

Evaluating the Effectiveness of Permethrin and Deltamethrin in the Northern Peruvian Amazon



Pampa Hermosa and Santa Lucia, Peru

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This project sought to evaluate the effectiveness of two of the most commonly used insecticides, permethrin and deltamethrin, in treating bed nets against *Anopheles* mosquitos, the malaria vector. Insects were collected in homes with bed nets treated with one of the two insecticides used.

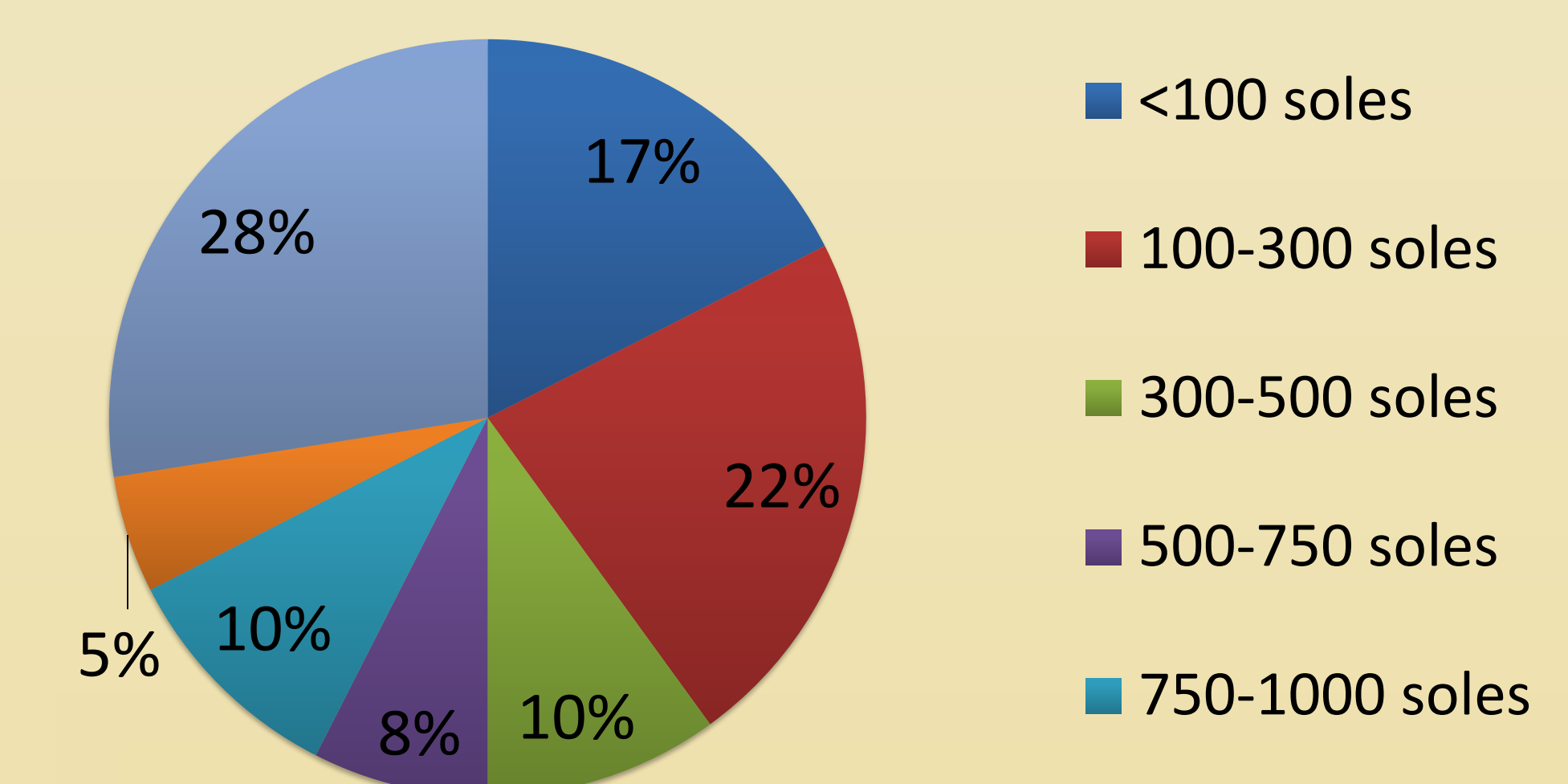


HEALTH POST NEAR THE STUDY SITE IN THE COMMUNITY OF SANTA LUCIA

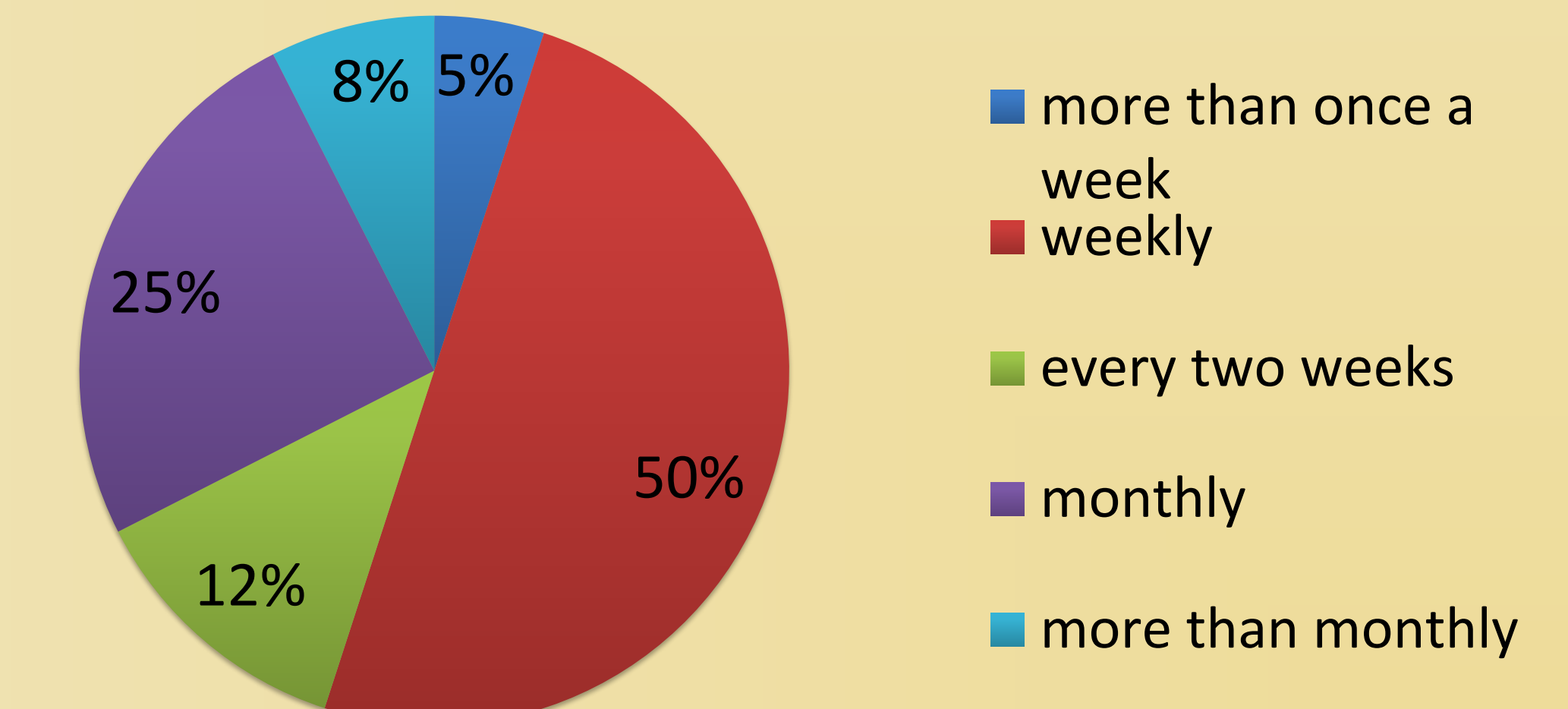
INFORMATION ABOUT STUDY PARTICIPANTS

- At least one person in each home had contracted malaria at least once during the previous twelve months.
- All study participants reported sleeping under a bed net every night.
- 27.5% said their bed net had been treated with an insecticides, but none had been treated within the last year.
- 62.5% of homes had been fumigated, but of those homes only 44% percent had been fumigated in the last six months.

Average Household Income



Frequency of Bed Net Washing



Results Pending

OBJECTIVES

- Determine if permethrin and deltamethrin are effective against *Anopheles* in the northern Peruvian Amazon
- Determine if one of these two insecticides is more effective against *Anopheles*
- Determine the effect of temperature and humidity on these insecticides



HANGING TRAPS TO COLLECT INSECTS FOR BASELINE

METHODOLOGY

- Insects were trapped for four consecutive nights in 40 homes.
- Untreated bed nets were hung in the homes for the first two nights, and a treated bed net was hung in the homes for the second two nights.
- Half of the homes received a bed net treated with permethrin, and the other half received a bednet treated with deltamethrin.
- Insects were identified and sorted into the following categories: *Anopheles*, total mosquitos, and other insects
- A short survey was administered for demographic purposes and to collect information on bednet usage in the