



# TOWARDS BETTER HEALTH

## VECTOR CONTROL

**unicef**   
United Nations Children's Fund

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## **THE TITLES OF THE FLIP CHARTS ARE**

1. Sanitation and Diseases
2. Wastewater and Cattle Dung/Garbage Disposal
3. Disposal of Human Excreta—Sanitary Latrine
4. Vector Control
5. Personal Hygiene
6. Home Sanitation

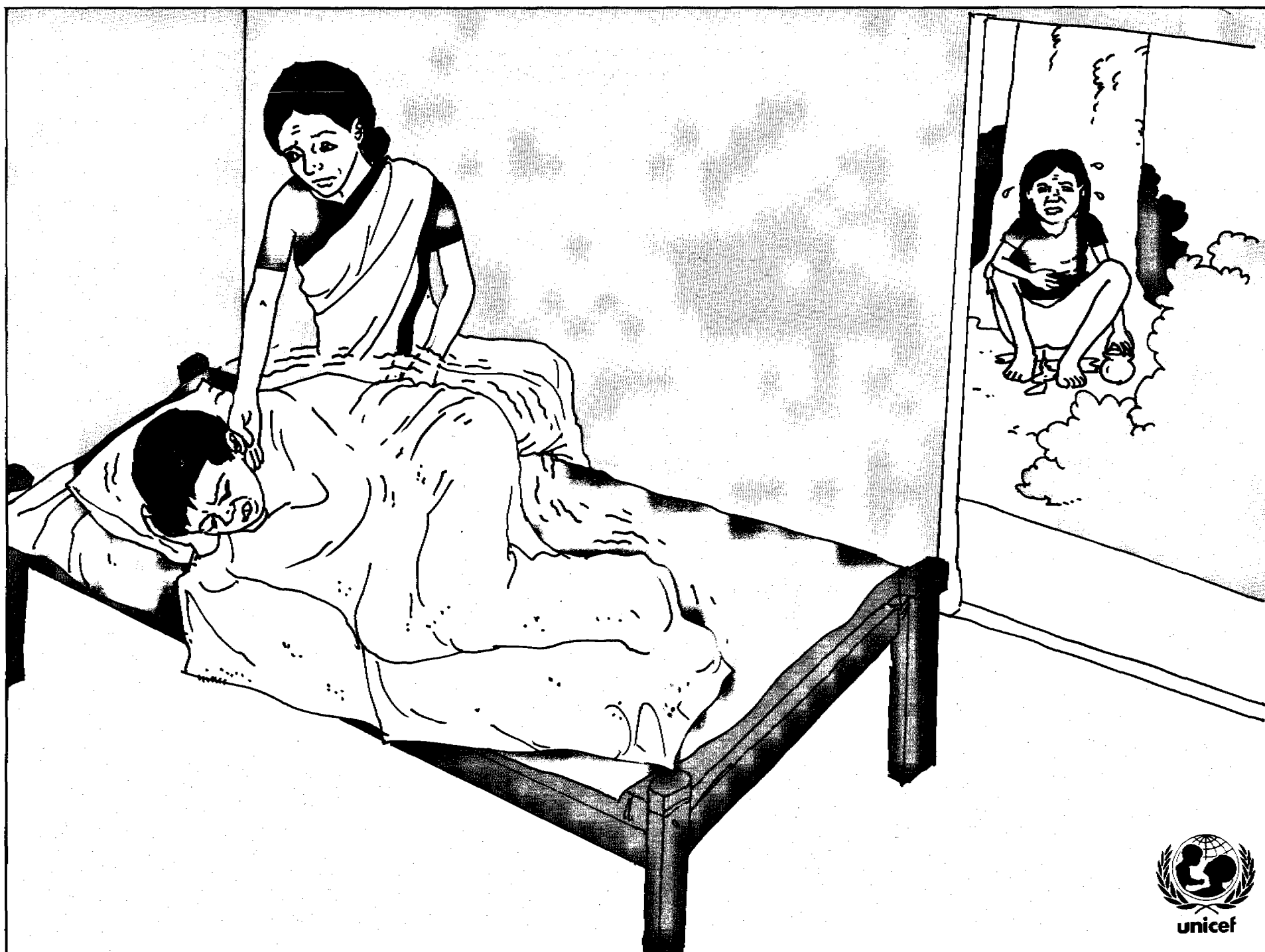
The Texts of these Flip Charts are available in English, Hindi, Telugu, Tamil, Oriya, Marathi, Bengali, Gujrati, Kanada, Malayalam and Urdu.

**WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION SECTION  
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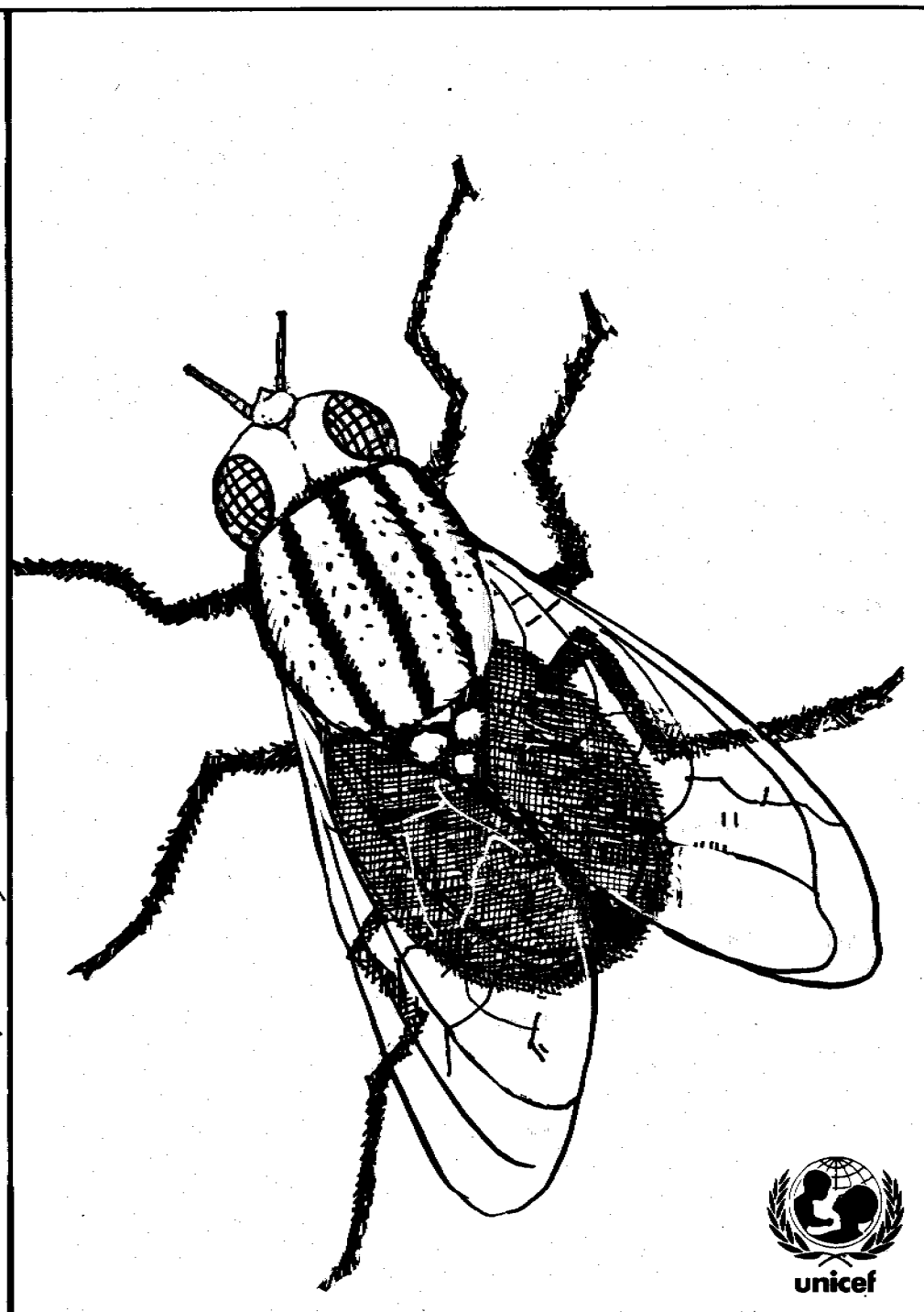
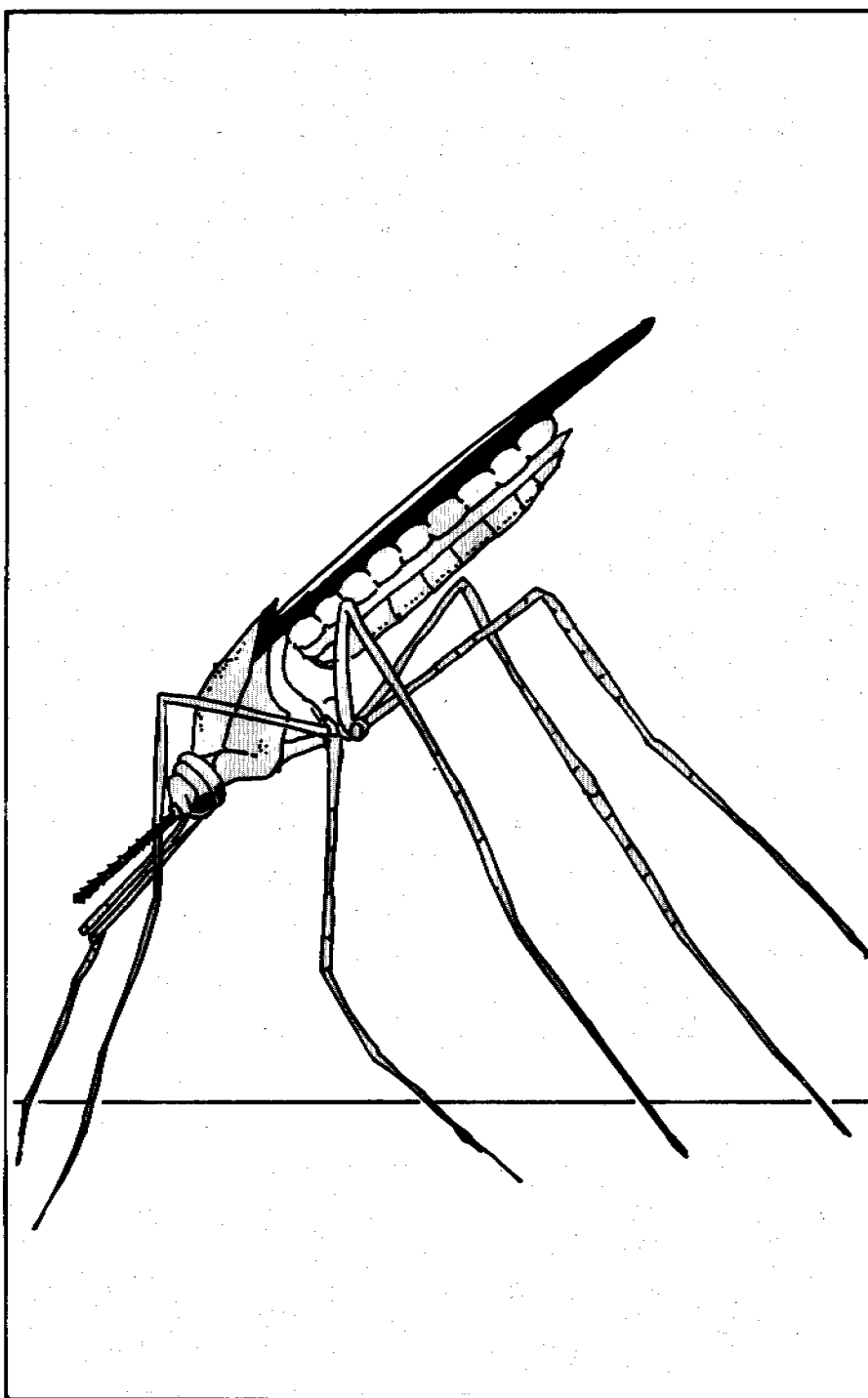
### **CARD 1**

Gita and Kannan cannot go to their uncle's wedding party. Gita has diarrhoea. Kannan suffers from malaria. Like other children they often suffer from these diseases. Since their mother was very worried, she took them to the PHC doctor. The latter gave them medicines and took this opportunity to explain how these diseases are contracted.



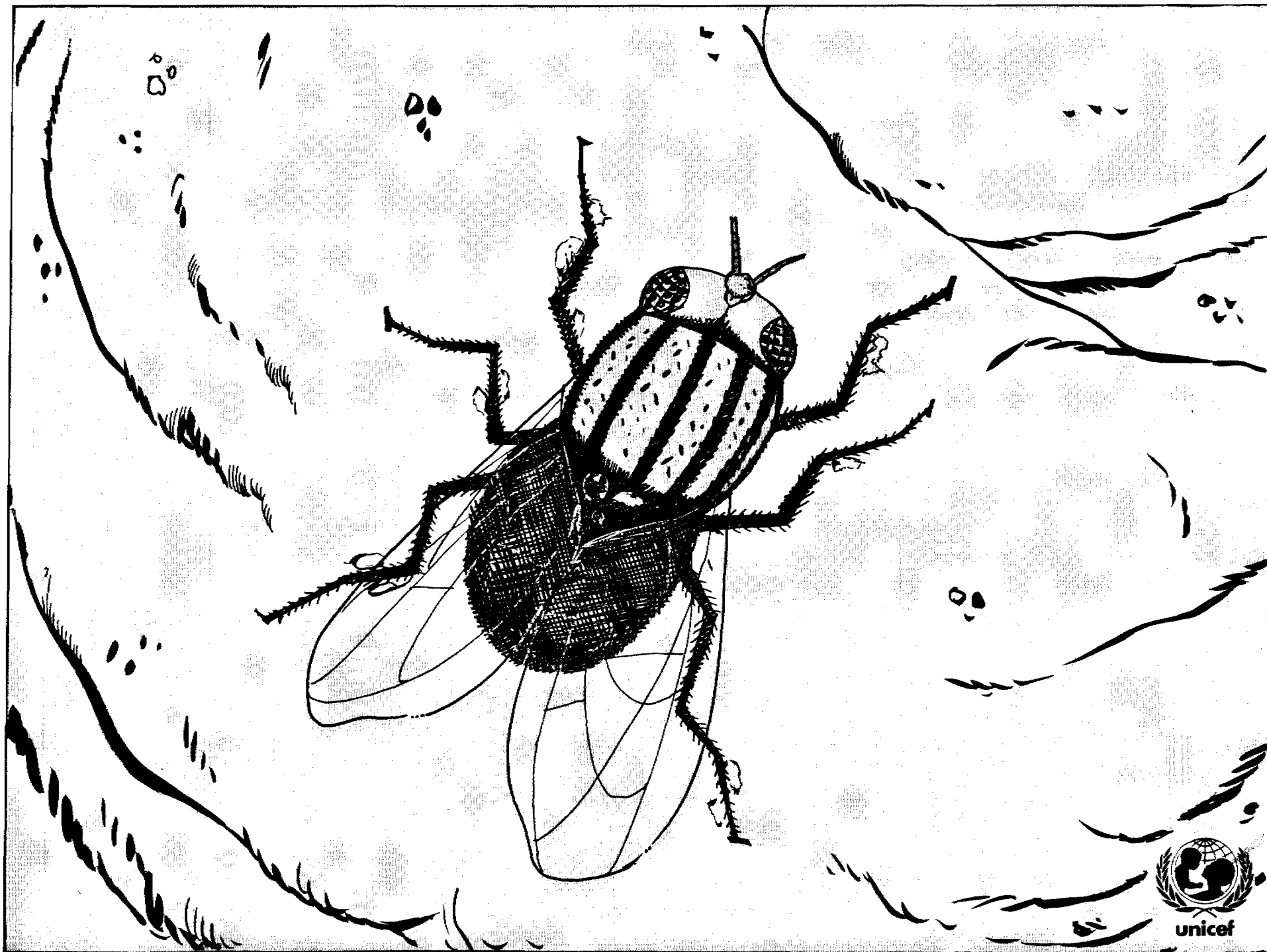
**CARD 2**

This is an enlarged picture of a fly and a mosquito. Insects such as flies and mosquitoes are disease carriers called vectors. Both insects are plentiful in villages and, over the years, there are more and more mosquitoes. Flies spread filth-related diseases like diarrhoea and cholera. Mosquitoes spread diseases like malaria and filariasis.



**CARD 3**

This is how flies transmit diseases. Flies feed and walk on human excreta, cattle dung and garbage. The legs of these flies therefore collect faeces containing disease-causing organisms, called pathogens. When flies feed on the excreta and filth, they suck in the faeces and pathogens into their stomach.

