

Caracterización entomológica en un foco activo, residual y eliminado de paludismo para el fortalecimiento de estrategias de prevención y promoción social en la sierra baja Tarahumara, Chihuahua

Entomological characterization in an active, residual and eliminated malaria focus for the strengthening of prevention and social promotion strategies in the low Sierra Tarahumara, Chihuahua

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Eje temático

Impacto en salud

Subejje

Una Sola Salud

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Resumen

El paludismo persiste como un desafío significativo para la salud pública en México, especialmente en las zonas de Oaxaca-Chiapas, Sinaloa-Nayarit, Campeche-Quintana Roo y Chihuahua-Sinaloa-Durango; este último presenta la segunda tasa de transmisión más alta, concentrándose en la baja Tarahumara de Chihuahua. En esta zona, el municipio de Batopilas registra la mayor incidencia, y persisten focos activos y residuales que dan lugar a casos esporádicos y brotes ocasionales, manteniendo el paludismo como una amenaza continua y recurrente. A nivel estatal y federal, brigadas de salud trabajan en conjunto para interrumpir los ciclos de transmisión mediante la vigilancia epidemiológica y el control químico vectorial. Sin embargo, la falta de información crucial sobre las variables entomológicas de *Anopheles* spp. que influyen en cada tipo de foco (activo y residual) dificulta este esfuerzo. Por otro lado, la baja Tarahumara ha experimentado un histórico abandono y falta de atención, lo que ha generado un déficit en la educación cultural sobre la epidemiología del paludismo. Así, la adopción del enfoque de Una Sola Salud (OMS) es esencial para abordar eficazmente este problema persistente. Este enfoque reconoce la interconexión entre la salud humana, animal y ambiental, y comprende que la transmisión del paludismo involucra múltiples componentes del ecosistema. Con este fin, se buscará promover una colaboración integral entre los profesionales de la salud humana, veterinaria, ambiental y social, en conjunto con la participación de la comunidad local. Para lograrlo, es imperativo llevar a cabo estudios integrales sobre caracterización entomológica de *Anopheles* spp., estimar indicadores entomológicos asociados a cada tipo de foco e interconectarlos con los factores socioeconómicos y culturales que influyen. A su vez, se evaluará el conocimiento de la población sobre el paludismo, las actitudes y prácticas relacionadas con el tratamiento y su prevención. Finalmente, se llevarán a cabo estrategias de difusión y transferencia de los conocimientos adquiridos en el proyecto, con el objetivo de fortalecer las labores de prevención, detección oportuna y tratamiento, así como de fomentar el conocimiento comunitario y establecer prácticas preventivas sostenibles.

Palabras clave: paludismo, transmisión, *Anopheles* spp, Una Sola Salud, promoción social.

Abstract

Malaria persists as a significant public health challenge in Mexico, especially in the regions of Oaxaca-Chiapas, Sinaloa-Nayarit, Campeche-Quintana Roo, and Chihuahua-Sinaloa-Durango; the latter presents the second highest transmission rate, concentrated in the lower Tarahumara of Chihuahua. In this area, the municipality of Batopilas has the highest incidence and active and residual foci persist, leading to sporadic cases and occasional outbreaks, maintaining malaria as a continuous and recurrent threat. At the state and federal levels, health brigades work together to interrupt transmission cycles through epidemiological and chemical vector control. However, the lack of crucial information about entomological variables of *Anopheles* spp. that influence each type of focus (active and residual) hinders this effort. On the other hand, the lower Tarahumara has experienced a historical abandonment and lack of attention, which has generated a deficit in the cultural education about the epidemiology of malaria. Thus, the adoption of the "One Health" approach (WHO) is essential to address this persistent problem effectively. This approach recognizes the interconnectedness between human, animal, and environmental health, and comprehends that malaria transmission involves multiple components of the ecosystem. With this aim, we will promote an integral collaboration between human health professionals, veterinary, environmental, and social health professionals, along with the participation of the local community. To achieve this, it is imperative to carry out integrated studies on the entomological characterization of *Anopheles* spp., estimate entomological indicators associated with each type of focus, and connect them with socioeconomics and cultural factors that influence them. In addition, the knowledge of the population about malaria, attitudes, and practices related to treatment and prevention will be evaluated. Finally, communication and transfer strategies of the knowledge acquired in the project will be carried out, with the objective of strengthening prevention, timely detection, and treatment, as well as promoting community knowledge and establishing sustainable preventive practices.

logical surveillance and vector chemical control. However, the lack of crucial information regarding the entomological variables of *Anopheles* spp. that influence each type of focus (active and residual) hinders this effort. Furthermore, the lower Tarahumara has experienced historic neglect and lack of attention, which has created a deficit in cultural education regarding the epidemiology of malaria. Thus, adopting the One Health Approach (WHO) is essential to effectively address this persistent problem. This approach recognizes the interconnection between human, animal, and environmental health and understands that malaria transmission involves multiple components of the ecosystem. To this end, integral collaboration will be promoted among professionals in human, veterinary, environmental, and social health, together with the participation of the local community. To achieve this, it is imperative to conduct comprehensive studies on the entomological characterization of *Anopheles* spp., estimate the entomological indicators associated with each type of focus, and interconnect them with the socioeconomic and cultural factors that influence them. In turn, the population's knowledge about malaria, attitudes, and practices related to its treatment and prevention will be evaluated. Finally, strategies for the dissemination and transfer of the knowledge acquired in the project will be carried out, with the goal of strengthening prevention efforts, timely detection, and treatment, as well as fostering community knowledge and establishing sustainable preventive practices.

Keywords: malaria, transmission, *Anopheles* spp., One Health, social promotion.