

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Record Nr. | UNINA9910777758403321 |
| Titolo | Anopheline species complexes in South and South-East Asia [[electronic resource]] |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | New Delhi, : World Health Organization, Regional Office for South-East Asia, c2007 |
| ISBN | 92-9022-340-5 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (110 p.) |
| Collana | SEARO technical publication ; ; no. 57 |
| Disciplina | 595.771 |
| Soggetti | Anopheles - Southeast Asia Malaria - Transmission - Southeast Asia |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Description based upon print version of record. |
| Nota di contenuto | Cover; Title; Copyright; Foreword; Acknowledgements; 1. Introduction; 2. Techniques used in the recognition of Species Complexes; 3. Species Complexes; 4. Prospects for the future; 5. References and select bibliography (Chapter-wise listing) |
| Sommario/riassunto | Vector-borne diseases are a major health problem in South-East Asia and in other parts of the world. There are about 4,500 mosquito species in existence; species belonging to the Anopheles genus transmit malaria. Combating malaria is part of the Millennium Development Goals, and vector control is a key strategy both regionally and globally. Therefore, the review and dissemination of information on vector species is critically important. Most of the anophelines that are involved in the transmission of malaria in South and South-East Asia have been identified as species complexes. Members of a s |