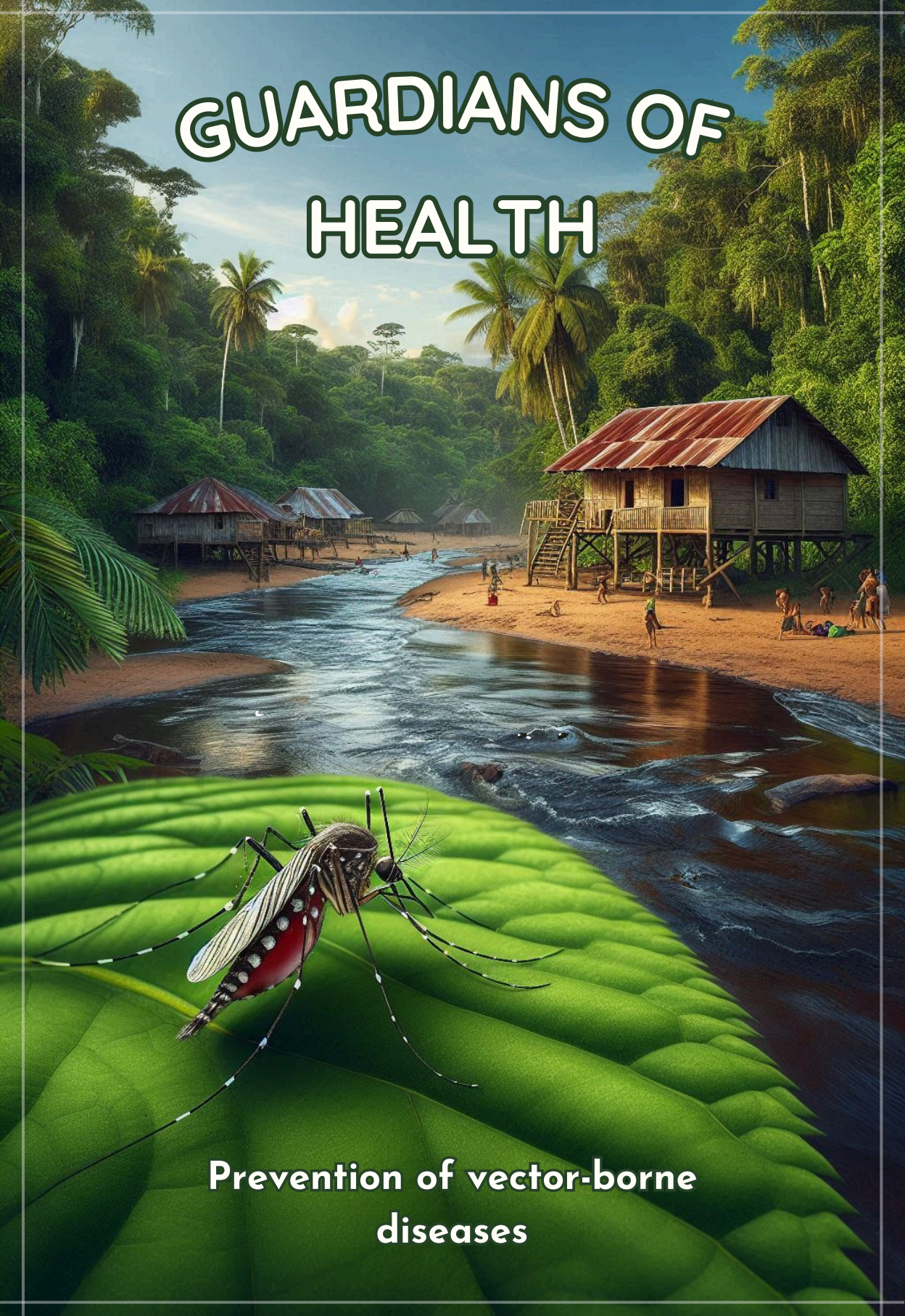


GUARDIANS OF HEALTH



Prevention of vector-borne
diseases



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UNIVERSIDAD
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One Health | Colombia
GLOBAL HEALTH INSTITUTE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON



VBDs AMAZONAS

The work *Care and Treatment Practices for the Management of Vector-Borne Diseases (VBDs) in the Department of Amazonas* is the result of the partnership between the indigenous community of Puerto Esperanza, the Colombia-Wisconsin One Health Consortium and the Universidad Nacional de Colombia. This is a joint effort to develop intercultural strategies focused on the management of VBDs, based on the integration of Western medicine (biomedicine) and traditional medicine.

To learn more about vector-borne diseases, the medicinal plants most commonly used for the treatment of symptoms and the ecological health calendar, as well as to access educational material for children and the community podcast, we invite you to explore our webpage at the following link www.etvamazonas.com.

We thank the indigenous council and all the community of Puerto Esperanza who participated in the activities carried out in this work.



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What are vector-borne diseases?

These **diseases** occur when very small organisms that we cannot see, like viruses, parasites or bacteria, enter our blood through a bite or contact with the fecal matter of a vector, especially insects like mosquitos, flies, ticks and fleas.

Vectors are organisms that transmit infectious diseases to humans, for example mosquitos sandflies, ticks, fleas, rats, etc.



¿Vectors?

MALARIA - DU' RU



WHAT IS IT?

Malaria, also known in the region as paludismo or terciana, is a disease transmitted by the female Anopheles mosquito. These mosquitoes carry the plasmodium parasite in their saliva, which is what makes us sick when we get infected.

TAKÜ NII?

