



CASE STUDY:

Global Health on CAB Direct

Aedes mosquitoes – carriers of Zika virus

The **Global Health** database is a uniquely rich online resource of public health scientific literature. It gives researchers and students unparalleled access to the world's relevant public health research and practice – providing knowledge across borders and disciplines.

CABI's online database platform, **CAB Direct**, has been built specifically for researchers working in the applied life sciences to help them use Global Health to research public health and emerging diseases quickly and with precision.

Aedes mosquitoes – carriers of Zika virus

Spreading in the tropics because of invasive mosquitoes, *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*, Zika is the latest in a wave of viral vector borne diseases. A treatment for Zika could be years away, but controlling the mosquito is an option.

These mosquitoes bite in daytime, are well suited to urban environments and are therefore difficult to control.

CABI's **Global Health** database contains over 2.7m records covering evidence-based practice, health promotion and the concept of 'one health'.

CABI's **Global Health Archive** offers over 800,000 records on public health from out-of-print journals dating back to 1910.

Together the two products provide a global picture of international public health research, both past and present, such as the emergence of the Zika virus.

CABI has been gathering information on vector borne diseases since 1912 and has unrivalled coverage – which can help researchers in the fight against Zika by identifying Aedes control and tracking methods.

On **CAB Direct**, Global Health and Global Health Archive can help researchers understand the scale of the problem and enable them to identify Aedes control and tracking methods.

The screenshots in this case study show Global Health and Global Health Archive in use on the CAB Direct platform.



Zika is spreading due to invasive mosquitoes



Mosquitoes can breed in stagnant water

➡ CAB Direct has been designed to provide quick and efficient access to the 3.5m abstracts comprising the Global Health databases.

The screenshot shows the CAB Direct website interface. At the top, there are navigation links: Home, Other CABI sites, About, Help, and Sign out. Below this is the CAB Direct logo and a search bar with options for Keyword, Advanced, Browse all content, and Thesaurus. A search results page is displayed, showing 3,518,448 results (approx.). The page includes a sidebar with 'Results by Year' (1915 to 2016) and a 'Refine by' section with categories like Topics, Organism Descriptors, Broader terms, and Document type. The main content area lists search results, including titles, authors, publishers, and journal articles. The first result is '1. Relation between mitochondria and low-alcohol containing sake.' by Kazuoka, T. The second is '2. Reducing children's recreational sedentary screen time: recommendation of the Community Preventive Services Task Force.' by Elsevier, New York, USA. The third is '3. Placebo effects in obesity research.' by Fontaine, K. B., Williams, M. S., Hoeneimyer, T. W., Kaptchuk, T. J., Dutton, G. B. The fourth is '4. The occasional intrauterine device insertion.' by Ryland, K. The fifth is '5. The occasional digital nerve block.'

If you have access to more CABI products you can restrict your searches to Global Health and Global Health Archive by clicking on the 'Your Products' link under the Refine By list on the right of the CAB Direct page. This will make it easier to follow the case study.

The screenshot shows the CAB Direct website interface with refined search results. The 'Refine by' section is expanded, showing 'Your Products' with options for Global Health and Global Health Archive. The 'Your Products' section is highlighted in green. The main content area lists search results, including titles, authors, publishers, and journal articles. The first result is '2. Reducing children's recreational sedentary screen time: recommendation of the Community Preventive Services Task Force.' by Elsevier, New York, USA. The second is '3. Placebo effects in obesity research.' by Fontaine, K. B., Williams, M. S., Hoeneimyer, T. W., Kaptchuk, T. J., Dutton, G. B. The third is '4. The occasional intrauterine device insertion.' by Ryland, K. The fourth is '5. The occasional digital nerve block.'

➡ Searching Global Health and Global Health Archive for 'Zika and mosquitoes' gives over 300 results, beginning in 1948 when mosquitoes from the Zika forest in Uganda were first suspected of carrying certain arbovirus diseases like Yellow fever, up to the latest research.

On CAB Direct, the results page has been designed to make searching for relevance fast and simple.

The screenshot shows the CAB Direct search results page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: Home, Other CABI sites, About, Help, and Sign out. Below this is the CAB Direct logo and a search bar containing the text 'Zika and mosquitoes'. The search bar has buttons for 'Keyword', 'Advanced', 'Browse all content', and 'Thesaurus'. A 'Search' button is to the right of the search bar. Below the search bar, there are tabs for 'Search results', 'Selected records', 'Search history', 'My CABI', and 'My Projects'. The 'Search results' tab is active. Below the tabs, there is a 'Refined by' section showing 'Your Products: Global Health' and 'OR Global Health Archive'. There are buttons for 'Save search', 'Edit Search', and 'Clear all'. The main content area shows 'Search Results: 344 results (approx.)'. On the left, there are 'Actions' buttons (print, email, etc.) and a 'Sort by' dropdown set to 'Relevance'. Below this, there are four search results listed. Each result has a checkbox, a title, a brief description, and details about the author(s), publisher, and journal article. On the right, there is a 'Results by Year' section with a slider to define a range of years (from 1948 to 2016) and a bar chart showing the number of abstracts over time. Below the chart is an 'Update results' button. At the bottom right, there is a 'Refine by' section with a list of filters: Topics, Organism Descriptors, Broader terms, Document type, Year, Publication title, Author, Geographic Location, Language, and Your Products.

Home Other CABI sites About Help Sign out

CABI CAB Direct

Search: **Keyword** Advanced Browse all content Thesaurus

Zika and mosquitoes [clear search](#) **Search**

Search results Selected records Search history My CABI My Projects

Refined by: Your Products: Global Health OR Global Health Archive [Clear all](#) [Save search](#) [Edit Search](#)

Search Results: 344 results (approx.)

