

## INTRODUCTION

- Vector borne disease can be disseminated globally via aircraft, marine vessels, rail cars, and other ground conveyances.
- Recent data on the threat of mosquitoes aboard conveyances is limited. To address this, we conducted a systematic review of studies reporting mosquito detections on international conveyances.

## METHODS

Inclusion	Exclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all studies reporting on the identification of mosquitoes on or in a conveyance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conducted in putative models of conveyances that did not fully replicate the conveyance environment (e.g., non-pressurized shed as a model of an aircraft cabin).</li> <li>• Epidemiological studies of airport malaria where the mechanism of transmission was not unequivocally aircraft related</li> <li>• epidemiological studies reporting only on larval surveillance activities as a proxy for vector-competent adult mosquitoes.</li> </ul>

Table 1: Inclusion and exclusion criteria

### DATABASES

PubMed	Embase	Medline
Scopus	LILACS	CINAHL

Searched from inception to May 31, 2024 without language restriction

## RESULTS

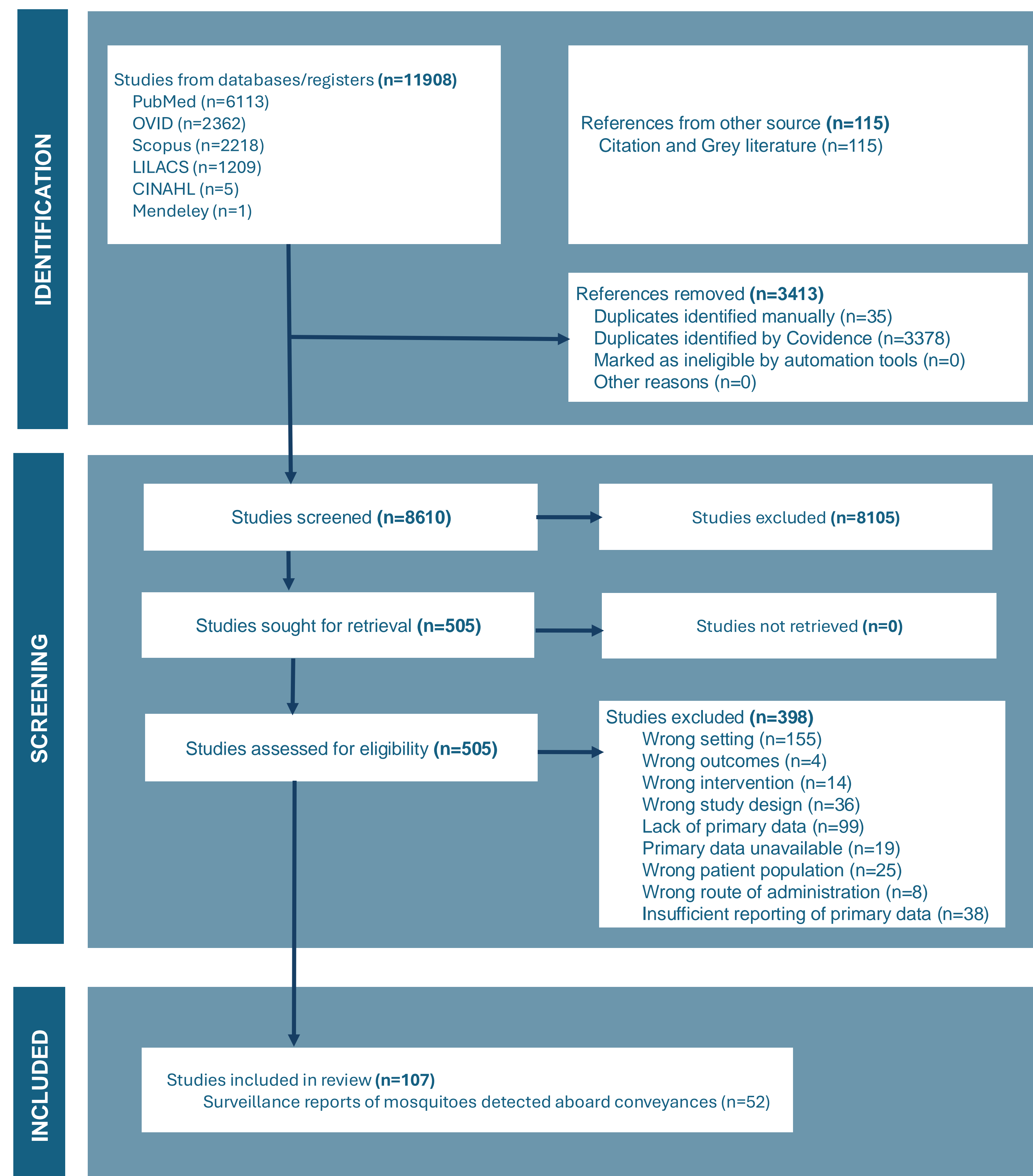
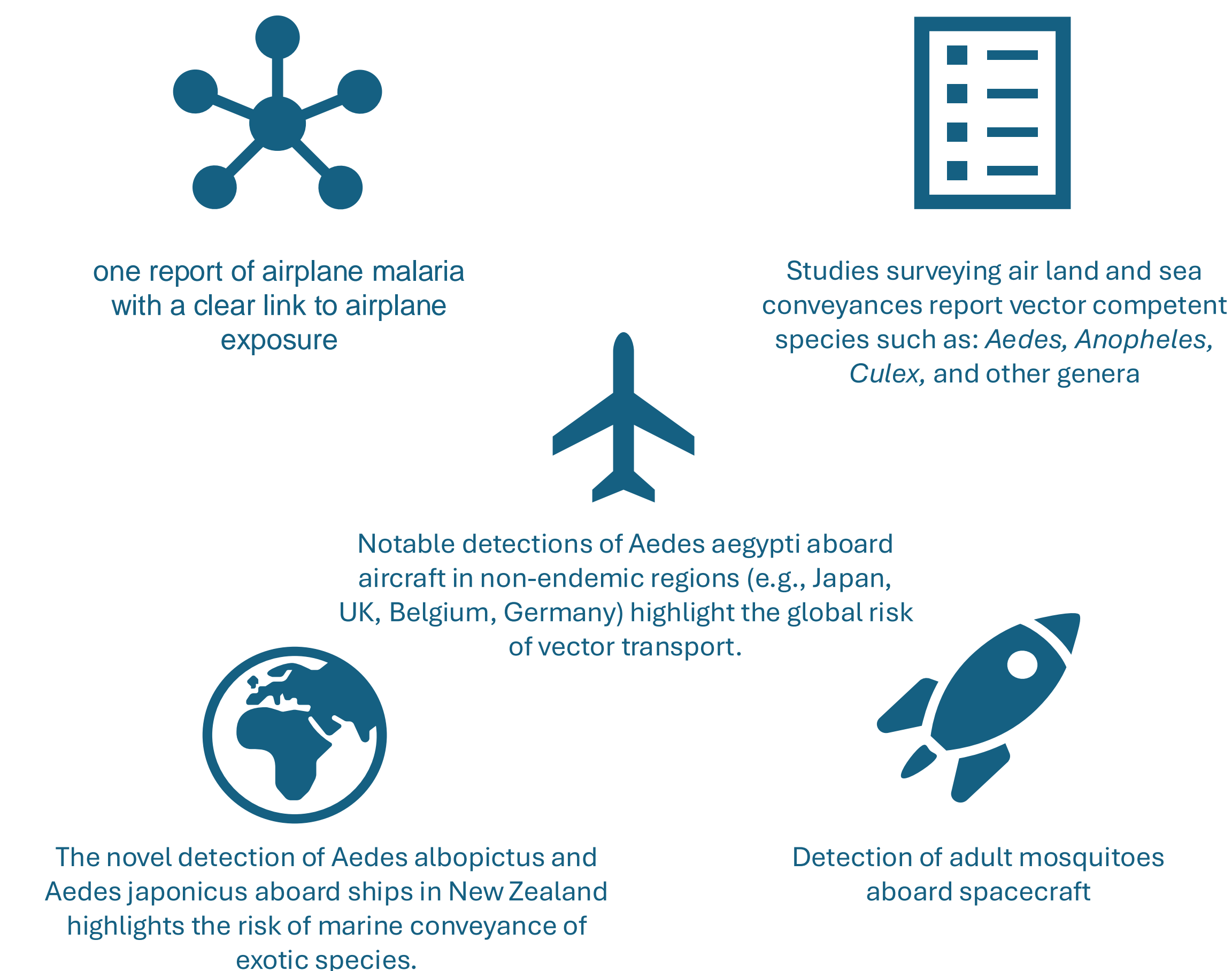


Figure 1: PRISMA Flow Chart with modification

## Key Findings



## CONCLUSION

- The compiled literature strongly supports surveillance of aircraft and marine vessels for adult mosquitoes.
- This should be expanded to include systematic, large-scale screening for pathogen carriage.

## REFERENCES

1. WHO aircraft disinsection methods and procedures, 2nd ed. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2023 (<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/374318>)