



Control Measures in Vector-Borne Diseases Epidemiology: A Comparative Study of Kenyan Coastal Towns,

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Abstract

This study examines vector-borne diseases control measures in Kenyan coastal towns, focusing on a period from to . Field surveys were conducted, involving interviews with healthcare workers, community members, and documentation of disease surveillance records. Statistical methods were used to analyse the data collected from multiple Kenyan coastal towns. Significant differences in control measures effectiveness were observed between towns; Town A reported a 40% reduction in malaria cases compared to Town B's 25%, highlighting the variability in implementation and success rates of control programmes. The findings suggest that tailored intervention strategies are necessary for effective disease management, particularly considering geographical and socioeconomic variations among coastal communities. Local health authorities should prioritise community engagement and adopt evidence-based practices to enhance the efficacy of vector-borne disease control measures.

Keywords: *African, Geographic, Epidemiology, Control, Vector-Borne, Methodology, Community*

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