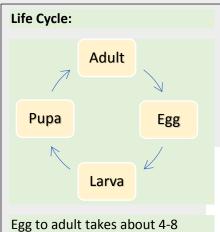
VECTOR, TRANSMISSION AND PREVENTION OF LEISHMANIASIS

VECTOR in Sri Lanka: *Phlebotomus argentipes*

Morphology:

- Small
- Light brown
- Long legs
- Hairy
- Lanceolate shaped wings raised in "V" shape while resting
- Show hopping movement



Behavior and Habitat:

- · More active from dusk to dawn
- Outdoor biters but can bite in day time being in dark indoors
- Prefers animals or humans for blood meals
- Distribution depends on geographical differences, abundance of vertebrate hosts, habitat availability and environmental factors such as rainfall and temperature
- Females lay eggs in soil rich in organic matter



Resting Sandfly



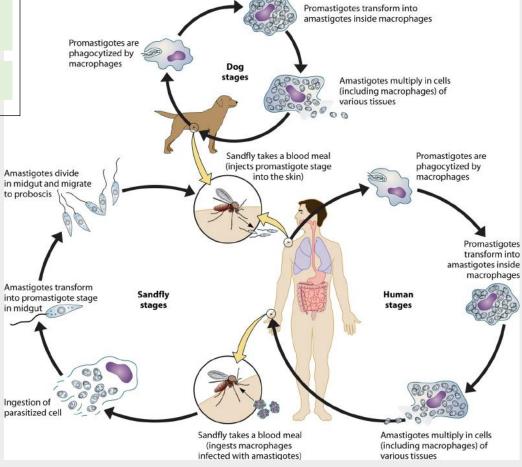


Male Female
Phlebotomus argentipes

HOSTS AND TRANSMISSION:

weeks to complete

- Hosts Mammals (Humans, Dogs, Cattles, rodents etc.)
- Reservoir Dogs, Cattles and small mammals.
 Not clearly known in Sri Lanka.
- Transmission Zoonotic or Anthroponotic
- Only female flies opt for blood meal



https://www.researchgate.net/figure/The-life-cycle-of-Leishmania-species-Sandflies-inject-infective-promastigotes-into-a fig10 234087025

PREVENTION:

Outdoor

- Avoid outdoor activities from dusk to dawn as much as possible
- Wear protective clothing (Long sleeves/Long pants)
- Use insect repellents (DEET, Citronella oil)

Indoor

- Stay in well-screened or air-conditioned areas.
- Spray living/sleeping areas with an insecticides / Insect repellents / Fogging
- · Use bed nets
- Moreover, Pyrethroid-containing insecticide impregnated bed nets, sheets, clothing, screens, curtains and also pet collars are in practice in several countries.

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