PICTORIAL REVIEW

Spraytime

PRODUCTION NO: CDC 5-028, Released 1945
FILMSTRIP: 35 mm., Sound, Black and White, Length: 83 Frames, Time: 14 Minutes
GRAPHIC FORM: Photographs

PURPOSE

To popularize residual spraying with DDT as a malaria control measure, and to show how houses should be prepared before spraying crew arrives, how spraying is performed, and ways in which occupants can cooperate.

AUDIENCE

Public Health Service personnel and groups engaged in mosquito control.

CONTENTS

1. Motivating introduction: relation between malaria mosquitoes and suffering and loss from malaria.
2. Several methods of mosquito eradication with emphasis on residual spraying with DDT.
3. Family cooperation with the spray program by preparing the home for spraying.
4. Quick and thorough spraying of the home.
5. Conclusion: Six months malaria protection with little inconvenience.

COMMENTS

Related filmstrips are "Equipment for Hand Spraying of DDT" and "Power Spraying with DDT."

Identification of Female Anophelines of the United States

PRODUCTION NO: CDC 5-019.0, Released 1946
FILMSTRIP: 35 mm., Sound, Color, Length: 73 Frames, Time: 21 Minutes
GRAPHIC FORM: Titles, Drawings, and Maps

PURPOSE:

To aid in teaching the identification of female anophelines of the United States.

AUDIENCE

Public Health Service personnel engaged in malaria control especially entomologists and epidemiologists.

CONTENTS

1. Malaria control involves identifying the various species of female anophelines in each community.
2. Distinguishing characters for identifying

anopheline species include: wing patterns, and the color of hind tarsi, palps, wing tip scales, knee spots, and halteres.

3. Female anophelines may be placed in four groups according to wing scale patterns.

4. Species are identified within each of the four groups by noting the color of hind tarsi, palps, fringe of scales at the wing tips, knee spots, and halteres.

5. In practice these groups and specific characters are used to identify the thirteen species of anophelines.

6. A review section points out the diagnostic characters of each species but withholds the name until after the student answers.

7. A test section of ten pictures shows various anopheline females of the U. S.

COMMENTS

Related filmstrip is "Identification of U. S. Genera of Mosquito Larvae."

Preparation and Staining of Blood Films

PRODUCTION NO: CDC 4-007, Released 1946

MOTION PICTURE: 16 mm., Sound, Color, Length: 615 Feet, Time: 17 Minutes

GRAPHIC FORM: Photography, Animation, and Slow Motion

PURPOSE

To teach proper methods of making, labeling, and staining blood films for malaria diagnosis.

AUDIENCE

Physicians, medical students, laboratory technicians, parasitologists, malariologists, public health nurses.

CONTENTS

1. Technically perfect blood films can be used with confidence by technicians to discover the dangerous parasites of malaria.

2. Good thick and thin blood films are made with a sharp stylet, with a rolling wrist motion stab into the clean finger tip, with a rotary smearing of blood for the thick film, and quick spread of a droplet at the other end of the slide for a thin smear.

3. Poor technique is often encountered in the making of blood films.

4. Carefully executed procedures are necessary to prepare Giemsa stain stock solution, to prepare buffered water for diluting it, and to stain the films in the final solution.

5. Well prepared and well stained slides are easily recognized.

6. A shorter but less satisfactory staining procedure consists of dehemoglobination followed by Wright's stain.

7. Mass staining techniques can readily be used.

COMMENTS

A related filmstrip is No. 5-072.0 "Staining Blood Films for Malaria Parasite Examination."

AVAILABILITY: Thirty day loan upon request to:
Medical Director in Charge
Communicable Disease Center
605 Volunteer Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia