PLATES
Vector Menace Area- A garbage dump

Garbage dump at Kapulauppada village of Visakhapatnam district, which is supposed to be mosquitoes breeding grounds. (Field Photograph)
Hut dwellings in Paderu in the Hilly area of Visakhapatnam district act as shelter to the mosquitoes during daytime and improper drainage creates breeding puddles.

Low nutrition and less immunity is the condition. A tribal woman in the Hilly area of Visakhapatnam district
(Field Photographs)
Unhygienic drinking water facilities

Hill stream – a drinking water source at Paderu in the Hilly area of Visakhapatnam district

A tribal woman collecting drinking water along with larva of vectors, other pathogens and impurities at Paderu in the Hilly area of Visakhapatnam district
(Field Photographs)
Less clothing and more exposure to mosquito bites - A tribal group from Munchingi Puttu mandal in the Hilly area of Visakhapatnam district

A tribal woman suffering with malaria along with her child in Pallamguda village near Araku Valley in the Hilly area of Visakhapatnam district

(Field Photographs)
Causative Parasitic Filarial worm - Wuchereria Bancrofti
(www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/wuchereriabancrofti)
Elephantiasis patients in Pedapenki village in the Plain area of Vizianagaram district—Female population mostly affected

(Field Photographs)
Elephantiasis Patients in Manapuram village in the Plain area of Vizianagaram district
(Field Photographs)
Living conditions in Denkada mandal head-quarters in the Plain area of Vizianagaram district

Thatched and congested Houses provides shelter to the vectors (Field Photographs)
Mosquito Breeding grounds

Water Stagnated areas in Nathavalasa village in the Plain area of Vizianagaram district

Irrigated tanks in the Plain area of Vizianagaram district (Field Photographs)
Unhygienic domestic activities in Vizianagaram town, which are favourable breeding grounds of malaria and filarial causing mosquitoes

Slum dwellings in Vizianagaram town – storehouse of Filaria causing mosquitoes
(Field Photographs)
Open drainage and dumped coconut shells forms potential breeding ground in Vizianagaram town

Unmanaged Vegetated areas in Vizianagaram town provide shelters for mosquitoes during daytime
(Field Photographs)
Pedda Cheruvu environments. Vizianagaram town can be observed in the background

Vizianagaram located next to a 68.79 ha manmade lake (popularly known as Pedda Cheruvu), and it is noted as a potential breeding zone of Culex mosquitoes and fowl odors

Dr. Prakasam Tata, designed a wastewater treatment system to remediate the pollution of a 68.79 ha large manmade lake, ‘Pedda Cheruvu’. (Field Photographs)
Potential Mosquito breeding moat encircling Vizianagaram Fort (In the olden times the ditch was made to protect the fort from the enemies). But, at present it became storehouse of Culex mosquitoes and effects public health

Part of the moat encircling the fort replaced by garden by local authorities as one of the remedial measures for eradicating mosquito breeding grounds (Field Photographs)
Settlements adjacent sewage canals in Vizianagaram town centre. Tower clock can be seen in the background which is supposed to the town centre.

(Field Photograph)
Dental Fluorosis cases in Nalgonda

(Field Photographs)
Skeletal Fluorosis cases in Nalgonda

(Source: Eenadu News paper, 18-March-2009)
Fluoride intoxicates food and drinking water. It affects the bones and if it increases the victims will die within fifteen years. Backbone and limbs will be deformed to these victims. Skeletal fluorosis can be prevented by supplying calcium, magnesium and vitamin C in the form of tablets.

(Source: Eenadu Newspaper, 18-March-2009)
Age is no Bar for fluorosis incidence

Victim cared by the same age group girl

(Source: Eenadu News paper, 18-March-2009)