Washington D.C., 29 September – 10 October 1969

RESOLUTION

CD19.R23

AEDES AEGYPTI

THE 19th DIRECTING COUNCIL.

Recognizing that the prevention or control of urban yellow fever, dengue, and other diseases transmitted by Aedes aegypti1 is of serious concern to all the Member Countries of the Organization;

Noting the success [achieved] in some of the Member Countries in their programs to eradicate A. aegypti, but fully cognizant of the continuing problem of reinfestation in areas that [have] been cleared;

Considering that the hemispheric campaign to eradicate A. aegypti has in the last few years encountered serious obstacles; and

Recognizing that control of diseases transmitted by A. aegypti must be a hemisphere-wide coordinated program,

RESOLVES

- 1. To request the Director to sponsor an in-depth study of the strategy and methods of preventing the diseases transmitted by A. aegypti, and to this end:
- a) To name, as quickly as possible, while continuing assistance to ongoing programs, a multidisciplinary group to review the present strategy for the prevention and control of diseases

transmitted by A. aegypti in the Americas and, as necessary, to define the objectives and guidelines of a study that would examine all possible alternative systems, including the public health and economic consequences of the different systems;

- b) To engage an independent agency to carry out as necessary the study defined by the multidisciplinary group, and to provide that agency with all assistance needed to obtain the facts and professional technical advice required, presenting an assessment of the various alternatives, the relevancy of which should be based on a cost/benefit analysis; and
- c) To present the results of these studies to the XVIII Pan American Sanitary Conference, with an interim progress report to the 64th Meeting of the Executive Committee.
- 2. To request the Director to seek through voluntary contributions the funds to cover the costs of this study.
- 3. To recommend to the Governments that, independently of the results of this study, they continue to give all possible support to programs of A. aegypti eradication and take appropriate measures to safeguard the gains already obtained.

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