

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

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Description: -

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Mosquitoes -- Sardinian (Italy).

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Program to Eradicate Malaria in Sardinia, 1946

In the face of a potential malaria outbreak, the Allied Malaria Control Commission studied the effect of the DDT spray, in the absence of other control measures, on anopheline density.

Program to Eradicate Malaria in Sardinia, 1946

The fear that transmission's persistence in neighboring areas would diminish the effectiveness of control initiatives is not supported by the trends observed in recent decades.

Fourth International Congresses On Tropical Medicine And Malaria Washington Dc May 10 18 1948 Abstracts PDF Book

On the basis of statistics on births and stillbirths in the prewar and postwar years 1945—1954 , widespread use of DDT apparently did not affect stillbirth rates, infant mortality rates, or the male:female ratio of newborns. In the two islands, the species was found as high as 1,000 meters above sea level.

New Osteological Data on Malaria in Sardinia from Antiquity to the Modern Era

Medical Anthropology 5 4 : 311—339. This approach is divided into five phases, designated as observation, rotation, breathing, ingestion, and tilting. Of patients who lived in areas at risk and had contracted malaria during a period theoretically favorable to transmission, only eight became gametocyte carriers six of them carriers of P.

Some fundamentals in chest roentgen interpretation

Characteristics of sites and skeletal samples for prehistoric and historic periods. The island was virtually devoid of internal communication systems, and the inhabitants lived almost exclusively in villages.

Male fertility following occupational exposure to dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT)

Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington DC.

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