

**“Enhancing Interprofessional
Collaboration and Learning for
Strengthening Primary Health Care”**

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Title	AEDES AEGYPTI, INEQUITY AND COVID-19, A NEW PARADIGM
Type	Oral Presentation <i>What can we learn from your Primary Health Care Practice and Experiences</i>
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Abstract N ^o	TUFH618
Content	<p>Diseases transmitted by <i>Aedes aegypti</i> have spread worldwide and represent serious public health problems. Social determinants of health have been associated with incidence and prevalence of such diseases like dengue, nevertheless ecological factors and the time-space scale that leads the contact between the mosquitoes and humans are not yet totally understood. A prospective cohort study is taking place in the community of Pochutla, in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico. The aim of this study is to identify dwellings with ecological conditions that allows <i>A.aegypti</i> mosquitoes to survive and successfully spread different arboviral diseases. We call this the “Aedic dwelling”. This community is composed by a low socioeconomic status population where dwellings are made with local materials and many of them are surrounded by plants, domestic animals and is endemic for dengue and other arboviral diseases. Evaluation of knowledge and attitudes of the population is very important to plan control strategies. Also as part of the study, we are evaluating the number of mosquitoes (entomological index) every month along one year. With the COVID-19, the existing health problems have increased. Infectious diseases like dengue, zika and chikungunya and others co-exist with SARS-CoV-2 and increase the impact of social determinants of health. Now it is necessary to include this emerging variable and evaluate its impact in communities with social inequities, where the access to primary health care medical services is very scarce, and vector borne diseases have a high prevalence, like Pochutla.</p>