

# Brazil's health agents scour junkyards and roofs for mosquitos to fight dengue epidemic

February 16 2024, by Diane Jeantet

---



Zuleida greets and speaks with municipal health workers and volunteers who are inspecting the Tabajaras favela for standing water where *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes can breed, in an effort to stop the spread of dengue in the Copacabana neighborhood of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 2024. Credit: AP Photo/Silvia Izquierdo

The small team of state public health workers slalomed between auto parts strewn across a Rio de Janeiro junkyard, looking for standing water where mosquitoes might have laid their eggs.

They were part of nationwide efforts to curtail a surge in Brazil of the mosquito-borne illness of [dengue](#) fever during the country's key tourist season that runs through the end of February.

Paulo Cesar Gomes, a 56-year-old entomologist, found some [mosquito larvae](#) swimming in shallow rainwater inside a car bumper.

"We call this type of location a strategic point" because of the high turnover in items converging from all over, he said. "It's difficult not to have mosquitoes here."

Earlier in the month, just days before Rio kicked off its world-famous Carnival festivities, the city joined several states and the country's capital in declaring a public health epidemic over this year's greater-than-normal number of cases of dengue.

"We had more cases in January than any other January," Ethel Maciel, head of health surveillance at Brazil's Health Ministry, said in an interview with The Associated Press.

So far this year, Brazil has recorded 512,000 cases nationwide, including both confirmed and likely cases—nearly four times more than those registered in the same period a year ago.



A young man rides his bike alongside a public health vehicle spraying insecticide during a fumigation campaign against dengue-promoting mosquitoes, in the Santa Maria neighborhood of Brasilia, Brazil, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 2024. Credit: AP Photo/Eraldo Peres

There have been 425 deaths under investigation for dengue so far this year, with 75 confirmed, as compared with just over 1,000 for all of 2023.

Dengue is a viral infection transmitted to humans through the bite of infected mosquitoes. Frequent rains and high temperatures, which accelerate the hatching of mosquito eggs and the development of larvae, make the famously hot city of Rio especially susceptible to outbreaks.



Many who are infected never develop symptoms, but dengue can cause high fever, headache, body aches, nausea and a rash, according to the World Health Organization. While most get better after a week or so, some develop a severe form that requires hospitalization and can be fatal.

Health workers like Gomes, equipped with masks and plastic gloves, meticulously combed the junkyard on a hot morning, gently kicking and shaking piled up auto parts looking for any trace of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito that can spread dengue.



Public health agents capture mosquitoes to take to a lab for analysis, at a scrapyards in Nova Iguaçu, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 2024. Cities around Brazil, including Rio, have declared a public health emergency related to an outbreak of dengue fever just days ahead Carnival. Credit: AP

Photo/Silvia Izquierdo

Whenever he saw standing water Gomes grabbed a hand pipette out of his bag and looked for larvae, which he collected in a white plastic container. Captured mosquitos and larvae are kept alive and brought to a city laboratory to be tested for dengue.

At locations with positive tests, health agents spray the walls with a product that kills mosquitos and then monitor the location for weeks.

Maciel, from the Health Ministry, said the first warning about a possible epidemic came in September.

Brazil's leading research institute, the state-funded Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, or Fiocruz, came up with several scenarios indicating that Brazil could have as many as 4.2 million cases this year, up from 1.6 million in 2023.

Maciel said the surge is due to excessive heat and intense rain, both possible effects of climate change or El Niño, a natural, temporary and occasional warming of part of the Pacific that shifts weather patterns across the globe.



A municipal health worker empties a home's water container where mosquitos can breed, in an effort to eradicate the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito which can spread dengue fever, in the Tabajaras favela of the Copacabana neighborhood in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 2024. Credit: AP Photo/Silvia Izquierdo

Maciel also cited the circulation of four dengue virus serotypes at the same time, one of which authorities had not seen in 15 years.

In Rio, more than 80% of mosquito breeding sites are located in residential properties, health officials say. So, efforts to combat dengue must start in homes, and raising awareness is key, said Mário Sérgio Ribeiro, a health surveillance official for Rio de Janeiro state.

State officials launched a "10 minutes that save lives" initiative to



encourage residents to inspect their homes, offices and places of worship for any standing water.

Health workers and volunteers went door to door, pacing up and down the narrow streets of Rio's Tabajara working-class neighborhood, or favela, to spread the word. They distributed leaflets and climbed on rooftops, looking for containers with rainwater.



Mosquitoes captured by public health agents at a scrapyard, are kept in a tube in a lab for analysis, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 2024. Cities around Brazil, including Rio, have declared a public health emergency related to an outbreak of dengue fever just days ahead Carnival. Credit: AP Photo/Silvia Izquierdo



Mosquitoes captured by public health agents at a scrapyard, are analyzed in a lab in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 2024. Cities around Brazil, including Rio, have declared a public health emergency related to an outbreak of dengue fever just days ahead Carnival. Credit: AP Photo/Silvia Izquierdo





Public health agents capture mosquitoes to take to a lab for analysis, at a scrapyard in Nova Iguaçu, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 2024. Cities around Brazil, including Rio, have declared a public health emergency related to an outbreak of dengue fever just days ahead Carnival. Credit: AP Photo/Silvia Izquierdo



Children wait for dengue vaccines at a health center in the Ceilandia neighborhood on the outskirts of Brasilia, Brazil, Friday, Feb. 9, 2024. The vaccine is available only for children between 10 and 14 years old. Credit: AP Photo/Luis Nova



A dose of the dengue vaccine is prepared for youths at a health center in the Ceilandia neighborhood on the outskirts of Brasilia, Brazil, Friday, Feb. 9, 2024. The vaccine is available only for children between 10 and 14 years old. Credit: AP Photo/Luis Nova





Gabriela Rodrigues, second from right, suspected of having dengue fever, is attended at the Rodolpho Rocco Municipal Polyclinic in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 2024. Credit: AP Photo/Bruna Prado



A woman suspected of having dengue arrives to a military health clinic that was set up to attend dengue fever cases in the Ceilandia neighborhood, on the outskirts of Brasilia, Brazil, Friday, Feb. 9, 2024. Credit: AP Photo/Luis Nova

One elderly woman, Vilza da Costa, told the AP she believes she contracted the disease.

"It started with a fever, then my body was itching all over, weakness, and a lot of pain. I was in a very bad way," she said. "There are a lot of mosquitoes here."

During Carnival, which ended Wednesday, health employees welcomed visitors with free repellent. A van with a giant crossed off mosquito and the words "Against Dengue Everyday" opened and closed the parades

several nights, for millions of TV viewers to see.

Maciel said the effect of Carnival will not be known for another week. Even though dengue is not transmissible from person to person, increased tourism can boost the spread of the disease to locations that had not been affected.

It's not clear if the cases have reached a peak and now "are going to start going down, or if the [worst-case scenario](#) is indeed happening," Maciel said.

© 2024 The Associated Press. All rights reserved. This material may not be published, broadcast, rewritten or redistributed without permission.

Citation: Brazil's health agents scour junkyards and roofs for mosquitos to fight dengue epidemic (2024, February 16) retrieved 10 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2024-02-brazil-health-agents-scour-junkyards.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--