

Review of: "The Imperative of a Comprehensive One Health Approach for Mosquito-Borne Disease Control in Indonesia"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Comments

Introduction: The author has mentioned interventions that have been used to control mosquitoes in Indonesia. However, I haven't seen a response as to why these methods failed to provide the desired effect. What were the challenges towards the inefficiency of these methods? What were the contributions of these methods to controlling mosquitoes? Were there any standards to compare the performance of these methods?

The author mentions One Health as the best-proposed solution, but I haven't seen a well-narrated problem as to what challenges/problems imposed by humans, animals, and the environment as a single compartment in the context of Indonesia are key to ineffective mosquito control in Indonesia.

Interconnectedness of Human, Animal, and Environmental Health

Mosquito-borne diseases exhibit complex ecological cycles involving vectors, human hosts, and various intermediate animal species. This statement needs clear clarification/rephrasing.

The author has mentioned the loss of natural breeding sites and human activities in an effort to control vectors as among the causes of increased mosquitoes (line 5-7, page 3 under subtitle Interconnectedness of Human, Animal, and Environmental Health). How do these activities contribute to increased mosquito densities? How large is the problem of artificially created mosquito breeding sites in Indonesia? What are the human activities in Indonesia that result in the creation of these artificial breeding sites?

The author has mentioned "The interaction between humans and intermediate animals has accelerated the spread of pathogens, resulting in an increase in the incidence of environmental and mosquito-borne diseases in the community" (line 10-12, page 3 under subtitle Interconnectedness of Human, Animal, and Environmental Health). What are these intermediate animals? Which pathogens are increased by this interaction? Can the author give a well-narrated background to get a good flow of the paper by providing examples of diseases and their definitive hosts?

Community Engagement and Health Education

The author needs to provide information on the challenges of community engagement and health education in Indonesia. What is the knowledge of the Indonesian community when it comes to mosquitoes and mosquito-borne diseases? What

efforts has the government made to educate and engage the Indonesian people in the control and fight against mosquitoes and mosquito-borne diseases? Why do you think the problem persists despite the efforts done? Why do you think a One Health approach will be the solution, and what will be the added advantage of the approach (give examples of diseases)?

Cross-sector collaboration and policy implementation

The author needs to give a brief background on how the sectors are practicing/engaging in the control of mosquitoes and mosquito-borne diseases in Indonesia. What are the challenges that hinder the control when an individual sector engages in the control, by giving examples of programs/research done?

Key focus areas for mosquito-borne disease control in Indonesia

The author has mentioned that effective surveillance and monitoring systems are the cornerstones of disease control efforts; however, the paper lacks information on the previous and current status of surveillance and monitoring systems. Are there any existing surveillance and monitoring systems for mosquito-borne disease control in Indonesia? Has this system contributed to any successful problem reduction? What are the weaknesses of the systems, if they exist?

“Collaboration among health authorities, environmental agencies, and local communities is fundamental to the successful implementation of integrated vector control in Indonesia” - how is mosquito vector control practiced in Indonesia? Can you describe the shortfalls of the approach before you suggest the more advanced approach of OH?

“Human behavior, population movement, and socioeconomic factors play important roles in the spread of mosquito-borne diseases” - how have these factors contributed to mosquito-borne diseases in Indonesia, highlighting some vivid examples?