

A sustainable, integrated approach to prevention, control, and elimination of vector-borne diseases

Kuwait boasts a commendable entomological surveillance system that plays a pivotal role in controlling vector-borne diseases. The country has implemented a comprehensive network of traps distributed across its areas, effectively monitoring and tracking vector populations and their infection rates.

Other measures implemented in Kuwait include habitat management by identifying and eliminating breeding sites for vectors, targeted use of insecticides, and vector control programs that combine various measures to target specific diseases. This includes continuous monitoring and evaluation of the program.

Screening and early treatment of imported cases is a vital strategy in public health sector in Kuwait

It's worth mentioning that the Kuwaiti government offers a free service for insects and rodents' control in all residences year-round upon request.

Multisectoral coordination in vector-borne diseases is efficiently managed through collaboration among key entities such as the Ministry of Health, the Public Authority of Agriculture Affairs and Fish Resources, and the One Health Committee. These organizations work together to integrate their expertise and resources, ensuring a holistic approach to disease prevention and control.

Remarkably, Kuwait has achieved a noteworthy milestone, with no reported cases of endogenous transmission of malaria, dengue, chikungunya, yellow fever, schistosomiasis, lymphatic filariasis, Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever, and onchocerciasis.

This success can be attributed to the mentioned proactive measures undertaken by the Kuwaiti government, including rigorous vector control and robust surveillance systems. Kuwait serves as a shining example of how a well-structured entomological surveillance system can contribute significantly to safeguard public health.

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