



★ Monitoring IR DDT 4%, permethrin

◆ *An epiroticus s.l* dominant ◆ *An minimus s.l* dominant ◆ *An dirus s.l* dominant

Tube bioassay in Cambodia

Introduction

In Cambodia, there are different diversity species of Anopheles(the anopheline group, dirus group, minimus group, maculatus group, jamesi group, philipinesis group, culicinae and aedes group...). But we have only 2 main malaria vectors in Cambodia, *An dirus s.l* (anthropophagic) and *An minimus s.l*. The secondary malaria vectors are *An maculatus s.l*, *An epiroticus s.l*. After MALVECASIA project 2003-2005, we do the insecticide monitoring alternatively North-east and South-west of the country every year supported by the Global .

Tube bioassay

1.Place:

Rattankiri province for North-east and Pailin and KochKong provinces for the South-west the country.

2. Inseciticide :

DDT 4 %, Delthametrine 0.05%(not all times of test) and permethrine 0.75%.

3. Anophelines species:

An dirus s.l , *An minimus s.l*, *An epiroticus s.l*, *An vagus*, *An maculatus*

4. Methodology

- Collecting mosquitoes by any way collections(humain collection, cattle collection, wall collection...)
- Morphology identification by the modified key for the medically important anophelines of Southeast Asia (adapted from NIMPE, 1987).
- Tube bio assay following the WHO protocol
- Keep the mosquitoes in the sillicagel for later ELISA test if needed

5.Result:

No species are found resistance with DDT 4 %, Delthametrine 0.05% and permethrine 0.75% except **An vagus resistance with the DDT 4%(test mortality < 50%)**. *An epiroticus s.l* is need to be more confirmed about the IR.

* Tube bioassay for Duengue vectors?????