Actions [Print](#) [Email](#) [Download](#) [Share](#)

☐ All Sort by: **Relevance** Show: **25** Page: **1** of 14

☐ **1. The convergence of a virus, mosquitoes, and human travel in globalizing the Zika epidemic.**
 The **Zika** virus was first identified in 1947 in the **Zika** Forest of Uganda. It was discovered in a rhesus monkey that had been placed in a cage on a sentinel platform in the forest by the Virus Research Institute. When this writer visited the institute and the **Zika** Forest in 1961, work was underway...
Author(s) : Imperato, P. J.
Publisher : Springer, New York, USA
Journal article : Journal of Community Health 2016 Vol.41 No.3 pp.674-679 ref.24

☐ **2. Zika virus disease: a CDC update for pediatric health care providers.**
Zika virus is a mosquito-borne flavivirus discovered in Africa in 1947. Most persons with **Zika** virus infection are asymptomatic; symptoms when present are generally mild and include fever, maculopapular rash, arthralgia, and conjunctivitis. Since early 2015, **Zika** virus has spread rapidly through...
Author(s) : Karwowski, M. P.; Nelson, J. M.; Staples, J. E.; Fischer, M.; Fleming-Dutra, K. E.; Villanueva, J.; Powers, A. M.; Mead, P.; Honein, M. A.; Moore, C. A.; Rasmussen, S. A.
Publisher : American Academy of Pediatrics, Elk Grove Village, USA
Journal article : Pediatrics 2016 Vol.137 No.5 pp.peds.2016-0621 ref.64

☐ **3. Can domestic animals get infected with Zika virus?**
 This article aims at the analysis of possible risk associated with the transmission of newly appeared viral disease from humans to the domestic animals. **Zika** virus is an emerging mosquito-borne virus that was first identified in Uganda in 1947 in rhesus monkey with only occasional transmission to...
Foreign Title : Czy jest możliwe zakażenie zwierząt domowych wirusem Zika?
Author(s) : Giliński, Z.; Kostro, K.
Publisher : Krajowa Izba Lekarsko Weterynaryjna, Warszawa, Poland
Journal article : Życie Weterynaryjne 2016 Vol.91 No.4 pp.228-231 ref.29

☐ **4. A new reportable disease is born: Taiwan Centers for Disease Control's response to emerging Zika virus infection.**
Zika virus infection, usually a mild disease transmitted through the bite of Aedes mosquitoes, has been reported to be possibly associated with microcephaly and neurologic complications.

Results by Year:
 Use the slider to define a range of years.
 From 1948 To 2016
 1342 2016
 150
 100
 50
 0
 1942 1981 2016
 Publication Year
[Update results](#)

Refine by:

Topics

Organism Descriptors

Broader terms

Document type

Year

Publication title

Author

Geographic Location

Language

Your Products

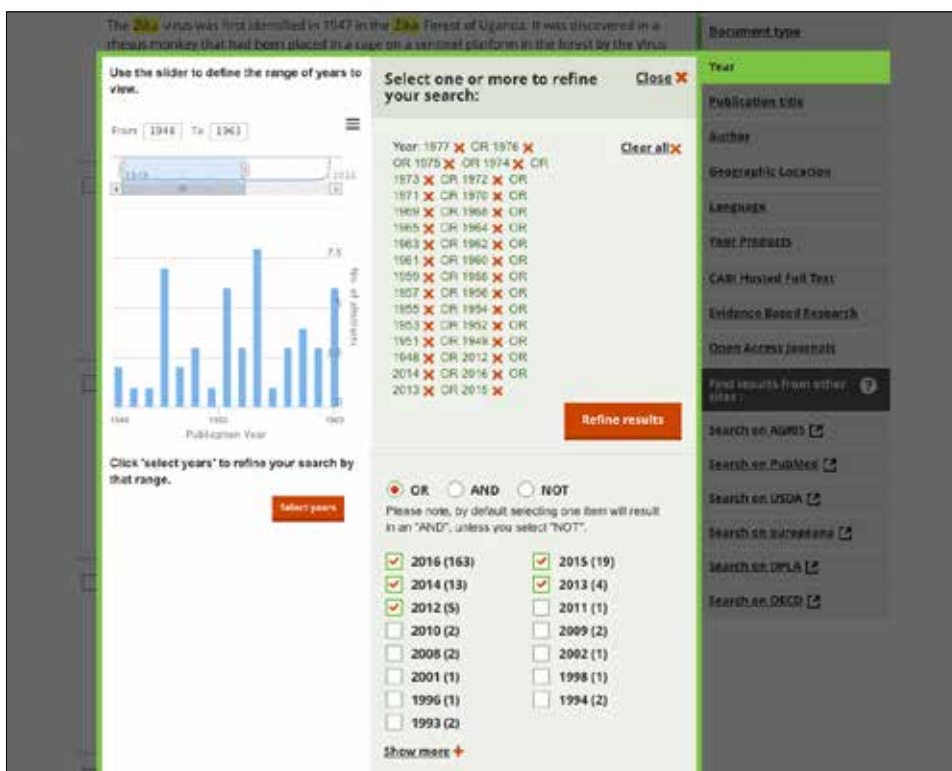
➡ CAB Direct makes it possible to quickly compare results from your search to those of other sites, such as PubMed. Global Health found over 344 results. PubMed finds 221 results for 'Zika and mosquitoes'. (Numbers correct as at August 2016).

The screenshot shows the PubMed search results for the query 'Zika and mosquitoes'. The search results are sorted by Relevance, showing 1 to 20 of 221 items. The first three results are listed:

- Zika Virus, a New Threat for Europe?**
Jupille H, Sebas G, Mousson L, Sousa CA, Failoux AB.
PLoS Negl Trop Dis. 2016 Aug 9;10(8):e0004901. doi: 10.1371/journal.pntd.0004901. eCollection 2016 Aug.
PMID: 27506002 **Free Article**
[Similar articles](#)
- Eco-friendly larvicides from Indian plants: Effectiveness of lavenderyl acetate and bicyclogermacrene on malaria, dengue and Japanese encephalitis mosquito vectors,**
Govindarajan M, Benelli G.
Ecotoxicol Environ Saf. 2016 Aug 6;133:395-402. doi: 10.1016/j.ecoenv.2016.07.035. [Epub ahead of print]
PMID: 27504617
[Similar articles](#)
- Knockdown Resistance Mutations in *Aedes aegypti* (Diptera: Culicidae) From Puerto Rico,**
Ponce-García G, Del Río-Galván S, Barrera R, Saavedra-Rodríguez K, Villanueva-Segura K, Félix G, Amador M, Flores AE.
J Med Entomol. 2016 Aug 4. pii: tww115. [Epub ahead of print]
PMID: 27493252
[Similar articles](#)

The right sidebar shows 'Titles with your search terms' and 'Find related data'.

➡ Going back to our search for 'Zika and mosquitoes' on CAB Direct, the new 'Results by Year' visualization provides an overview of peak periods of research output, and makes it possible to pick the years we want to view to compare abstracts of recent and historical papers.



e.g. we can use the year slider to select 1948 to 1963 and then use tick boxes to add in 2012 to 2016.

➡ This makes it possible to find some of the first papers linking Zika to certain species of mosquito and where isolation of the virus shows that it infects the brain of monkeys, including the below article from 1952. (Record number 19532701149.)

