



Mosquito Repellents

Introduction

Mosquitos are the most important vector and play a significant role in spreading of vector borne diseases like Malaria, Dengue fever, Chikungunya, Zika, Yellow fever, Filariasis and Japanese encephalitis which leads to cause thousands of expiries per year. Spread of malaria occurs through the bites of the female anopheles' mosquito (WHO, 2007).

Synthetic pesticides

Artificial insecticides are notable by their efficiency, speed of action, ease of use, and low cost. Therefore, they drove many natural control methods as botanicals and predators. Unhappily, artificial insecticides had led to some serious health issues. There are no sera for arboviruses spread by mosquitoes. The chemical mosquito repellent creates some problems they are breathing problem, headache, cough, cold, skin allergy and the herbal mosquito repellents alone transmit disease to more than 700 million people and over one million deaths are reported annually across the globe (Mohomed *et al.*, 2012; WHO, 2014).

Natural Repellent

By tradition, Tamilnadu people used natural compounds to protect themselves against insect bites. Some plants contain insecticidal ingredients. Plants contain a range of biological compounds. When extracted from the plant, these compounds show useful organic activities such as repelling insects, killing larvae, and disrupting growth. Natural essential oils play a vital role as antibacterial, antiviral, antifungal, insecticides and also against herbivores. The medicinal plants are the major ingredient on making organic mosquito repellents without any side effects.

Conclusion

The herbal medicines are harmless and effective agents. The organic repellent is used alternative to inorganic repellent.

Reference

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