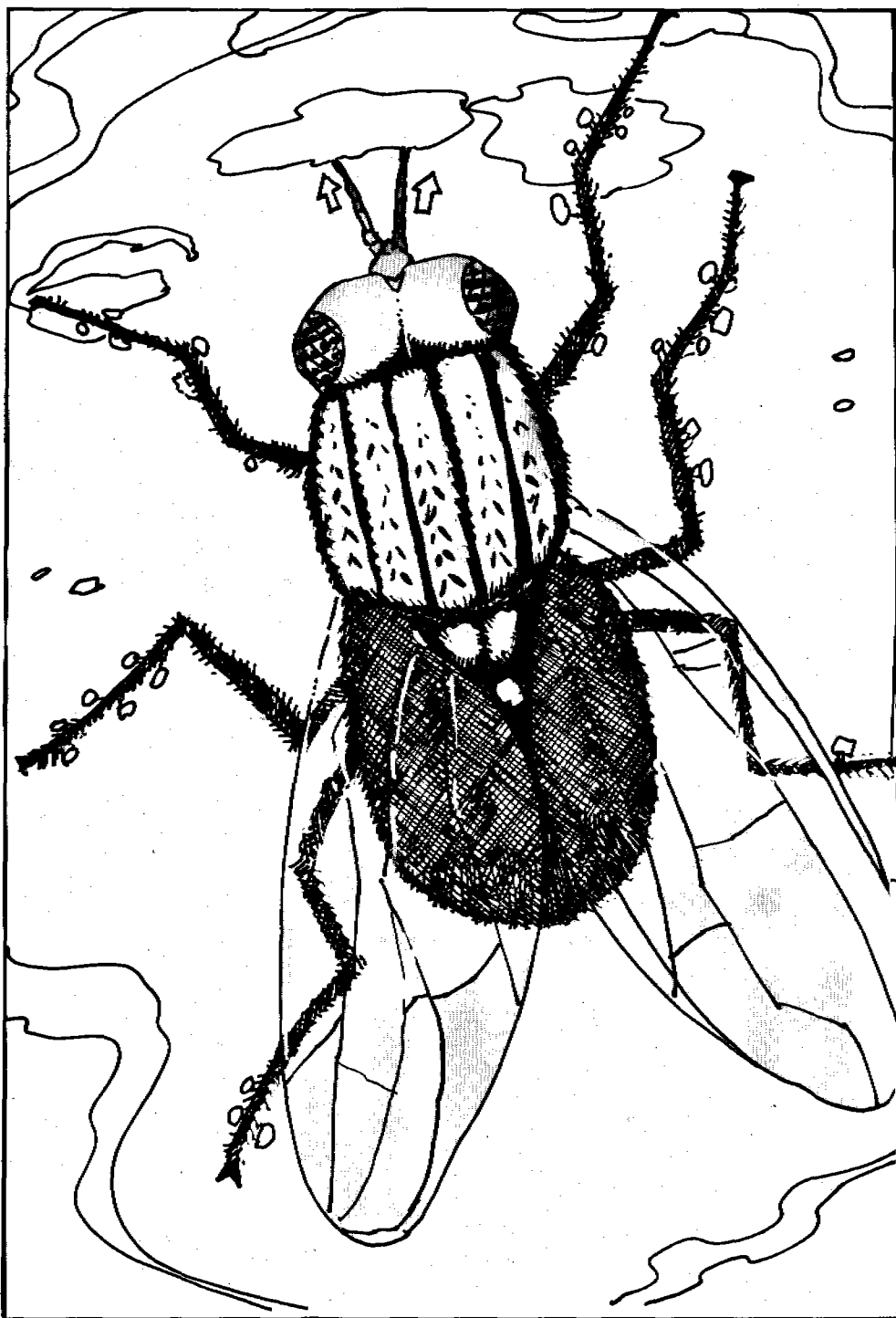


**CARD 4**

These flies find their way into houses and sweet shops. They again feed and walk on uncovered food and sweets. The fly has a strange way of feeding. It cannot take any solid food. It vomits saliva containing faeces onto the food to soften it and then sucks it. The faeces in the fly's saliva and on its hairy legs are then deposited on the food and sweets.

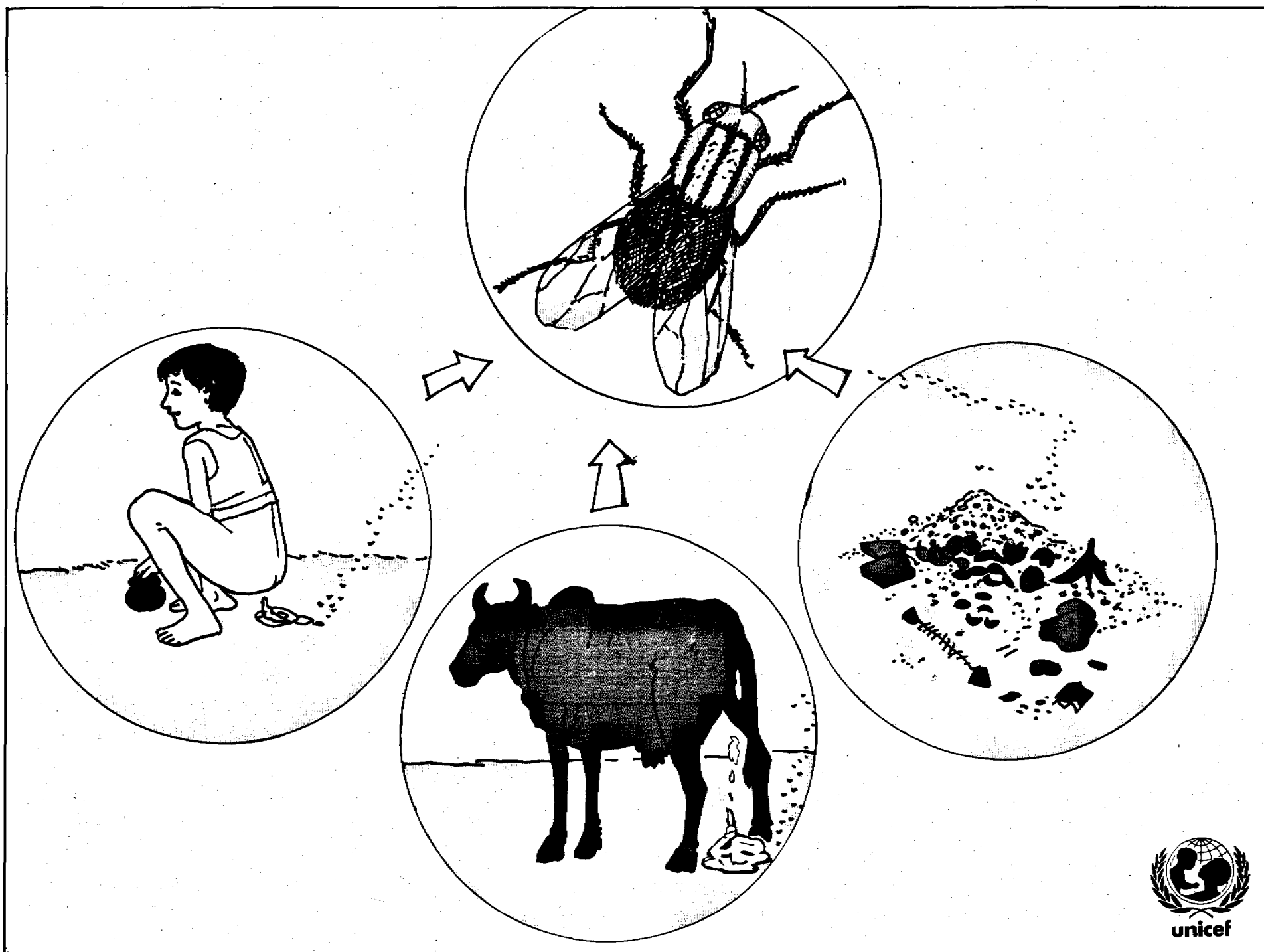
When the contaminated food and sweets are eaten, the person can easily get diarrhoea.