Search: **Keyword** Advanced Browse all content Thesaurus

clear search

Search

Search results

Selected records

Search history

My CABI

My Projects

[Back to results page](#)

Actions

Tools

Zika Virus. (I). Isolations and Serological Specificity.

Author(s) : DICK, G. W. A.; KITCHEN, S. F.; HADDOW, A. J.

Journal article : [Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene](#) 1952 Vol.46 No.5 pp.509-20 ref.17

ISSN : 0035-9203

DOI : [10.1016/0035-9203\(52\)90042-4](#)

Record Number : 19532701149

Abstract :

Zika virus is one of the numerous viruses which 'have been isolated from mosquitoes or similar sources during the course of field research on yellow fever in Uganda. The first isolation was made in 1947 from a sentinel rhesus monkey [an animal kept in a cage in the forest canopy for the purpose of detecting foci of sylvan yellow fever] kept in the Zika forest near Entebbe. Blood taken from the animal during a brief febrile illness produced encephalitis when inoculated into mice intracerebrally, and the virus could be maintained in serial passage. The monkey developed neutralizing antibodies to the virus; a second monkey inoculated with infective blood taken from the first developed antibody to the isolated virus without showing signs of illness. The virus was thus clearly derived from the blood of the first monkey, and was not latent in the mice used for isolation. The same virus was isolated from mosquitoes (*Aedes africanus*) caught around sentinel monkeys in the Zika forest in 1948. Mice inoculated intracerebrally with mosquito suspensions showed signs of illness and the infection could be passaged in series; a rhesus monkey was inoculated subcutaneously with the same mosquito suspensions, and virus was detected in the blood on two occasions although the monkey showed no signs of illness. Neutralizing antibody developed to the strain of virus recovered from the monkey, to that isolated from mosquitoes, and also to the strain of Zika virus first isolated. The two strains of Zika virus were thus identical. The virus was shown by means of neutralization tests to be distinct from yellow fever, dengue, Theiler's virus and numerous other neurotropic viruses. *D. J. Bauer.*

Language of text : English

Language of summary : English

Explore similar records

[Zika virus spreading in South America...](#)

[Immunogenicity of a candidate DNA vaccine...](#)

[Immunogenicity of a recombinant Sendai virus...](#)

[Broadly neutralizing antibodies for HIV...](#)

[Recombinant encephalomyocarditis viruses...](#)

[Hepatitis C virus infection induces...](#)

Show all similar records

Indexing terms for this record ?

Organism Descriptors : (10)

Descriptors : (15)

Identifiers : (3)

Broad Terms : (33)

GeographicLocation : (1)

Other sources of full text :

[Search for this title in CCC RightFind](#)

In the above abstract we read about *Aedes africanus* and its link to Zika.

➡ To make searching really powerful, Global Health and Global Health Archive are indexed using CAB Thesaurus, the largest and most comprehensive controlled vocabulary in the applied life sciences. The Thesaurus underpins CAB Direct's refining facets making it possible to narrow research quickly and precisely.

Going back to our search we can now analyse the results further using CAB Direct's 'Refine by' facets. Using the Organism Descriptors facet we can examine some species of mosquito that are most frequently associated with the Zika virus.

The screenshot shows the CAB Direct search interface. A 'Refine by' facet is open, displaying a hierarchical tree of terms related to the search results. The terms are organized into a grid-like structure, with 'Zika virus' at the top level. Below it, 'Aedes aegypti' and 'Aedes albopictus' are highlighted as the most common species associated with the virus. The interface also shows a list of search results and a sidebar with various facets for refining the search.

Select one or more to refine your search: [Close](#) ✕

Organism Descriptors: [Aedes albopictus](#) ✕ OR [Aedes aegypti](#) ✕ [Refine results](#) [Clear all](#) ✕

☒ OR ☐ AND ☐ NOT

Please note, by default selecting one item will result in an "AND", unless you select "NOT".

[Show list](#) +

man	Zika virus	Aedes	Culicidae
	Aedes aegypti	viruses	Yellow fever virus
		mice	Aedes africanus
			Dengue virus
			Anopheles
			monkeys
			Aedes albopictus

[Show list](#) +

Organism Descriptors: [Aedes albopictus](#) ✕ OR [Aedes aegypti](#) ✕ [Refine results](#) [Clear all](#) ✕

227. Their Growth and Behavior in the Embryonated Hen Egg.
 III. In the last paper of this series Taylor describes the growth and behaviour of the African and South American viruses in the embryonated hen egg-With one exception, namely Wyeomyia virus, no great difficulty was encountered in adapting the viruses to growth and serial passage in embryonated...
 Author(s): TAYLOR, R. M.
 Journal article: [Journal of Immunology](#) 1952 Vol.68 No.4 pp.473-94 ref.14

228. On the growth and behavior of the African and South American viruses in the embryonated hen egg...
 Author(s): HADDOW, A. I.; SMITHBURN, K. C.; DICK, G. W. A.; KITCHEN, S. F.; LUMSDEN, W. H. R.
 Publisher: Liverpool.
 Journal article: [Ann. Trop. Med. Parasit.](#) 1948 Vol.42 No.2 pp.218-223 pp. ref.10

Publication Year

Update results

Refine by: ?

Topics

Organism Descriptors

Plant and animal scientific terms from the CAB Thesaurus

Document type

Year

Publication title

Author

Geographic Location

Language

Your Products

CABI Hosted Full Text

Evidence Based Research

Open Access Journals

Find results from other sites: ?

Search on AGRIS

Search on PubMed

Search on USDA

Search on europeana

Search on DPLA

Search on OECD

NB: CAB Direct uses a new visual interface so we can quickly see which terms are most commonly used in our search results for this period of the literature.

The visualization shows *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* as two further types of mosquito associated with Zika.

➡ In one of the returned records we see that the emphasis for controlling Zika is on the mosquito vector. (Record number 20163118656.)

Search: **Keyword** Advanced Browse all content Thesaurus

Enter keyword search clear search Search

Search results Selected records Search history My CABI My Projects

[Back to results page](#)

Actions

Tools

☒ **Zika virus infection, the recent menace of the *Aedes* mosquito.**

Author(s) : Smrati Bajpai; Nadkar, M. Y.
Author Affiliation : Dept. of Medicine, Seth GS Medical College and KEM Hospital, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.
Journal article : Journal of the Association of Physicians of India 2016 Vol.64 No.3 pp.42-45 ref.11
ISSN : 0004-5772
URL : http://www.japi.org/march_2016/08_ua...
Record Number : 20163118656

Abstract :
Mosquito-borne infections and viral outbreaks have bewildered physicians and population at large from time to time, there seems to be a constant cat and mouse race between the medical fraternity and these mosquito menaces. Zika virus and its vector *Aedes aegypti* are currently bothering the world population, this infection has affected pregnant women causing microcephaly in their new-borns and also has caused GBS-like manifestations in affected individuals. Currently the outbreak is concentrated in the countries of South American continent, but the omnipresence of its vector has made the world community cautious about the potential of its spread; thus the great emphasis is on prevention and vector control strategies to counter Zika virus attack. Consequently, Ministry of Health, Government of India has also taken cognizance of this and issued guidelines to tackle this problem.

