

Search and Destroy Impact on Number of Dengue Cases Based on Breteau Index in Temerloh

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Breteau Index (BI) is a number of positive containers per 100 houses inspected with *Aedes* larvae and/or pupae. In Temerloh, Pahang, Malaysia no study has been conducted on the relationship between the BI with number of dengue cases before. This study was to evaluate the association between BI and number of dengue cases in Temerloh District. Hence, the plan was to identify the impact of search and destroy on number of dengue cases. **Methods:** All registered dengue cases in e-Denggi were collated as cumulative data in a month according to epid month from 2017 to 2018. Data obtained were analyzed by using Spearman Coefficient Correlation Test. P value of <0.05 is considered as statistically significant. **Results:** A total of 806 dengue cases were recorded in the year 2017 to 2018. Both BI (0.57 ± 0.44) and number of dengue cases (34 ± 22) were not normally distributed. There was significant negative correlation between BI with number of dengue cases ($r = -0.457$, $p < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** This result shows that high BI has significant association with lowest number of dengue cases. The more containers we searched and destroyed *Aedes* larvae breeding the lowest number of dengue cases are seen. Therefore, search and destroy has a major impact in reducing dengue cases in Temerloh.

The Effect of Maternal COVID-19 Vaccination on Breastfeeding Infants

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The COVID-19 vaccination is one important measure to curb the pandemic. There are concerns about the effect of vaccination on breastfeeding women, particularly to their infants. This study aimed to describe the post-maternal COVID-19 vaccination effects on breastfeeding infants. **Methods:** We extracted data from the self-reported adverse reactions online database held by the hospital and from case records of consultations from breastfeeding women seen after the vaccination. **Results:** Sixty-five breastfeeding women were identified and 59 (90.8%) received the Comirnaty® vaccine, while the rest received CoronaVac®. The mean (SD) age of infants was 9.1 (6.90) months, the youngest was two months. Majority ($n=56$, 86.2%) of the mothers did not delay breastfeeding after both vaccinations. Nine mothers delayed breastfeeding (three by six hours, two each by one day and seven days, and one each by two days and three days). All respondents denied changes in the breastfeeding duration of the infants and breastmilk production. Five infants (median age 8.0 months, IQR 12.00 months) had symptoms after the Comirnaty® vaccine: irritability ($n=3$, 60.0%), rhinorrhoea ($n=1$, 20.0%) and rash ($n=1$, 20.0%). Three mothers of infants with symptoms did not delay breastfeeding after vaccination, while two mothers delayed for maximum of three days. One infant (1.5%) required hospitalisation for rash, which was thought to be due to protein intolerance to cow milk. The symptoms resolved within one day without any medication. **Conclusion:** We found that the COVID-19 vaccination was well accepted by most breastfeeding mothers. Some reported adverse events in infants were mild and self-limiting. We conclude that COVID-19 vaccination is safe and is an acceptable practice for breastfeeding mothers.