**CARD 5**

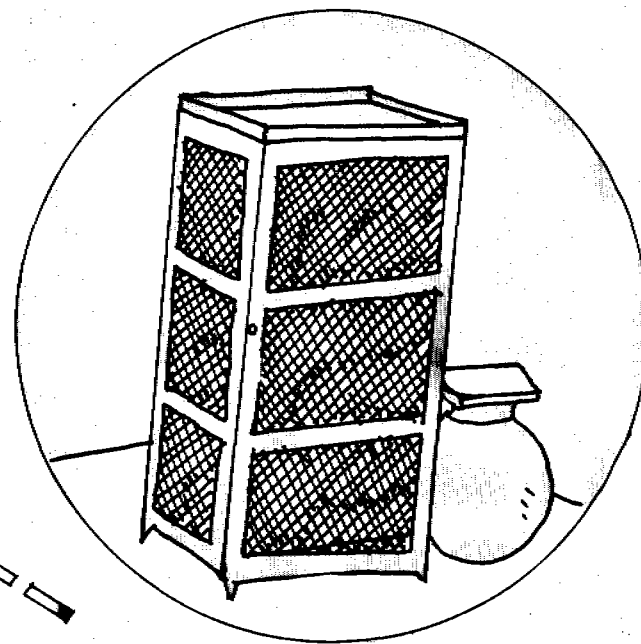
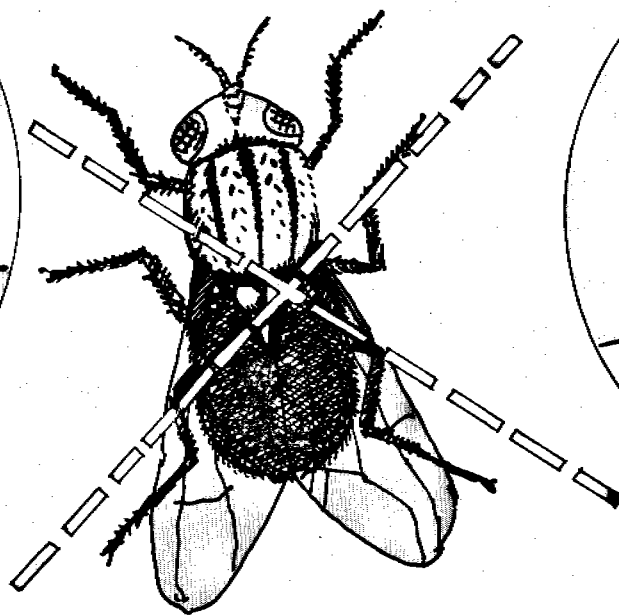
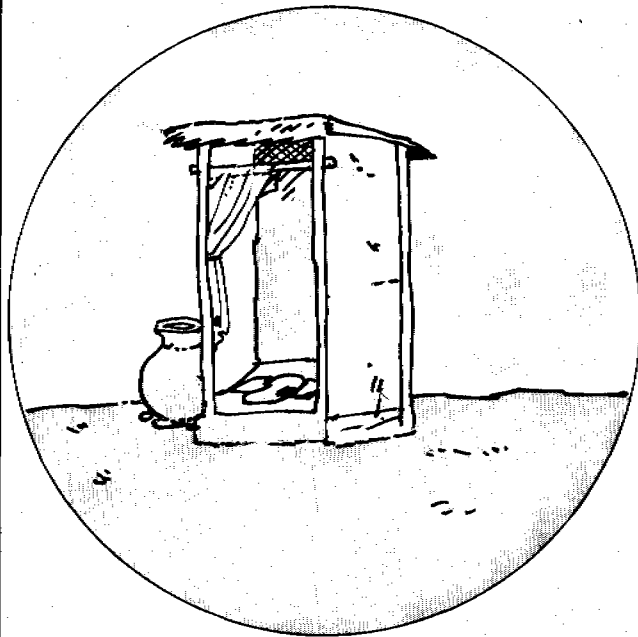
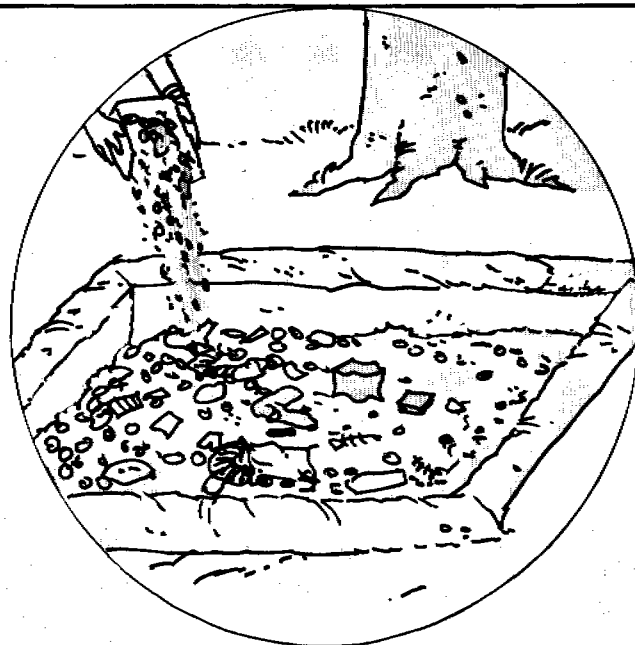
Exposed human excreta, cowdung and garbage are ideal places for breeding of flies. They are also the sources of diseases.