Publisher : Association of Physicians of India
Location of publication : Mumbai
Country of publication : India

Explore similar records

- [Zika virus infection: global update on...](#)
- [Prospects on Zika virus vector control...](#)
- [Epidemic situation and prevention and...](#)
- [Zika fever,](#)
- [WHO dengue guidelines - a comparative...](#)
- [Zika virus outbreak: an overview of the...](#)

Show all similar records

Indexing terms for this record :

- Organism Descriptors :** (3)
- Descriptors :** (9)
- Identifiers :** (2)
- Broad Terms :** (25)

So we click on the organism descriptor *Aedes aegypti* and search on this alone to broaden our results (obtaining 16,950 results).

manifestations in affected individuals. Currently the outbreak is concentrated in the countries of South American continent, but the omnipresence of its vector has made the world community cautious about the potential of its spread; thus the great emphasis is

Select to search for the following term(s): Close

Organism Descriptors: *Aedes aegypti* Search Clear all

☒ Or ☐ And

☒ *Aedes aegypti* ☐ man ☐ Zika virus

Organism Descriptors: *Aedes aegypti* Search Clear all

Indexing terms for this record :

- Organism Descriptors :** (3)
- Descriptors :** (9)
- Identifiers :** (2)
- Broad Terms :** (25)
- Geographic Location :** (1)

Other sources of full text :

[Search for this title in CCC RightFind](#)

[Look up via Google Scholar](#)

Building on this last search, we are interested in where mosquitoes breed, so can use the Topics facet to focus on breeding environments.

<input type="checkbox"/> natural enemies (1601)	<input type="checkbox"/> yellow fever (1581)	<input type="checkbox"/> bacterium (1515)
<input type="checkbox"/> control (1473)	<input type="checkbox"/> epidemiology (1346)	<input type="checkbox"/> pesticides (1304)
<input type="checkbox"/> protozoal diseases (1288)	<input type="checkbox"/> protozoal infections (1288)	<input type="checkbox"/> toxicity (1248)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> breeding places (1242)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> breeding habitats (1240)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> breeding sites (1240)
<input type="checkbox"/> nematodes (1220)	<input type="checkbox"/> United States of America (1204)	<input type="checkbox"/> disease transmission (1199)
<input type="checkbox"/> parasitic worms (1189)	<input type="checkbox"/> helminths (1188)	<input type="checkbox"/> death rate (1134)

Find results from other sites :
[Search on AGRIS](#)
[Search on PubMed](#)
[Search on USDA](#)
[Search on europeana](#)

This reduces our results to 1,244.

This gives us many papers about measures to control breeding (which could be applied to the Zika epidemic) including a paper on Yellow fever.

Search: **Keyword** Advanced Browse all content Thesaurus

clear search

Search results Selected records Search history My CABI My Projects

Refined by : Your Products: Global Health OR Global Health Archive
Topics: breeding places OR breeding habitats OR breeding sites

Search Results: 1,244 results (approx.)

☐ All
Sort by : Relevance
Show: 25 Page: 1 of 50

☐ 1. **Yellow fever urban outbreak in Angola and the risk of extension.**
This paper describes the epidemiological situation of the urban yellow fever outbreak in Angola, during December 2015-April 2016, and the outbreak response activities including mass vaccination campaigns and vector control (e.g., elimination of larval habitats and spraying insecticides). The global ...
Publisher : World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland
Journal article : *Weekly Epidemiological Record* 2016 Vol.91 No.14 pp.186-190

☐ 2. **Impact of container material on the development of *Aedes aegypti* larvae at different temperatures.**
Background & objectives: *Aedes aegypti*, the primary vector of dengue generally breeds in intradomestic and peridomestic containers made up of different materials, i.e. plastic, iron, rubber, earthen material etc. The material of container is likely to affect the temperature of water in...
Author(s) : Gaurav Kumar; Singh, R. K.; Veena Pande; Dhiman, R. C.
Publisher : National Institute of Malaria Research, Delhi, India
Journal article : *Journal of Vector Borne Diseases* 2016 Vol.53 No.2 pp.144-148 ref.21

☐ 3. **Profile distribution of juvenile *Aedes* species in an urban area of Malaysia.**
Background: Dengue fever (DF) is an urban vector-borne disease transmitted by *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*. Both species deposit their eggs in favorable breeding sites either in

Results by Year:
Use the slider to define a range of years.
From 1915 To 2016

Refine by :

