

## **Integrated Mosquito Larval Source Management Reduces Larval Numbers In Two Highland Villages In Western Kenya. (2012)**

**S. S. Imbahale\*<sup>1,2,3</sup> W. R. Mukabana,<sup>4,5</sup> B. Orindi,<sup>4</sup> A. K. Githeko,<sup>2</sup> and W. Takken<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Laboratory of Entomology, Wageningen University, P.O. Box 8031, 6700 EH Wageningen, The Netherlands

<sup>2</sup> Kenya Medical Research Institute, Centre for Global Health Research, P.O. Box 1578, Kisumu 40100, Kenya

<sup>3\*</sup> **School of Applied Sciences and Technology, Kenya Polytechnic University College, P.O. Box 52428-00200, Nairobi, Kenya**

<sup>4</sup> International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology, P.O. Box 30772-00100, Nairobi, Kenya

<sup>5</sup> School of Biological Sciences, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197-00100, Nairobi, Kenya

### **Abstract**

**Background:** In western Kenya, malaria remains one of the major health problems and its control remains an important public health measure. Malaria control is by either use of drugs to treat patients infected with malaria parasites or by controlling the vectors. Vector control may target the free living adult or aquatic (larval) stages of mosquito. The most commonly applied control strategies target indoor resting mosquitoes. However, because mosquitoes spend a considerable time in water, targeting the aquatic stages can complement well with existing adult control measures.

**Methods:** Larval source management (LSM) of malaria vectors was examined in two villages i.e. Fort Ternan and Lunyerere, with the aim of testing strategies that can easily be accessed by the affected communities. Intervention strategies applied include environmental management through source reduction (drainage of canals, land levelling or by filling ditches with soil), habitat manipulation (by provision of shading from arrow root plant), application of *Bacillus thuringiensis* var *israelensis* (Bti) and the use of predatory fish, *Gambusia affinis*. The abundance of immature stages of *Anopheles* and *Culex* within intervention habitats was compared to that within non-intervention habitats.

**Results:** The findings show that in Fort Ternan no significant differences were observed in the abundance of *Anopheles* early and late instars between intervention and non-intervention habitats. In Lunyerere, the abundance of *Anopheles* early instars was fifty five times more likely to be present within non-intervention habitats than in habitats under drainage. No differences in early instars abundance were observed between non-intervention and habitats applied with Bti. However, late instars had 89 % and 91 % chance of being sampled from non-intervention rather than habitats under drainage and those applied with Bti respectively.

**Conclusion:** Most of these interventions were applied in habitats that arose due to human activities. Involvement of community members in control programs would be beneficial in the long term once they understand the role they play in malaria transmission. Apart from the need for communities to be educated on their role in malaria transmission, there is a need to develop and test strategies that can easily be accessed and hence be used by the affected communities. The proposed LSM strategies target outdoor immature mosquitoes and hence can complement well with control measures that target indoor resting vectors. Therefore inclusion of LSM in Integrated Vector Management (IVM) program would be beneficial.

Keywords: *Anopheles* spp Larval source management *Bacillus thuringiensis* var *israelensis* (Bti) Drainage *Gambusia affinis* Arrow root Kenya