Prevention and education for culicid vectors

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Introduction:
Culicid are considered a disease of the XXI re-emerging century are a major public health problems in the world, not only because it affects thousands of people, since the osquito Aedes aegypti tends to reproduce in homes but also because it is considered one of the most important viral diseases transmitted by animals. The climate changes and the global warming makes it easier to disseminate other areas in the world as areas with broader latitudes. Last years the presence of this mosquito in Portugal and the contamination focus in Madeira Island on 2012/13, show the crescent importance for the education for prevention of reproduction for culicid vectors. In health surveillance, the mission of the environmental health is to analyze, prevent and correct the health risks, which can be real or potential. In this sense, environmental health is important to end this disease and, in the meantime, to prevent it does not affect human health.

Objectives:
Understand the distribution and evolution of the dissemination of the culicid vectors, verifying their geographical evolution, acting on the factors of prevention and education of the populations.

Methods:
The study is based on plating the presence of mosquitoes and larvae that can cause contamination and diseases originating from mosquitoes, the analysis of these data and the other allows us to see the need for prophylactic care to have in our country, for its location and climate can foster the emergence of these.

Results:
Climate change that crosses can cause the onset of mosquito vectors of carriers, so you want to public education for preventive measures can combat the proliferation of mosquitoes mosquito carriers.

Conclusions:
Although there are no contaminated mosquitoes, is important to educate the public for mosquito prevention measures. This study provides a number of solutions to minimize mosquito vectors proliferation.