

Malaria and Culiidae In the Philippine Islands: History and Critical Bibliography, 1898 to 1933.

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Malaria and Culiidae In the Philippine Islands: History and Critical Bibliography, 1898 to 1933.

Author(s) : [RUSSELL, Paul F.](#)

Book : [Philippine Is. Dept. of Agric. & Commerce, Manila, Tech. Bull. No. 1, 1934](#) p. 1-100. ref. With 3 text figs. & 8 plates (2 maps).

Abstract : Malaria cannot be reduced without anti-larval control. Most of the contents of this compilation have already been published in articles which have been summarized in this *Bulletin*.

The paper was prepared as a part of the program of Malaria Investigations,

Science, Manila, of which the author is chief, and which is jointly supported by the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation. The records go back to the years 1898-1933, which constitute the American epoch in the islands. Before that time, research studies in tropical medicine had been practically nonexistent, malaria was rare, and nothing was known about the mosquitoes. It appears that malaria was not indigenous when Magellan came in 1521, but that it was rarely as deadly as it is on the Malay Peninsula. From 1898 until 1903, the admission rates for malaria among white troops were between 450 and 750 per mille; from 1904 to 1908 they were between 200 and 300; from 1909 to 1913, they were between 86 and 186; from 1914 to 1923 they were between 13 and 32. Improved mosquito nets and the strictness with which their use was enforced appear to have been important factors in this reduction of malaria among the army. "From Lippincott, first to advocate nets as a protection against malaria, to Whitmore first to incriminate the stream-breeding anopheles, to the present malaria-control programme at Fort Stotzenburg, the Army's record has been an outstanding achievement." WHITMORE in 1904 found 30 per cent. of the stream-breeding "*Myzomyia funesta*" (? *minimus*) infected with malaria. Before this it was supposed that all malaria-carrying anopheles bred in swamps. MANALANG found that the local *minimus* is identical with *A. funestus* but, according to KING, the *funesta* *minimus* subgroup of the Philippines is made up of (1) *A. filipinae Manalang* and (2) *mangyanus* Banks 1906, (3) *A. minimus* Ludlow.

In 1913, arrangements were made for the sale of quinine at a very low rate, but it was distributed free of charge, but, in 1915, after millions of tablets had been distributed, the Health Service reported that it had been a failure. MANALANG, however, still advocates "quininization or, better still, the use of plasmoquine compounds" because Paris green is ineffective. The author does not agree with this opinion, "all available evidence indicates that drug control of malaria is as impossible from a practical standpoint in the Philippines as elsewhere. Moreover, it is very expensive, not only in the cost of the drugs but also in salaries of those who must distribute it dose by dose. . . . In all places throughout the Islands, Paris green control is thoroughly feasible. . . . Between 1924 and 1926, . . . the reduction in hospital costs alone was ten times greater than the actual cost of malaria control by Paris green. . . . Mosquito nets, the use of quinine, chinoplasmin, and atabrine, and an attack on the larvae of the *minimus* subgroup will gradually subdue this disease in the Philippines. The evidence indicates that without larval control malaria rates can be lowered much below the present level in these Islands. Paris green is the cheapest and most effective method. The following insecticide spray has been found most useful; mix together a frequently 60 grams of fresh powdered pyrethrum and 120 cc. of chloroform, shake through a Buchner funnel and add 1,000 cc. kerosene to the filtrate. ' ' The evidence at all that bats, larvivorous fish, clover, *Chara*, or cannibalistic larva

could have any virtue in the control of malaria in the Philippines." Keys for the adults and larvae of the Philippine anophelids are published with this form of two large charts. *W. F.*

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Descriptor(s) : antimalarials, antiprotozoal agents, arsenicals, bibliographies, chlc copper acetoarsenite, health services, human diseases, infections, islands, keros malaria, marshes, mepacrine, military personnel, mosquito nets, natural enemies larvicides, parasites, parasitoses, pesticides, predators, protozoal infections, pyr soldiers, swamps, tropical medicine, wetlands

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