Always read and follow label directions.

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www.basfpublichealth.com
Infectious disease is one of the biggest barriers to growth and prosperity in the developing world, killing more than 13 million people a year. Beyond the individual tragedy of each death, these diseases impose staggering social and economic costs on afflicted communities and limit their growth and development. The fact that the majority of the victims are children under the age of five and pregnant women only ensures that these disadvantages will continue for generations to come.

BASF is committed to the challenge of preventing diseases such as malaria, dengue fever, Guinea worm and yellow fever through effective and sustainable vector control. Through our global partnerships, our products are used to control the insect vectors which carry these diseases in regions where they are endemic. Our products – such as Abate® larvicide, Fendona® insecticide and Interceptor® with Fendozin® long lasting insecticide nets – help put an end to unnecessary suffering and empower communities to provide for themselves and achieve sustainable, self-determined growth.

Partnering for a better future

BASF Public Health works to accomplish its goal of better global health by working with the international community – including international health, government and humanitarian organizations – to provide innovative vector control products and programs.

BASF is partnering with organizations such as The Carter Center, National Institutes of Health, USAID, UNICEF and MENTOR to develop programs that prevent disease, resulting in the communities they work with having better health, and also empowering the people of these communities to provide for themselves.

Key partnerships
- The Carter Center
- MENTOR
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- National Institutes of Health
- UNICEF
- Constituency for Africa
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Abate® larvicide controls malaria and other vector-borne diseases by controlling the pests that spread them. When applied to standing water where mosquitoes and other disease-spreading insects breed, Abate kills the insect larvae before they mature. Then, the residual activity of Abate continues to prevent insect populations from returning for weeks.

When fighting vector-borne disease, it is imperative that the insect-control products not pose a risk to the communities they are working to protect. Abate is highly effective against insect pests at low use-rates, and when used according to label directions, Abate poses low risk to humans, fish, birds and other non-target organisms.

Fendona® is the original brand of insecticide containing alphacypermethrin, the active ingredient internationally recognized and recommended for indoor residual wall spraying to control malaria vectors. Malaria kills a child every 30 seconds and kills one million people annually.

Fendona eliminates insect pests in minutes. And its residual activity helps ensure that insects don’t return for up to nine months.

Fendona is highly effective at low use-rates, and its low toxicity makes it a frequent choice across malarial-endemic regions. The combination of the low dose requirements and a strong safety profile has placed Fendona high on the international list of recommended insecticides for use against malaria-bearing mosquitoes. Fendona also works exceptionally well to control a wide spectrum of other insects, including nuisance pests such as flies, cockroaches, bedbugs and fleas.

Fendona is also highly recommended for use on insecticide-treated nets. Convenient Dip-It-Yourself® Fendona kits include almost everything a family needs to treat nets for themselves and re-treat them later. Because Fendona is water-based, it has no significant odor, doesn’t stain and has a low skin-irritation factor.

Fendona works effectively on virtually any surface, including wood, glass and concrete.

BASF recently donated supplies of Fendona insecticide for an initiative led by Malaria Emergency Technical and Operational Response (MENTOR) aimed at controlling malaria in refugee camps in the West African nation of Liberia.

An estimated 190,000 men, women and children displaced by wars in the region fled their native regions to seek refuge in the nation’s capital of Monrovia. Because of overcrowded, unsanitary living conditions and wet weather, the Liberian refugee camps were at serious risk of an epidemic outbreak of malaria.

To help prevent this impending disaster from becoming a reality, relief workers used Fendona as a residual wall spray to eliminate mosquitoes and other disease-causing insects.

Fendona works effectively on virtually any surface, including wood, glass and concrete.
Interceptor with Fendozin: Maximum control wash after wash.

Interceptor™ long lasting insecticide nets are treated with Fendozin® textile finish to protect users with exceptional insect knockdown and provide continued protection even after multiple washes.

Fendozin impregnates and clings to the polyester fibers of the netting. The insecticide is then slowly released from the surface of the coating, repelling, knocking down and killing malaria-transmitting mosquitoes.

Insecticide-treated nets are a cost-effective way to dramatically reduce the incidence of vector-borne diseases like malaria. One challenge with traditional nets, however, is the need to re-treat the nets after several washes.

In contrast, Interceptor long lasting insecticide nets protect sleepers even after 20 washes, and study results indicate that they provide 100% knockdown at one-hour post exposure, meaning all mosquitoes are paralyzed after contact with the net and unable to transmit malaria. In addition, Interceptor nets washed 20 times still achieved 99% mosquito mortality and inhibited blood feeding by 100%.

Because long-lasting nets are simple and effective preventive measure, they have recently become the centerpiece of massive projects sponsored by the Global Fund, the United Nations and other agencies.

Over the next few years, substantially increased funding has been pledged for net purchases, with the bulk of the nets destined for sub-Saharan Africa, where more than 580 million people are at risk for malaria.