Topics

Organism Descriptors

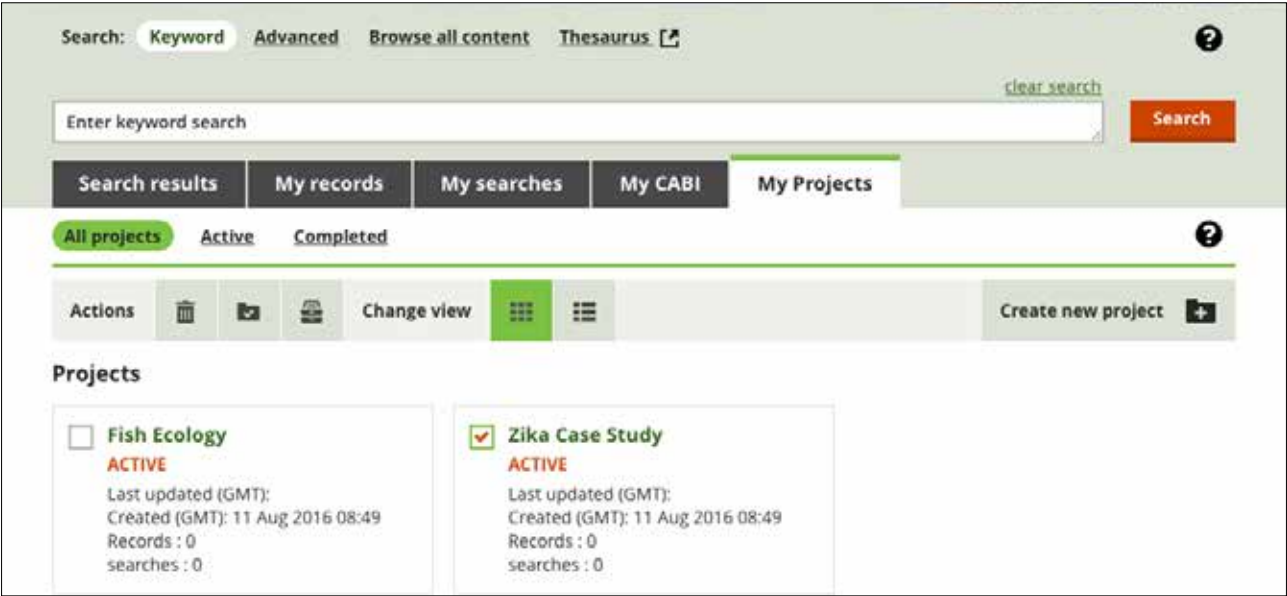
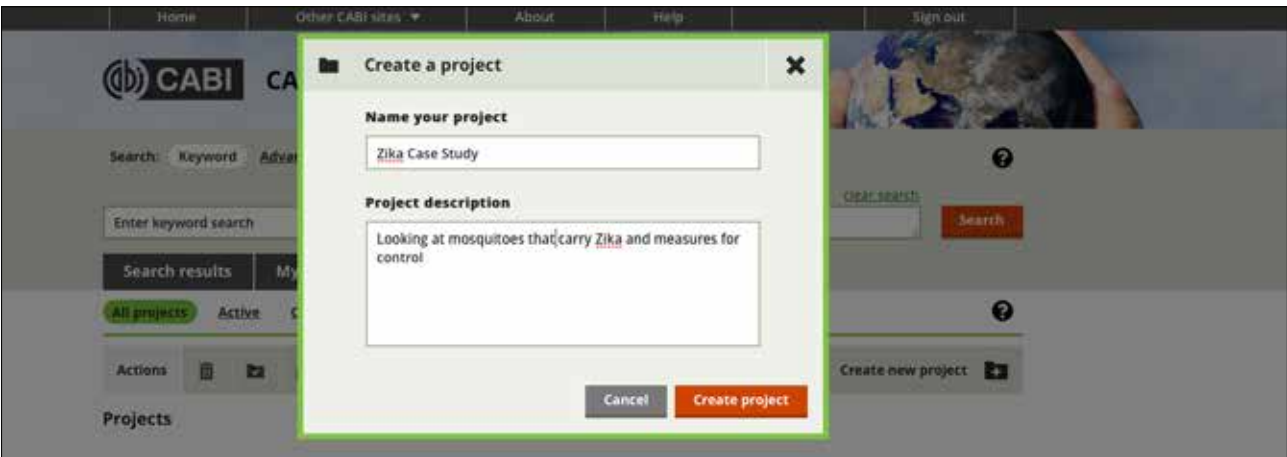
Broader terms

Document type

NB: our results include articles hosted by CABI, indicated by the 'View full text' icon.

Now that we have a search strategy developing, and a set of results to work with, we can use the 'My Projects' feature on CAB Direct to save and organise our searches and results.

It's quick and simple to sign-up for a 'My CABI' account and with this we can save searches and records, create and work on projects, highlight records and add annotations as well.



➡ We can now go back to our search and change the search strategy if we wish. A good way to do this is to use CAB Direct's new 'Edit Search' feature. 'Edit Search' shows what search is doing behind the scenes and allows us to tailor the search strategy. We are now going to restrict the search to records about Mexico.

Refined by: Your Products: Global Health ✖ OR Global Health Archive ✖
 Clear all ✖

Save search Edit Search ?

```
((od:("Aedes%20aegypti")) AND ( ((sc:(( "HE" OR "X9" ) )) ) (topic:(( "breeding places" OR "breeding habitats" OR "breeding sites" ) ) ) AND Mexico )))
```

Cancel Re-submit query

The new search gives us a more focused 53 results to work with.

➡ Global Health indexes many publications such as 'Southwestern Entomologist'. In the new set of results we can see relevant abstracts not covered elsewhere, along with other titles for which CABI host the corresponding full text article, indicated by the 'View full text' icon.

clear search

((od:("Aedes aegypti")) AND (((sc:(("HE" OR "X9")))) (topic:(("breeding places" OR "breeding habitats" OR "breeding sites"))) AND Mexico)))

Search

Search results My records My searches My CABI My Projects

Save search Edit Search ?

Search Results: 53 results (approx.)

Actions

☐ All Sort by: Relevance Show: 25 Page: 1 of 3

☐ 1. Evidence of DENV-2 vertical transmission in larval *Aedes aegypti* populations at Cancun, Quintana Roo, Mexico.
 Evidence of vertical transmission of dengue virus (DENV) in yellow fever mosquito, *Aedes aegypti* (L.), was found at Cancun, Quintana Roo, Mexico. *Ae. aegypti* larvae were collected from 729 containers in a total of 178 households between September and November 2012. Larvae collected were put into...
 Author(s) : Sanchez-Casas, R. M.; Gaitan-Burns, A.; Diaz-Gonzalez, E. E.; Salomón Grajales, J.; Dector, M. A.; Fernandez-Salas, J.
 Publisher : Society of Southwestern Entomologists, Dallas, USA
 Journal article : Southwestern Entomologist 2016 Vol.41 No.2 pp.389-397 ref.26

☐ 2. Control of *Aedes aegypti* breeding sites by the recycling program *Recicla por tu bienestar* in Merida, Mexico.
 Objectives. To determine the importance of *Ae. aegypti* breeding-sites in Merida; to evaluate the impact of *Recicla por tu bienestar* (RxB, a recycling program) on the reduction of breeding sites and the perception of participants. Materials and methods. The relative importance for pupae production...
 Foreign Title :Control de criaderos de

Results by Year:
 Use the slider to define a range of years.
 From 1910 To 2016

Update results

Refine by: ?

Global Health's rich subject coverage includes abstracts that cover research into how *Aedes* spreads and where it breeds, across many diverse geographic locations – not just in residential areas but also non-residential areas such as cemeteries.

In CAB Direct we can organise our data by using different colours to highlight different parts of the abstract, and save these annotations using the My CABI personalisation feature.

Search: **Keyword** Advanced Browse all content Thesaurus

clear search

Enter keyword search

Search

Search results

My records

My searches

My CABI

My Projects

Back to results page

Actions

Choose a colour

☐

Breeding sites distribution of *Aedes aegypti* (Linnaeus, 1762) and *Aedes albopictus* (Skuse, 1894) (Diptera: Culicidae) in the municipality of Assis Chateaubriand, State of Paraná, Brazil.

