

Mosquito protection

Biting insects exist worldwide. In colder climatic regions there are mainly problems with the experience of mosquito bite pains and possible allergic reactions. In tropical and subtropical regions mosquitoes can be vectors of numerous pathogenic germs.

There are many different types of disease-carrying mosquitoes. The main types are the following:

Anopheles mosquito (crepuscular and nocturnal)	e.g. malaria
Aedes mosquito (diurnal)	e.g. dengue fever or yellow fever
Culex mosquito (crepuscular and nocturnal)	e.g. Chikungunya virus or Japanese encephalitis

Sleeping area

The room can be kept mosquito-free with air-conditioning. After **cooling it down** to 16 degrees (e.g. during dinner), the remaining mosquitoes can be killed mechanically. Open windows and light on the other hand attract them.

If there is no air-conditioning, you should sleep under an impregnated mosquito net (e.g. with permethrin).



Clothes

Long, light coloured and mosquito-dense clothes (e.g. linen) and socks are recommended. Additional impregnation of clothes (e.g. with permethin spray or permethrin flushing solvent) increases the protection considerably.

Repellents

The synthetic repellents (DEET and Icaridin) are far superior to the biological repellents (bergamot, coconut and citrus oil or lavender). The duration of action highly fluctuates due to sweating or outdoor temperatures and depends on the product and contact with water. The product should be reapplied every 4-8 h. Note: you should always apply sunscreen first and then the repellent.

DEET (Diethylmethylbenzamide) is recommended by WHO due to its very good results of risk-benefit experiences and should be applied in concentrations of minimum 30-50%. The repellent should not be applied on damaged (e.g. sunburn) or sensitive skin or in close proximity to mucous membranes (such as mouth or eyes). Furthermore, DEET can cause skin irritations and allergic reactions. It should also be noted that DEET damages plastics as e.g. in sunglasses, mobile phones or bracelets. The application during pregnancy and on newborns should be avoided since there is not enough data on the subject. DEET is generally deemed safe for children, but should still be used sparingly.

The mosquito protection Icaridin is nearly as effective as DEET and considered well-tolerated in comparison. Due to lack of experiences, Icaridin is still not recommended by WHO. It is assumed to be harmless during pregnancy and whilst breastfeeding, but there are still not enough research results available.

Trade names (selection):

DEET: Care plus® DEET, Nobite® Hautspray, Autan® tropical or Antibrumm®

Icaridin: Autan® Active, Autan® family, Antibrumm® sensitive