**CARD 6**

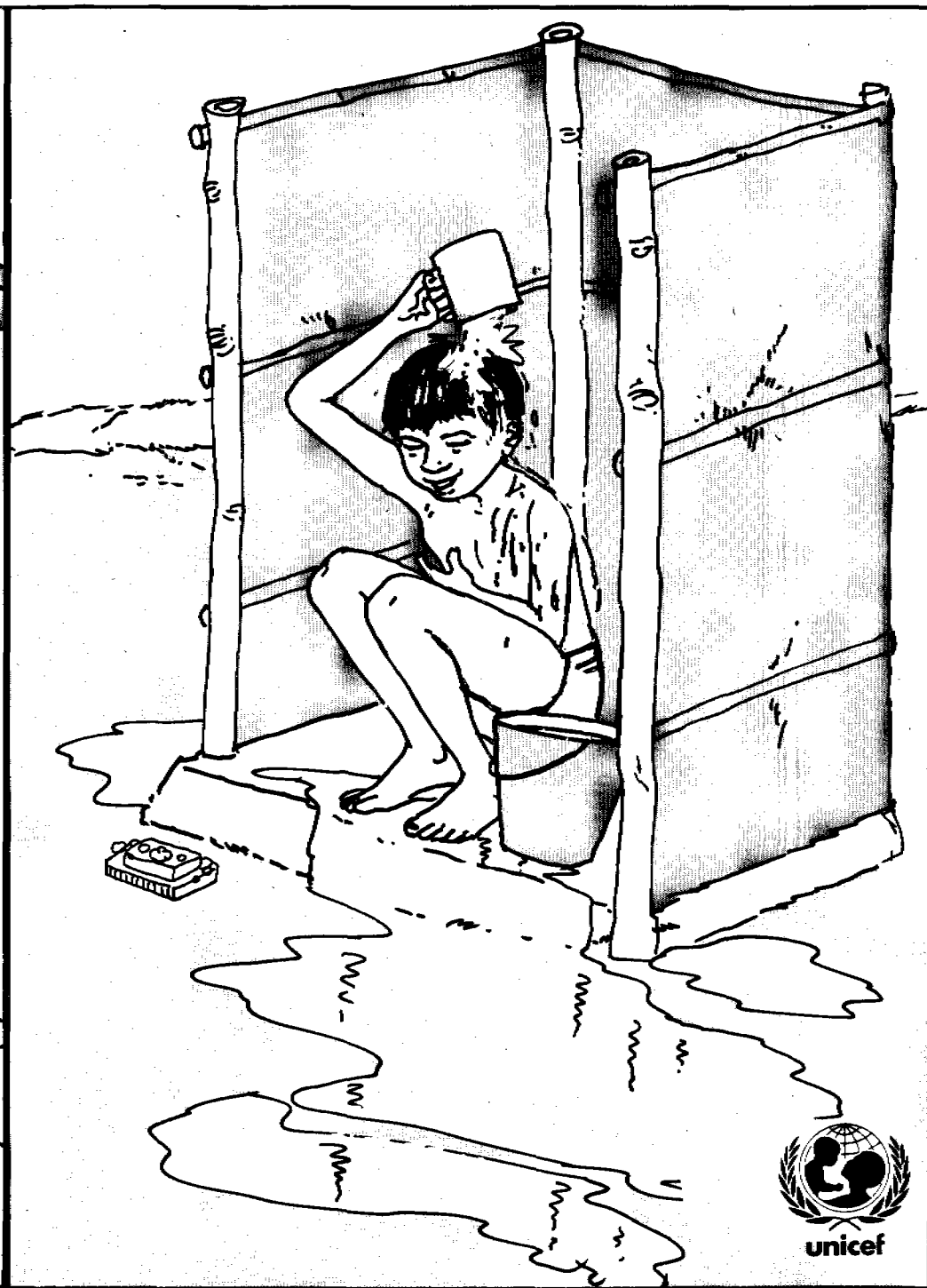
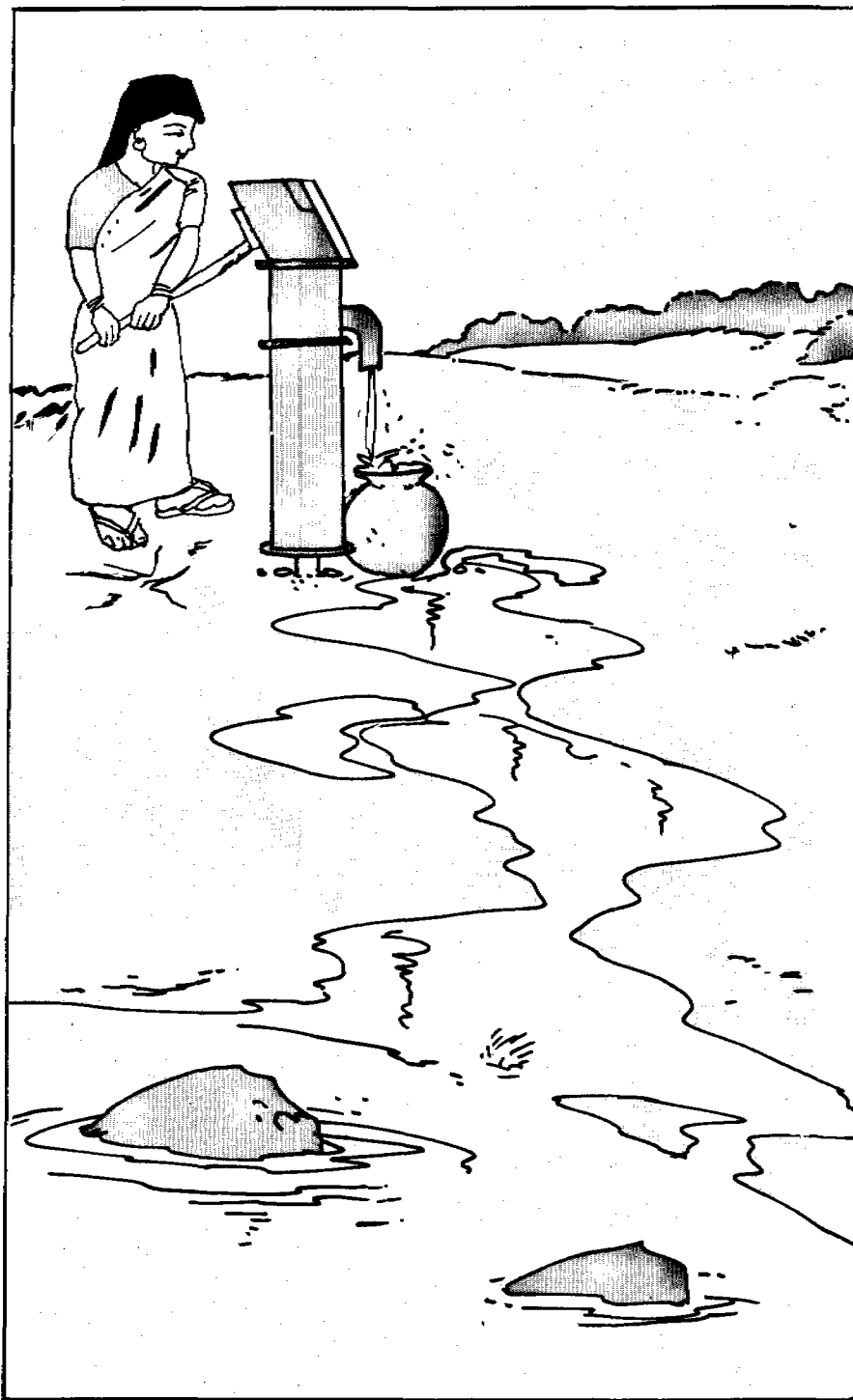
To stop the spread of diseases, it is essential to eliminate breeding places for flies. The necessary actions are (1) stop open defecation and use a sanitary latrine; (2) dispose of garbage and cattle dung in a garbage pit; and (3) keep all food covered.

