Disease Transmission: Contributing Factors

Transmission of insect-borne diseases involves many factors other than climate and seasonal weather changes.

**Biological Interactions**

- **Invasive Species**
  Changes in food chains and environment can allow invasive species to enter new areas, possibly carrying diseases that haven’t evolved in the new location.

- **Invertebrates**
  Invertebrates can spread infectious agents in their host or vectors that facilitate disease transmission.

- **Wastewater Drains**
  Organic material from human waste, sewage and floodwater can contaminate fresh water, promoting vector development.

- **Brought**
  Humans bring diseases and vectors worldwide, often through tourism and travel.

- **Global Travel**
  Tourism increases the risk of new vectors entering areas.

**Environmental Factors**

- **Irrigation**
  Irrigation of areas can help vectors develop habitats suitable for mosquito larvae.

- **Deforestation**
  Deforestation causes habitat destruction, affecting vector populations.

**Social & Economic Conditions**

- **Overcrowding**
  People and animals living in close quarters can increase disease transmission.

- **Refugee**
  Refuges often have poor sanitation and drainage, creating ideal breeding grounds for disease vectors.

- **Mosquito Control**
  Effective mosquito control can significantly reduce disease transmission.

**Public Education**

- **SEPA**
  Education programs can raise awareness and reduce disease transmission.

Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History