

## 2nd National Conference on Disinfection, Disinsection and Deratization held in Varna, Bulgarian People's Republic

The 2nd National Conference on Disinfection, Disinsection and Deratization was held under the auspices of the Ministry of Health of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Bulgarian Medical Society and Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology in Sofia. It took place in the house of scientific workers at the spa Družba near Varna from 25 to 28 April, 1973. The Conference was attended by more than 200 participants from Bulgaria, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, German Democratic Republic, Poland, German Federal Republic and Switzerland.

The 180 papers read at the Conference were divided in 4 sections according to the subject: 1. Organization of Disinfection, 2. Disinsection and Sterilization, 3. Methods and Means of the Control of Arthropods, 4. Methods and Means of the Control of Synanthropic Rodents. Most lectures were included in Sections 2 and 3. The papers of Section 1 were read at the plenary session after the opening of the Conference by the representatives of the organizing institutions, other lectures were delivered at separate sections.

The problems of parasitology and medical zoology were discussed at the sections dealing with the control of arthropods and synanthropic rodents. The main subject of the section dealing with disinsection was the control of arthropods of medical importance, namely fleas, mosquitoes, cockroaches, ticks *Hyalomma marginatum*, and their resistance to insecticides. Some of the papers of the foreign participants brought also new methods and means of the control of ectoparasites of domestic animals, especially warble

flies of the genus *Hypoderma*. The application of different types of insecticides — chlorinated hydrocarbons, organophosphates and carbamates — was discussed. Of organophosphates it was especially trichlorphon, DDVP and dime-toate, to a lesser extent also fenitrothion. Very interesting were the reports on the resistance of the mosquitoes of the genera *Anopheles* and *Culex* and the ticks of the genus *Hyalomma* to chlorinated hydrocarbons and on the resistance of *Musca domestica* to trichlorphon in relation to ovogenesis and survival of resistant populations. In the control of arthropods of medical importance, the insecticides on the basis of chlorinated hydrocarbons are replaced by organophosphates and carbamates which show more suitable properties. In the U.S.S.R., the chlorinated hydrocarbons are no more used for chemical control, because they may accumulate in the tissues of animals and man, as well as in the environment.

In the section concerned with the control of synanthropic rodents the application of some chemical preparations for the control of rodents, chemosterilants and repellents, as well as epizootiological questions, were discussed.

An exposition of insecticides, rodenticides and disinfectants applied at the present time or of some new ones was also arranged on the occasion of the Conference. There were products of Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, German and Swiss laboratories.

The Conference was well organized and many actual questions of parasitology, especially in relation to health matters, were discussed there.

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