Foreign Title : Distribuição do

Author(s) : Oliveira, F. da S.; Blazoto, C. D. dos S.

Author Affiliation : Pós-Graduando em Geografia pelo Centro Técnico-Educacional Superior do Oeste Paranaense - CTESOP, Assis Chateaubriand, PR, Brazil.

Author Email : ed.ambiental00@hotmail.com

Journal article : Bioscience Journal 2012 Vol.28 No.6 pp.1051-1060 ref.32

ISSN : 1516-3725

URL : <http://www.seer.ufu.br/.../13802>

Record Number : 20133028328

Abstract :

Dengue has become a major public problem in recent decades, and the fundamental study of the major breeding sites of culicids with emphasis on species of *A. gypsi* an *A. albopictus*, which the females use the containers as breeding sites for oviposition. The objective is to evaluate the distribution of *A. aegypti* and *A. albopictus* in different breeding sites in the urban municipality of Assis Chateaubriand-PR. **The methodology was applied on a review of the matter characterization of the area, division operating the collection. 4.208 properties were surveyed, with the collection of 36 samples, 30 were considered positive properties with the presence of *A. aegypti* and five properties with *A. albopictus*; types of containers significant for both species were classified as B (vessels/bottles w/water, dishes, bottles, drip tray, defrost in refrigerator containers, drinking fountains, small ornamental fountains) and D2 (garbage), with a large predominance of species of *A. gypsi* on *A. albopictus* due to significant ecological capacity adapt to various types of containers. Knowledge of the type of breeding preferred by both species, contributes to the development of educational campaigns on the elimination of containers found with water in buildings that could become potential outbreaks, preventing and controlling the vectors.**

Publisher : Universidade Federal de Uberlândia

Location of publication : Uberlândia

Country of publication : Brazil

Language of text : Portuguese

Language of summary : English

Explore similar records

Interspecific mating between *Aedes aegypti*...

Effects of insemination and blood-feeding on...

Vector competence of *Aedes albopictus* and...

Distribution of the dengue fever vector in...

Breeding sites of *Aedes aegypti* (Linnaeus)...

Distribution of *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes*...

Show all similar records

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Organism Descriptors : (4)

Descriptors : (9)

Identifiers : (4)

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➡ And research shows that *Aedes* breeds in a wide range of containers, from water bottles to ornamental fountains, and even fridge drip trays. The type of containers that both species breed in is important information for developing educational materials about control.

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☐ **Breeding sites distribution of *Aedes aegypti* (Linna. US, 1762) and *Aedes albopictus* (Skuse, 1894) (Diptera: Culicidae) in the municipality of Assis Chateaubriand, State of Paraná, Brazil.**

Foreign Title : Distribuição do

Author(s) : [Oliveira, E. da S.](#); [Blazoto, C. D. dos S.](#)

Author Affiliation : Pós-Graduando em Geografia pelo Centro Técnico-Educacional Oeste Paranaense - CTESOP, Assis Chateaubriand, PR, Brazil.

Author Email : ed.ambiental00@hotmail.com

Journal article : [Bioscience Journal](#) 2012 Vol.28 No.6 pp.1051-1060 ref.32

ISSN : 1516-3725

URL : <http://www.seer.ufu.br/vol/13802>

Record Number : 20133028328

Abstract :

Dengue has become a major public problem in recent decades, and the full study of the major breeding sites of culicids with emphasis on species of *albopictus*, which the females use the containers as breeding sites for oviposition. The objective is to evaluate the distribution of *A. aegypti* and *A. albopictus* in different breeding sites in the urban municipality of Assis Chateaubriand-PR. The methodology applied on a review of the matter characterization of the area, division operation and the collection. 4,208 properties were surveyed, with the collection of 36 samples, 30 were considered positive properties with the presence of *A. aegypti* and five properties with *A. albopictus*; types of containers significant for both species were classified as B (vessels/bottles w/water, dishes, bottles, drip tray, defrost in refrigerator containers, drinking fountains, small ornamental fountains) and D2 (garbage), with a large predominance of species of *A. gypti* on *A. albopictus* due to significant ecological capacity adapt to various types of containers. Knowledge of the type of breeding preferred by both species, contributes to the development of educational campaigns on the elimination of containers found with water in buildings that could become potential outbreaks, preventing and controlling the vectors.

Publisher : [Universidade Federal de Uberlândia](#)

Location of publication : [Uberlândia](#)

Country of publication : [Brazil](#)

Language of text : [Portuguese](#)

Language of summary : [English](#)

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Annotation Title

Aedes breeds in a range of containers

Annotation

Knowledge of the types of containers that both species breed in could be an effective control method through an educational program.

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[Effects of insemination and blood-feeding on...](#)

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➡ And research shows that larvae are found in as diverse locations as toilet cisterns and the water bowls of caged birds.

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Unusual developing sites of dengue vectors and potential epidemiological implications.

Author(s) : Hamady Dieng; Saifur, R. G. M.; Abu Hassan Ahmad; Che Salmah, M. R.; Al Thblani Aziz; Satho, T.; Miaka, F.; Zairi Jaal; Sazaly Abubakar; Morales, R. E.

Author Affiliation : School of Biological Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia.

Author Email : hamachan1@yahoo.com

Journal article : Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine 2012 Vol.2 No.3 pp.228-232 ref.46

ISSN : 2221-1691

URL : <http://www.apjtb.com>

Record Number : 20123133675

Abstract :

Objective: To identify the unusual breeding sites of two dengue vectors, *i.e.* *Aedes albopictus* (*Ae. albopictus*) and *Aedes aegypti* (*Ae. aegypti*). Methods: During the second half of 2010, we performed an occasional survey in rural (Teluk Tempoyak) and urban (Gelugor) areas of Penang Island, Malaysia, to identify cryptic breeding sites. Results In the rural area, we found heterogeneous immature stages of *Ae. albopictus* in the water bowl of an encaged bird. We also observed *Ae. aegypti* eggs deposited in the flush tank of a toilet in the urban area. Conclusions: It can be concluded that both breeding patterns can increase contact with hosts (humans and birds) and presumably population densities of *Ae. albopictus* and *Ae. aegypti*, thereby potentially boosting the risks for spread and transmission of arboviral diseases.

Publisher : Elsevier (Singapore) Pte Ltd

Location of publication : Hong Kong

Country of publication : China

Language of text : English

Language of summary : English

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Identifiers : (4)

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However, Global Health also covers research into the range of methods for controlling *Aedes*, for example the use of sprays containing small doses of metallic copper, or even copper coins, to inhibit mosquito growth without harming the environment.

