

ROUND TABLE 10 - SUMMARY

VECTORS: SYSTEMATICS, ECOLOGY AND CONTROL

Chairman: *Pierre Carnevale**
Co-Chairman: *Peter Willadsen***

Such an entomological session was needed in a Malaria Congress because the current spreading of *Plasmodium falciparum* chimo-resistant strains induces the search for new control strategies. And vector control can be considered as one of first method of prevention.

Unfortunately entomological researches were, more or less, putted apart in recent years and entomological researches are still too few to cover the current needs.

Therefore it was a great pleasure to have such a special Round Table were eleven lectures were given, six presentations dealt with vector control: a) By se use of insecticide impregnated bed nets (or curtains...) with different pyrethroids (Curtis), deltamethrin (Carnevale) or lamdocyhalothrin (Das); b) By the use of classical spraying with lambdacyhalothrin (Asinas) or pyrimphos-methyl (Motabar); c) By an epidemiological analysis of factors involved in malaria transmission (Coosemans). Three presentations dealt with ecology of vectors in Amazon basin (Klein), in South America (Zimmermann) and Malaysian Thailand border (Hassar); and two presentations were more "fundamental" dealing with the relation vector/parasite in rodent model (Billingsley) and new methods for species determination (Rosa-Freitas).

All these complete lectures will be edited in full in *Memórias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz*

but it has now to be underlined that half of lectures dealt with vector control; a significative point indicating the preoccupation of all those involved in malaria studies and control.

Actually the Round Table was well balanced between vector biology in field (three lectures). It was also well geographically balanced with studies done in South America but also Africa and Middle East (Iran) and Asia (India, Malaysia, Philippines).

The main kind entomological problems have been presented to a large audience, such a large audience is also a good indicator of new interest in vector control and vector biology.

The World Health Organization emphasized the epidemiological diversity of malaria and the indispensable adaptation of vector control methods to these diversities. The Round Table actually fitted very well WHO statement as every continent were represented and operational as well as fundamental researches were presented. The constitution of the board is also significative with one man coming from Australia and one from Africa meaning the opening spirit wanted by organizing committee. All the lectures respected the time schedule and therefore three more speakers were allowed and discussions where large, friendly and fruitfull.

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