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Dengue vector surveillance in localities with reported dengue cases in Kurunegala and Gampaha districts

Dengue fever (DF) and dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF) are now significant problems in Sri Lanka. This study was undertaken to monitor the breeding of two *Aedes* species which are vectors of dengue virus in random monitoring stations located through identification o clinically/ serologically confirmed DF/DHF/DSS cases in Kurunegala and Gampaha districts.

Thirty one random monitoring stations in and around Kurunegala and Ragama were checked for the presence of vector species during the period 1999/2001. Adjacent human dwellings, commercial sites, building sites, dump yards and other potential breeding sources which were situated within a 300 m radius of each random monitoring station were surveyed. A total of 135 premises in 31 random stations were checked for the presence of vector species using standard larval surveillance and human landing diurnal collections for adults.

Ae. Albopictus larvae were found in 19 of the 31 stations. There were no stations where only *Ae. Aegypti* was found. Both species were found in 9 stations. House indices of only *Ae. Albopictus Ae. Aegypti* and both species were 24.40%, 0.74% and 5.18%respectively. No larvae were present in 69.62% of the premises. Key breeding sites of *Ae. Aegypti* were artificial while *Ae. Albopictus* were both natural and artificial. Data regarding human landing adult collections revealed that only *Ae. Aegypti* was present in 03 stations and *Ae. Albopictus* were present in 14 stations.

We conclude that *Ae. Albopictus* is the main species that was found in some localities from which dengue cases were reported.