

**Table 3 Mean mortality rates from 8 insecticides of *Anopheles arabiensis* from the different study areas of Khartoum city**

Site	Mean mortality rate (%)							
	Bendiocarb 1.0%	DDT 4%	Deltamethrin 0.05%	Fenitrothion 1.0%	Lambda- cyhalothrin 0.05%	Malathion 5.0%	Permethrin 0.75%	Propoxur 0.1%
<b>Urban</b>								
Abu'siid	98.5 (100:100)	99.0 (100:100)	100 (100:100)	100 (100:100)	99.0 (100:100)	76.0 (100:100)	100 (100:100)	100 (100:100)
Arkweit	97.7 (100:200)	99.0 (100:100)	100 (100:100)	100 (100:100)	98.8 (100:100)	78.0 (100:100)	98.4 (100:100)	100 (100:100)
Soba West	98.3 (100:165)	99.0 (100:112)	100 (100:100)	100 (100:100)	99.5 (100:100)	85.5 (100:100)	99.5 (100:100)	100 (114:100)
<b>Periurban</b>								
Elmaygoma	99.0 (100:100)	96.0 (100:100)	99.5 (105:100)	100 (100:100)	98.9 (100:95)	61.0 (107:100)	96 (100:100)	100 (100:100)
Eltmanyat	98.5 (100:100)	92.0 (100:100)	99.5 (100:100)	100 (100:86)	99.5 (100:100)	59.5 (100:100)	95.9 (100:100)	100 (100:100)
Essalamania West	97.5 (100:100)	97.0 (100:100)	100 (100:100)	100 (100:96)	100 (100:100)	58.5 (100:118)	98.0 (100:100)	100 (116:100)
<b>Total</b>	98.1 (1365)	96.9 (1212)	99.8 (1211)	100 (1182)	99.23 (1195)	69.1 (1225)	97.4 (1200)	100 (1230)

Figures in parentheses (F:M) are numbers of female and male mosquitoes exposed: mortality rate per site was calculated as a mean of males and females. Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis tests showed no significant difference between females and males ( $P > 0.05$ ), and between sentinel sites ( $P > 0.05$ ).

DDT = dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane.