

## **A system for monitoring egg counts of the dengue disease mosquito**

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A broad and multipurpose field experiment was set in the city of Recife, PE, Brasil recording egg counts of *aedes egypt*, the main vector for transmission of the dengue disease within this endemic area. Traps were spread over five neighbourhoods and 25% of them inspect weekly. Monitoring and controlling the mosquito population is a key strategy to avoid severe cases which can lead to human death. The study was carried out for more than two years and there are needs to generate summary statistics and reports periodically considering for information updated weekly, investigate possible models for the data, accounting for trap specific, environment and weather covariates, identify spatial and temporal hot spots aiming for a surveillance system which could help guiding actions in case of outbreaks of the mosquito population. This work reports on the mechanisms devised and used to deal with the problem, from the collection of field data, laboratory work, databases and GIS technologies and the statistical analysis, from descriptive, spatial temporal tools, to models trying to capture the relevant information, including the tools to deliver the results in a (semi)-automatic and efficient way.