



Metropolitan mosquitoes: Understanding urban livestock keeping and vector-borne disease in growing tropical cities

January 2018 – December 2021

Objectives

1. Describe the knowledge and practices among urban inhabitants on mosquito-borne disease transmission in Hanoi city
2. Evaluate the presence of mosquitoes and the Flaviviruses currently present in urban mosquitoes and its relationship to livestock keeping in Hanoi city
3. Identify the risk factors of dengue flavivirus by investigating febrile patients in a national hospital
4. Piloting and evaluating an intervention for reduction of mosquitoes/vectors in urban households with and without livestock

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Highlight of 2020 achievements

- Study findings showed that non-livestock-keeping households had a better knowledge on MBDs than households keeping livestock. Livestock keeping was determined as increasing risks of MBDs due to the increase of mosquito population.
- Culex was the most dominant genus in the collected mosquito samples. Mosquitoes were presented mostly in peripheral districts, while less mosquitoes were found in central districts
- Age group and living district were the risk factors correlated with the dengue status. No association between livestock keeping and dengue infections were found