

# Major Household / Domestic Insect Pests

Most Common (and Annoying) Household Pests



Cockroaches



Ants



Bees



Silverfish



Spiders



Flies



Ticks



Crickets



Carpenter  
Ants



Mosquitos



Moths



Ticks



Roli-Polis



Rodents

# House fly (*Musca domestica*; Muscidae: Diptera)

Mechanical transmission of organisms on its hairs, mouthparts, vomits and feces:

**Parasitic diseases:** cysts of protozoa e.g. *Entamoeba histolytica* (dysentery), *Giardia lamblia* (diarrhea)

**Eggs of helminths**, e.g., *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris trichiura*, *Hymenolepis nana*, *Enterobius vermicularis*. (all causes stomach diseases),

**Bacterial diseases:** typhoid, cholera, dysentery, pyogenic cocci, etc.

House flies have been demonstrated to be vectors of *E. Coli*

**Viruses:** enteroviruses: poliomyelitis, viral hepatitis (A & E)..etc.

### Management:

1. Dispose of manures, garbage, sewage, food waste, human excrement and dead animals
2. Use Sticky papers
3. Use Fly-flappers
4. Use of electric trap
5. Use Poison baits (coding with dichlorvos etc)
6. Spray insecticides inside homes (Trichlorphon 0.5%)



Strong stick fly paste fly board



# Mosquito (*Aedes* spp., *Culex* spp., *Anopheles* spp.; Culicidae: Diptera)

Disease transmission: malaria (*Anopheles*), dengue fever virus and yellow fever virus (*Aedes*), Japanese encephalitis virus and West Nile Virus (*Culex*)

### Management:

1. Destroy the mosquito breeding places (e.g., old tyres, water storage tank, room cooler, flower vase etc.)
2. Remove the stagnant water (to avoid malaria)
3. Use of insecticide treated nets (ITN)
4. Screening of doors and windows with fine mesh wire-gauze
5. Vaccinate the children against malaria
6. Use of mosquito repellent (e.g., Mospal, Mos-free etc.)
7. Spray rooms with aerosols (like Mortein etc.)
8. Grasses around the house should be cut and sprayed with permethrin (0.25 %)
9. Spray on vegetation around house against mosquito permethrin (0.25 %)
10. Use temephos in water bodies to kill the larvae of mosquito



The adult mosquitoes



**Culex**



**Anopheles**



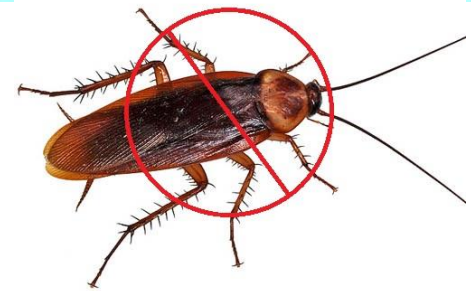
**Aedes**

# Cockroaches(*Periplaneta americana*; Blattidae: Dictyoptera)

1. vectors and/or reservoirs of antibiotic resistant microbes (enterococci)
2. move freely from building to building or from drains, gardens, sewerage systems.
3. feed on old damp books and leather articles, human faeces as well as human food.
4. they can spread germs that cause disease like asthmatic allergens.
5. They are proven or suspected carriers of the organisms causing:
  - diarrhea
  - dysentery
  - cholera
  - leprosy
  - plague
  - typhoid fever
  - viral diseases such as poliomyelitis.
6. may cause allergic reactions, including dermatitis, itching, swelling of the eyelids and more serious respiratory conditions (asthma)
7. Sugary and starchy substances in the houses are destroyed by their excreta and produce offensive smell
8. Common in unclean kitchens, restaurants and old musty buildings and other filthy places

## Management:

1. Close all cracks and crevices to control the entry of cockroaches
2. Keep the kitchen clean
3. Keep the drains sealed
4. Use of sticky traps
5. Spray rooms with aerosols (like Mortein)
6. Spray rooms with chlorpyrifos (0.5 %) or Fipronil / Flufenoxuron baits



Termites (*Odontotermes obesus*/*Microtermes obesi*)

(Termitidae, Isoptera)



House Crickets (*Acheta domestica*; Gryllidae: Orthoptera)

