- 9.)  
  )
- 10.) Nil  
  )
- 11.)
12. Cost of operations by other methods of Anopheles control if any (antilarval measures)
  - 12.1 Total cost of operations per year: £. 4400 (US\$ 12 320)
  - 12.2 Annual cost per capita of the population protected by the above methods: (US\$ 0.08)
13. Cost of control operations by drug prophylaxis: nil