Actions

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Metallic copper spray - a new control technique to combat invasive container-inhabiting mosquitoes.

Author(s) : Becker, N.; Thin Thin Oo; Schork, N.

Author Affiliation : German Mosquito Control Association (KABS), Institute for Dipterology, Georg-Peter-Süss-Str. 3, Speyer 67346, Germany.

Author Email : norbertfbecke@web.de

Journal article : *Parasites and Vectors* 2015 Vol.8 No.575 pp.(9 November 2015) ref.44

ISSN : 1756-3305

URL : <http://www.parasitesandvectors.com/co...>

Record Number : 20153401107

Abstract :

Background: The control of container-inhabiting mosquitoes is mainly based on environmental management with special emphasis on community participation e.g. source reduction by elimination or modification of water bodies. However, citizens are often not aware of the problems related to urban mosquito control or just ignore the advice provided during anti-mosquito control campaigns. In particular, cemeteries contain favourite breeding sites for container-inhabiting mosquitoes like *Ochlerotatus j. japonicus*, *Culex pipiens s.l./Cx. torrentium*, *Aedes aegypti* or *Aedes albopictus*. In our study, we investigated whether metallic copper e.g. in form of copper spray can be a suitable and cost-effective tool to combat mosquito breeding in vases or other similar small containers where no commonly used insecticides can be applied. Methods: The effect of metallic copper spray in comparison to 5 Euro cent coins or copper tubes at different dosages and water qualities applied in small water collections such as widely used plastic grave vases were evaluated by assessing the mortality rates of larvae of *Oc.j. japonicus*, *Cx. pipiens s.l./Cx. torrentium* and *Ae. aegypti*. Different water qualities were tested to assess the influence of pH on the solubility of the copper ions. The copper concentrations were quantified using ICP/MS (Inductively coupled plasma/Mass spectrometry) in relation to the exposure time and mortality rates of mosquito larvae. All statistical analyses were computed using JMP 10.0.2 (SAS Institute Inc., 2012, Cary, NC, USA). Results: Dosages of less than 500 ppb of copper in the water of small containers led to a 100% mortality rate after 2 weeks for all tested mosquito species by using one or more 5 Euro cent coins/vase. When the interior surface of plastic grave vases was covered by metallic copper spray, all of the tested larvae died after 7-10 days in the laboratory and under field conditions the reduction rate was 99.44% for *Oc.j. japonicus* and 99.6% for *Culex pipiens s.l./Cx. torrentium* larvae for a period of about 3 months. Conclusion: The use of metallic copper spray provides a sustainable control of container-inhabiting mosquitoes at low costs. The amount of dissolved copper in water (about 500 ppb) is far below the critical value for drinking water according to the WHO recommendations and is therefore not detrimental for the environment.

Publisher : [BioMed Central Ltd](#)

Location of publication : [London](#)

Country of publication : [UK](#)

Language of text : [English](#)

Language of summary : [English](#)

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 Alternative control approaches emerge from the research, such as plastic recycling programs that help to remove discarded containers that the mosquitoes can breed in.

Actions

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☐

Control of *Aedes aegypti* breeding sites by the recycling program *Recicla por tu bienestar* in Merida, Mexico.

Foreign Title : Control de criaderos de

Author(s) : Barrera-Pérez, M. A.; Pavía-Ruz, N.; Mendoza-Mézquita, J. E.; Torres-Arcila, N.; Hernández-Hernández, R.; Castro-Gamboa, F.; Geded-Moreno, E.; Cohuo-Rodríguez, A.; Medina-Barreiro, A.; Koyoc-Cardena, E.; Gómez-Dantés, H.; Kroeger, A.; Vázquez-Prokopec, G.; Manrique-Saide, P.

Author Affiliation : Centro de Investigaciones Regionales, Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico.

Author Email : pablo_manrique2000@hotmail.com , msaide@correo.uady.mx

Journal article : [Salud Pública de México](#) 2015 Vol.57 No.3 pp.201-210 ref.29

ISSN : 0036-3634

URL : <http://bvs.insp.mx/rsp/articulos/arti...>

Record Number : 20153212138

Abstract :

Objectives. To determine the importance of *Ae. aegypti* breeding-sites in Merida; to evaluate the impact of *Recicla por tu bienestar* (RxB, a recycling program) on the reduction of breeding sites and the perception of participants. Materials and methods. The relative importance for pupae production of the different types of breeding-sites was determined. Pre- and post-RxB entomological surveys were performed in participant neighborhoods to evaluate the impact on total containers and positive breeding-sites. A survey on the perception of participating people about dengue prevention and control and RxB was applied. Results. Buckets/pots and "small diverse items" were the most important breeding-sites. RxB had a significant impact in the reduction of total containers (IRR=0.74), positive containers (IRR=0.33) and the risk of a house being positive for *Ae. aegypti* (OR=0.41). All the interviewed participants referred RxB as needed and most consider it useful. Conclusions. RxB should be considered as a good practice for the dengue vector control.

Publisher : [Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública](#)

Location of publication : [Cuernavaca](#)

Country of publication : [Mexico](#)

Language of text : [Spanish](#)

Language of summary : [English](#)

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➤ And from Dhaka, Bangladesh an interesting study regarding the elimination of certain types of water containers, which is not indexed in other databases and for which CABI hosts the full text article.

Actions

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☐

Identification of essential containers for *Aedes* larval breeding to control dengue in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

View full text

Author(s) : Ferdousi, F.; Yoshimatsu, S.; Ma, E.; Sohel, N.; Wagatsuma, Y.
Author Affiliation : Department of Clinical Trial and Clinical Epidemiology, Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Science, University of Tsukuba, Tennodai 1-1-1, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8575, Japan.
Author Email : farhana_ferdousi24@yahoo.com
Journal article : Tropical Medicine and Health 2015 Vol.43 No.4 pp.253-264 ref.35
ISSN : 1348-8945
DOI : 10.2149/tmh.2015-16
URL : <http://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/tmh/>
Record Number : 20163037199

Abstract :
Dengue fever (DF), one of the most important emerging arboviral diseases, is transmitted through the bite of container breeding mosquitoes *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*. A household entomological survey was conducted in Dhaka from August through October 2000 to inspect water-holding containers in indoor, outdoor, and rooftop locations for *Aedes* larvae. The objective of this study was to determine mosquito productivity of each container type and to identify some risk factors of households infested with *Aedes* larvae. Of 9,222 households inspected, 1,306 (14.2%) were positive for *Aedes* larvae. Of 38,777 wet containers examined, 2,272 (5.8%) were infested with *Aedes* larvae. Containers used to hold water, such as earthen jars, tanks, and drums were the most common containers for larval breeding. Tires in outdoor and rooftop locations of the households were also important for larval breeding. Although present in abundance, buckets were of less importance. Factors such as independent household, presence of a water storage system in the house, and fully/partly shaded outdoors were found to be significantly associated with household infestation of *Aedes* larvae. Identification and subsequent elimination of the most productive containers in a given area may potentially reduce mosquito density to below a level at which dengue transmission may be halted.

