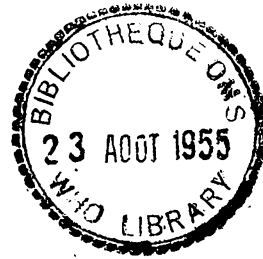


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WORLD HEALTH  
ORGANIZATIONORGANISATION MONDIALE  
DE LA SANTÉCONFERENCE ON  
MALARIA IN AFRICALagos, Nigeria  
23 November-6 December 1955WHO/Mal/128 ✓  
Lagos Conf./2  
16 August 1955

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

The Chief of the Malaria Section  
has the honour to communicate hereunder  
the following note:

Provisional Agenda

1. Epidemiology of human malaria
  - 1.1 Distribution of epidemiological types of malaria in Africa.\*
  - 1.2 Malaria as a cause of reproductive wastage of the African population.
  - 1.3 Economic and social importance of malaria in urban and rural African communities.
  - 1.4 Malaria immunity in Africa.
  - 1.5 Malaria and the sickle-cell trait in Africa.
  - 1.6 Standardization of procedure in malaria surveys. Uniform reporting methods.
2. Human malaria parasites and their vectors
  - 2.1 Geographical distribution of human malaria parasites in Africa.
  - 2.2 Present geographical distribution of anophelines in Africa. Problem of subspecies or varieties of A. gambiae.
  - 2.3 Bionomics of African anophelines and particularly of the known or suspected vectors.
  - 2.4 Technique and interpretation of precipitin tests.
3. Problems of malaria control
  - 3.1 Present status of malaria control in African territories.
  - 3.2 Urban and rural malaria control in Africa.
  - 3.3 Larval control methods.
  - 3.4 Imagicidal methods - comparative values of modern insecticides in relation to type of substratum.
  - 3.5 Spraying equipment.

\* Note: In this Agenda, the term "Africa" means "Africa South of the Sahara".

3.6 Development of various resistance patterns in insects following the application of larvicides and imagocides, including behaviour of anophelines in relation to imagocidal methods.

3.7 Effects of interruption of residual control in Africa.

3.8 Toxicity of modern insecticides to man and animals.

4. Chemotherapy

4.1 Treatment of malaria in the indigenous and expatriate population.

4.2 Chemoprophylaxis and suppression in Africa. Drug resistance.

4.3 Place of chemotherapy in modern malaria control programmes.

5. Malaria research and its co-ordination in Africa

5.1 National or inter-territorial research organizations.

5.2 International co-operation in malaria research and control.

5.3 Malaria research problems in Africa. Animal malaria.

6. Training

6.1 International malaria training courses in Africa.

6.2 National and inter-territorial training of directive professional staff and of auxiliary personnel.

6.3 Standardization of training programmes.

6.4 Fellowships and exchange of key personnel.

7. Future anti-malaria policy in Africa.

7.1 Development of long-term national programmes and inter-territorial co-operation. Local differences and specific needs.

7.2 The role of international organizations in assisting large-scale antimalaria programmes.

7.3 Co-ordination of malaria control projects with other public health schemes and general development programmes.

7.4 Local organization, administration and financing of malaria control operations. Legislative measures.

7.5 Methods of assessment of cost of malaria control schemes. Need for reduction of costs without impairing the efficiency of procedure.