

SIG Proceedings Paper in LaTeX Format

Ben Trovato
Institute for Clarity in Documentation
P.O. Box 1212
Dublin, Ohio 43017-6221
trovato@corporation.com

ABSTRACT

This paper provides a sample of a \LaTeX document which conforms, somewhat loosely, to the formatting guidelines for ACM SIG Proceedings

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1 INTRODUCTION

It has been estimated that 50 million dengue cases infect people per year and there are approximately 2.5 billion people living in dengue-prone areas (tropics and urban settings). The number of dengue cases have been higher than ever. In 1955-1959 only 908 cases of dengue were recorded. A very steep rise in just a span of 60 years. This is mostly caused by the rise in population and having more dense urban living space.

The main vector for the dengue virus, mosquito *Aedes Aegypti*, has adapted to the conditions of urban areas in humid and temperate countries. In locations where clear water is abundant and its temperature is just right, the female *Aedes* lays her eggs. Studying the vectors in this certain environment can be helpful in the planning and mapping of the locations of prime breeding locations and "hotspots" for female *Aedes*. Having this ability means being able to control *Aedes* population.

Models which utilize spatial aspects and also include time in their construction makes control more efficient. **MOMA** (Model Of Mosquito *Aedes*) is a model developed with space and time in mind and also utilizes the geographical outline and formation of a certain neighbourhood. This model uses Geographical Information Systems and Agent-Based Models for mapping the objects in this environment and the latter for giving the *Aedes* mosquito detailed behaviour

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2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Previous Models

MOMA is a behavioural model that surveys a large area representing a neighbourhood. It takes into account breeding sites, human density, topology and This sets it apart from previous models.

2.1.1 Skeeter-Buster. Skeeter-Buster's main focus is on breeding site dynamics. It is a stochastic, spatially-explicit model that models cohorts of mosquitoes at a very fine spatial scale, down to the level of individual breeding sites for immature cohorts, or individual houses for adults. Skeeter-Buster additionally includes a detailed genetic component, and can therefore model the genetics of *Ae. aegypti* populations, making it a crucial tool in the evaluation and development of genetic control strategies.

The main difference of it from MOMA is that Skeeter-Buster does not incorporate blood stocks from humans. It also differs from MOMA because of its scale. Skeeter-Buster focuses on the contents of individual houses and the individual water-containers where the *Aedes* lays their egg and where their eggs develop into other vectors.

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2.2 Citations

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