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论著

湖北省疟疾高发区媒介按蚊对杀虫剂敏感性的监测

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摘要

关键词

分类号

SURVEY OF SUSCEPTIBILITY OF ANOPHELINE VECTORS TO INSECTICIDES IN AMALARIA MESOENDEMIC AREA，HUBEIP ROVINCE

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Abstract
Abstract [Objective] To determine the susceptibility of Anophelesa nthropophagus and Anopheless inensis to
deltamethrin and DDT in an area where different counter-measures had been adoped. [Methods] The mortality of the vectors
wase xamined by using the standard ised WHO test.[Results]The mortality f ortent ative diagnosticd osein An.an thropophagus
to deltamethrin were 83.8%, 83. 7 and 84.7%, respectively in the areas where impregnated net had been used for 1
year or 3 years and DDT residual spraying had been carried out for 3 years, suggesting that An. anthropophagus was an initially
resistant group. The LTso were 8.69, 7. 48 and 9. 87 min, respectively. The mortality for tentative diagnostic dose in
An.si nensistod eltamethrin and DDT were76.5 %，57.0 % and 79.0 %,r espectivelyin threes urveya reas,suggestingt hat
An. sinensis was aresistant group. The LT,, were 12. 0, 15. 4 and 11. 2 min, respectively. The mortality for tentative diagnostic
dose in An. sinensis to DDT was 95. 8 0/o in impregnated net area, suggesting that An. anthropophagus was an initially
resistant group. The LCso was 0. 73The mortality for tentative diagnostic dose in An. sinensis to DDT was 44% , suggestingt
hatA n.s inensisw asa h ighlyr esistantg roup.T heL Csow asm oret han4 %.
[Conclusion]A substantialus eo fin secticidesin
the ricepaddy fieldh as resulted in resistance of An.sinensis,whereas noa pparentre sistanceo fA n.an thropophgus.has been found.

Key words Malaria Anophelesan thropophagus Insecticides resistance Impregnatednet form osquito control

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