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Study on the Incidence of Malaria in Certain Areas of Patna and Biological Control of its Vector

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Abstract : *The larvae of Anopheles were treated with the leaves of Cynodon dactylon and Psidium guajava to study the number of mortalities as a biological method of control. Psidium guajava showed high efficacy than Cynodon dactylon. Comparative study of chemical control and biological control of Anopheles was conducted by fumigation method. Cynodon dactylon leaves were most potent and caused greater mortality of mosquitoes as compared to the mosquito coils which caused only inactivation of mosquitoes. Survey was also conducted to study the incidence of malaria in certain areas of Patna.*

***Key Words**: Anopheles, Biological control, malaria*

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Introduction :

Malaria is one of the most common vector-borne disease prevalent in the tropical and sub-tropical areas of the world, including regions in Africa, Asia, and America as per the report given by World Health Organization (2007).It is caused by the protozoan *Plasmodium* (four species) which is transmitted by the vector, female *Anopheles* in course of feeding. Over 1.2 million global deaths due to malaria were reported in both children and adults by Murray et al. (2012). According to Harrison (1978), eradicating malaria by targeting the *Anopheles* vector using insecticides and other chemical methods were among the most important achieved strategies in the past years in