

Sardinian Project - an experiment in the eradication of an indigenous malarious vector

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Description: -

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Mosquitoes -- Sardinian (Italy).

Mosquitoes -- ExterminationSardinian Project - an experiment in the eradication of an indigenous malarious vector

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Male fertility following occupational exposure to dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT)

Introduction Within Mediterranean Europe, Sardinia had the misfortune of being both malaria ridden and characterized by high mortality rates due to the co-existence of *Plasmodium falciparum* and *Plasmodium vivax* strains. McClure, Phillips and Co, New York 1902. Because of the limited distribution of vectors potentially capable of transmitting malaria, we considered only cases in Tuscany, Campania, Abruzzo, Molise, Basilicata, Apulia, Calabria, Sicily, and Sardinia.

The Sardinian Project: An Experiment in the Eradication of an Indigenous Malarious Vector

A treatise on their extermination, in: Dragon-flies vs. During that year, the insecticide DDT dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane was sprayed inside houses to annihilate mosquitoes in Castel Volturno.

CAB Direct

According to an account by the parasitologist O. First, some rural areas in central and southern Italy have high receptivity because of the presence of potential malaria vectors with VC.

The Sardinian Project: An Experiment in the Eradication of an Indigenous Malarious Vector

Nationally, nearly all the malaria cases were accounted for by a relatively small number of municipalities in the Amazon region.

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Annals of the New York Academy of Science 179: 636—643. Emerging Infectious Disease, 15, 1460-1466. It was a time of major changes occurring throughout the entire state.

Cultural and genetic adaptations to malaria: Problems of comparison

Donkeys used to transport equipment and larvicide in hilly territory, Sardinia, 1948—1950. In laboratory analysis, the single diagnosis of CO in a Pre-Nuragic cranium was equivocal. The prevailing patterns of land use for agricultural or development purposes, the stability of population groups, and urban and industrial growth had combined to create conditions unfavorable for appearance of the disease, and in these areas malaria cases tended to be sporadic.

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