

Guidelines title [In English]

**Plano nacional de prevenção e controlo de doenças transmitidas por vetores  
[National Plan for the Prevention and Control of Vector-Borne Diseases]**

Year of edition

2016

Summary

The *National Plan for the Prevention and Control of Vector-Borne Diseases* defines the intervention axes related to capacities, readiness and response mechanisms to ensure prevention and control for vector-borne diseases. They include a set of mechanisms that guarantee entomological surveillance and, in particular, the early detection of invasive mosquito populations. It also focuses on early detection of mosquito-borne diseases and intersectoral coordination of response actions necessary for the operationalization of the intervention measures.

Objectives:

- The plan has the general objective of defining priority areas of intervention that aim to contribute to the prevention and control of mosquito-borne diseases and reduce their impact on community.
- Defines at different levels, the risk of disease transmission according to the presence/absence of vectors and identifies the intervention focused on the three operational axes below:
  1. Surveillance and early detection;
  2. Coordinated responses (inter-sectoral responses);
  3. Communication.

Targeted mosquito species: Invasive mosquito species, primarily *Aedes albopictus* and *Aedes aegypti*

Methods:

- Surveillance methods:
  - Early detection depends on different surveillance and alert systems that contribute to the detection of invasive mosquitoes and/or increased vector activity of native mosquitoes. Surveillance systems depend on a multidisciplinary approach and different sources of information, based on **epidemiological, entomological, environmental** and **veterinary** data, which will contribute effectively to the early detection of diseases, requiring the fast information sharing from different surveillance and alert systems.
  - The Strategy foresees the reinforcement of the communication regarding the different existing surveillance and alert systems:
    1. **Epidemiological**  
Clinic, Laboratory, Hemovigilance, Saúde 24.
    2. **Entomological**  
Monitoring of native and invasive mosquitoes.  
Monitoring of entry points of according to IHR (REVIVE – National vector surveillance programme).  
Telematic means and promotion of scientific research.
    3. **Environmental**  
Meteorological monitoring and monitoring of environmental conditions.

#### 4. Veterinary

Monitoring of zoonoses transmitted by mosquitoes.

- Risk level ranking

The plan defines public health interventions related to different levels of risk:

- o **Level 0 (green):** Absence of invasive mosquitos (notably of the genus *Aedes*, particularly the species *Aedes albopictus* and/or *Aedes aegypti*) **AND** absence of autochthonous mosquito-borne cases
- o **Level 1 (yellow):** Presence of invasive mosquitoes **AND** absence of autochthonous mosquito-borne cases
- o **Level 2 (orange):** infected populations of wild mosquitoes **AND/OR** Presence of autochthonous cases of mosquito-borne diseases, either as sporadic cases or clusters.
- o **Level 3 (red):** Mosquito-borne disease outbreak

- Period of activation: 12 months per year
- Other: -

Audience: Public Health Entities

Scale (national/local): Mainland Portugal and Madeira island

Technical annexes:

- Glossary (Reservoir, host, vector, competence, capacity)

Specificities: Strategic document