NOTE. Safe disposal of human excreta in a sanitary latrine and the disposal of garbage/cattle dung in a garbage pit will be discussed in detail under separate topics.)



**CARD 7**

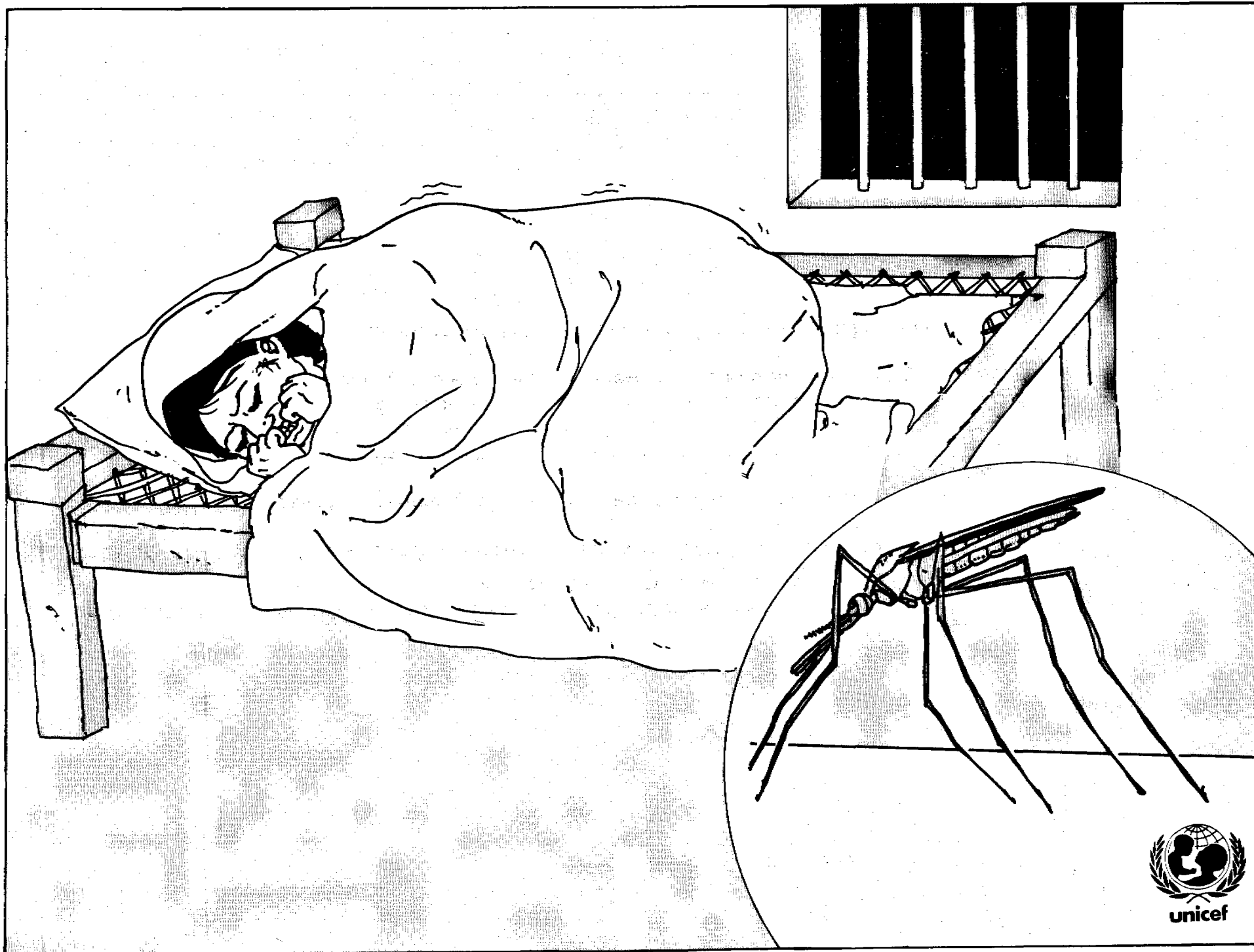
Mosquitoes transmit malaria. More good quality water has been provided to the villages with the installation of tubewells and handpumps. Hence people use more water at home for cooking, washing and drinking. However, in many cases, the wastewater is flowing everywhere to form pools. Look at the pools of water near a handpump where no platform was provided and no drain was built to discharge the wastewater. The stagnant water is the breeding place for mosquitoes: hence the village has more mosquitoes than before.



**CARD 8**

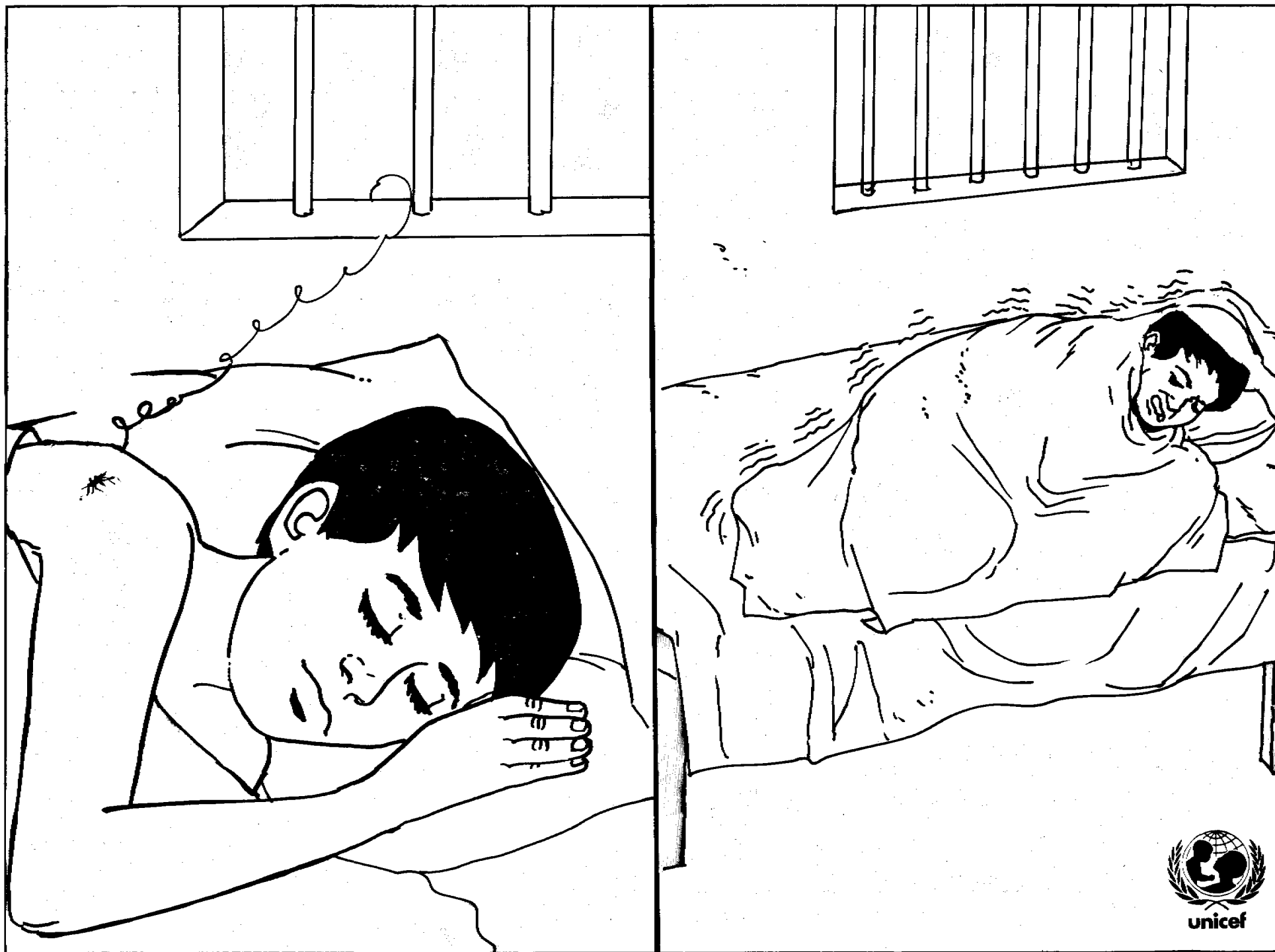
The mosquitoes bite a person suffering from malaria and suck the sick person's blood which contains parasites (organisms that cause malaria). These parasites then develop inside the mosquitoes.





**CARD 9**

When these mosquitoes which carry the infectious parasites bite other healthy persons, they inject the parasites into these people. Soon the healthy persons have malaria and can die of this disease.



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**CARD 10**

To stop the spread of malaria and the irritation of mosquito bites, it is essential to eliminate the breeding places for mosquitoes. The necessary actions are as follows:

1. Get rid of unnecessary water holding containers in and around the house such as empty pots, broken bottles, coconut shells etc.
2. Fill up ground depressions near the house, which would accumulate dirty water or rain water, with earth, stones or broken bricks.
3. Build a compacted earth drain, or use clay pipes to divert wastewater from the kitchen to a kitchen-garden where you can grow some vegetables for your family consumption.
4. Build a soakage pit to drain away wastewater from bathing cubicles.
5. Assist in getting the wastewater from water sources drained properly.

NOTE: Disposal of wastewater will be covered in detail under a separate topic.