Publisher : Japanese Society of Tropical Medicine, C/o Institute of Tropical Medicine

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Distribution of the dengue fever vector in...

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Identifiers : (6)

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Tropical Medicine and Health Vol. 43 No.4, 2015, 253–264
doi: 10.2149/tmh.2015-16
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Original Papers

Identification of Essential Containers for *Aedes* Larval Breeding to Control Dengue in Dhaka, Bangladesh

Farhana Ferdousi^{1*}, Shoji Yoshimatsu², Enbo Ma³, Nazmul Sohel⁴ and Yukiko Wagatsuma³






Received 14 April, 2015 Accepted 30 August, 2015 Published online 11 September, 2015

Abstract: Dengue fever (DF), one of the most important emerging arboviral diseases, is transmitted through the bite of container breeding mosquitoes *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*. A household entomological survey was conducted in Dhaka from August through October 2000 to inspect water-holding containers in indoor, outdoor, and rooftop locations for *Aedes* larvae. The objective of this study was to determine mosquito productivity of each container type and to identify some risk factors of households infested with *Aedes* larvae. Of 9,222 households












Global Health also covers strategies that households can employ to reduce mosquitoes in the home, such as installing screens to doors and concentrating on the most likely containers that Aedes breeds in to maximise the effectiveness of the control strategy.

Actions



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Long-lasting insecticide-treated house screens and targeted treatment of productive breeding-sites for dengue vector control in Acapulco, Mexico.

Author(s) : [Che-Mendoza, A.](#); [Guillermo-May, G.](#); [Herrera-Bojórquez, J.](#); [Barrera-Pérez, M.](#); [Dzul-Manzanilla, F.](#); [Gutierrez-Castro, C.](#); [Arredondo-Jiménez, J. I.](#); [Sánchez-Tejeda, G.](#); [Vazquez-Prokopec, G.](#); [Ranson, H.](#); [Lenhart, A.](#); [Sommerfeld, J.](#); [McCall, P. J.](#); [Kroeger, A.](#); [Manrique-Saide, P.](#)

Author Affiliation : Servicios de Salud de Yucatán, Gobierno del Estado de Yucatán, C.P. 97000, Mérida, Mexico.

Author Email : pablo_manrique2000@hotmail.com

Editors : [Sommerfeld, J.](#); [Kroeger, A.](#)

Journal article : [Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene](#) 2015 Vol.109 No.2 pp.106-115 ref.30

ISSN : [0035-9203](#)

DOI : [10.1093/trstmh/tru189](#)

URL : <http://trstmh.oxfordjournals.org/cont...>

Record Number : 20153094177

Abstract :

Background: Long-lasting insecticidal net screens (LLIS) fitted to domestic windows and doors in combination with targeted treatment (TT) of the most productive *Aedes aegypti* breeding sites were evaluated for their impact on dengue vector indices in a cluster-randomised trial in Mexico between 2011 and 2013. Methods: Sequentially over 2 years, LLIS and TT were deployed in 10 treatment clusters (100 houses/cluster) and followed up over 24 months. Cross-sectional surveys quantified infestations of adult mosquitoes, immature stages at baseline (pre-intervention) and in four post-intervention samples at 6-monthly intervals. Identical surveys were carried out in 10 control clusters that received no treatment. Results: LLIS clusters had significantly lower infestations compared to control clusters at 5 and 12 months after installation, as measured by adult (male and female) and pupal-based vector indices. After addition of TT to the intervention houses in intervention clusters, indices remained significantly lower in the treated clusters until 18 (immature and adult stage indices) and 24 months (adult indices only) post-intervention. Conclusions: These safe, simple affordable vector control tools were well-accepted by study participants and are potentially suitable in many regions at risk from dengue worldwide.

Publisher : [Oxford University Press](#)

Location of publication : [Oxford](#)

Country of publication : [UK](#)

Language of text : [English](#)

Language of summary : [English](#)

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Other sources of full text :

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As well as strategies such as fitting plastic film in containers to reduce egg adhesion.

Actions

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☐

Potential community-based control by use of plastic film to block *Aedes aegypti* (L.) egg adhesion.

Author(s) : [Alvarado-Moreno, M. S.](#); [Laguna-Aguilar, M.](#); [Sánchez Rodríguez, O. S.](#); [Sanchez-Casas, R. M.](#); [Ramirez-Jimenez, R.](#); [Zarate-Nahón, E. A.](#); [Achee, N.](#); [Grieco, J. P.](#); [Fernandez-Salas, I.](#)

Journal article : [Southwestern Entomologist](#) 2013 Vol.38 No.4 pp.605-613 ref.22

ISSN : [0147-1724](#)

DOI : [10.3958/059.038.0406](#)

URL : [http://sswe.tamu.edu/](#)

Record Number : 20143023714

Abstract :
Monitoring and control programs for yellow fever mosquito, *Aedes aegypti* (L.), usually do not focus on the egg as a potential target for control. The egg is the most numerous life stage but is invisible to conventional inspection by a sticky pad that attaches it. This laboratory study evaluated the potential ovicidal effect of five commonly used plastics. Plastic liners in oviposition containers were exposed to gravid female mosquitoes in an insectary. The percentage of eggs that hatched was recorded. The plastic liners altered the places where eggs were laid, i.e., 27.0% were glued onto the plastic film, 70.0% remained floating, and 3.0% were submerged. Vinyl blocked most egg adhesion, with a mean of 7.05±10.1 eggs, compared to 170.7±68.6 eggs for the check. Pooled numbers of glued, floating, and submerged eggs showed fewest eggs hatched on vinyl or low-density polyethylene, resulting in the death of 94.7% of the embryos. Plastics waterproofing property might be blocking the hyaluronic acid, the component of the sticky substance of mosquito eggs. Results demonstrated the potential use of plastic strips as an ovicide. Plastics should be studied further for use in community-based programs to control dengue.

Publisher : [Society of Southwestern Entomologists](#)

Location of publication : [Dallas](#)

Country of publication : [USA](#)

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