A du'ru urw deachi, wii dawē ã ngeünwá üün anopheles. Ña ã naakwgü na buegügu nea nge plasmodium ñemanii tw dawee.

HOW IS IT TRANSMITTED?

A person infected with the malaria parasite gets bitten by a female mosquito. This insect then goes and bites another healthy person and injects the parasite into their blood. Unlike other mosquitos, this insect bends or "bows" when it bites. Transmission can also be fetal, which is when the mother passes the disease to her baby during pregnancy

ÑUAKÜ I DAWE?

Wiie duee dawee du'rumaa marü tw na paigu ñema ã ngewn. Ña ã togüe duee tw na paigu tagüwá nea paicuchi ñema dawee. Ña ã tama togürün nii tw na paigu. Tomaakü tw ni dawee ñeguma ta tapütüwegu tümaarü bue tümawá ti dawee.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?

They appear 10 to 15 days after the mosquito bite. These symptoms occur in cycles of 48 to 72 hours, meaning they are repeated at the same time for at least two days.

NGEÜRÜN NII NO'RÜ CHIEAE?

Aüne, aya achi, ngueru, rw gauachi tawá na ngo 10 rw 15 ngunewn i náwena marü tw na paigu ñema ãgw. Ña chieae ni i daun 48 rw 72 horagu wena tw na üñ ñema horagutama ta're nguneügu.



Fever - aüne



Sweating - aya achi



Headache - nguéru



Chills - aiyaachi

WHAT ARE THE WARNING SIGNS?

If someone has a high fever for more than three days that does not go away with medicine or a medicinal plant remedy, they should go to hospital as soon as possible. If the person's condition gets worse, this may lead to extreme fatigue, anemia, jaundice, bloody stools, vomiting, seizures, kidney or liver failure, and coma.

NGEÜRÜN NII NO'RÜ DAWEAE?

ki aüneichigu tamaepü nguneüngu tama cu'na na ngupetügu to'rü üünguwá achi corigüarüwá, na'wee nii paama hospitalwa cu uñ. Yi 'ma duee ta yeeragu ti pa achi ti paüchi, turaüne, ictericia, ta duñ, ow, ti yuachi, ñu'chitama ni dawe rw taca achi yuwa i uñ.

HOW CAN WE PREVENT THIS DISEASE?



Avoid leaving water standing in buckets, tanks or the fruit/nut shells and husks



Use a mosquito net when sleeping and apply repellent to the body



Use a long shirt and trousers when working in the cultivation fields, hunting or fishing



Keep a screen on all windows, fumigate and burn tocai or chili inside the home

ÑUAKÜ TAMA TA TÛ'NA NA NGUÛN ÑEMA NGUANE?

Ñema ã ngeün deagu na nucharan, na'weenii ñema deagü, baldewa, tanquewa, urw cupuchamüwa ñe'má i na ba. Na'weenii ngürüküregu i pe, repelentemaa i chawne rw daun machakün achi nachipara maungu ki cuün naanewa i ugu, feneewa rw cho'niewa. Nawee nii to 'rü ventana na angeoa, maichin , tokaymaa urw méemaa i caichin.

Dengue - DEÑCHI



WHAT IS IT?

Dengue is a disease transmitted by female Aedes mosquitos. These mosquitoes carry the virus (Denv) in their saliva, which is what makes us sick when we get infected.

TAKÜ NII?

Ña deñchi wii dawë ñ wá üün ñema no'rw ngeünwa Aedes.

Ña ñgü na'beagügu nea nge ña dawë (Denv) ñemanii tw i dawëe marü tw na paigu.

HOW IS IT TRANSMITTED?

The female Aedes mosquito prefers to lay her eggs in standing water and spends all her life in the home she was born in or nearby. A person infected with the dengue virus is bitten by a female mosquito, which tends to happen at night. This insect then goes and bites another healthy person and injects the virus into their blood.

ÑUAKÜ I DAWE?

Yl'ma ñ ngee Aedes ta nucharangu na'ka ta daun deá ngeta üüchiin achi ñématama ta maün yima ipatagu urw no'rw ngaicamana ita buünwa. Wiie duee virusmaa dawëe urw deachimaa marw ñ tw na pai. Chitakügurica.

Ña ñ togüe duee mee tw na paigu tümagüwa nea paicuchi a virus

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?

They appear 4 to 10 days after the mosquito bite and last from two days to a week.

¿NGEÜRÜN NII NO'RÜ CHIEAE?

Aüneichi, ngueru, nguune, eritema(waine) tawa na ngo 4 urw 10 nguneungu nawena tw na paigu yima ã. Tawá na ñéma tare nguneü achi wii tawemakw.



Fever - aüne



Headache - nguéru



Muscle pain - turamachi



Rash - waine

WHAT ARE THE WARNING SIGNS?

The signs are normally present with severe dengue, also known as dengue hemorrhagic fever. If someone has stomach ache, vomits blood, or has bleeding gums, bleeding nose or bloody stools more than three times a day, they should go to hospital as soon as possible.

NGEÜRÜN NII NO'RÜ DAWEAE?

Ña dawe deãchi porá, naega deãchi nagümaa. Cu nguachinecagu, Ow nagwmaa, tamaepukwna wii nguneungu, du'maran rw tapüteewá, naün nagümaa na'weenii paama hospitalwa cu uün.

HOW CAN WE PREVENT THIS DISEASE?



Avoid leaving water standing in buckets, tanks or fruit/nut husks and shells



Use a mosquito net when sleeping and apply repellent to the body



Keep a screen on all windows, fumigate and burn tocai or chili inside the home

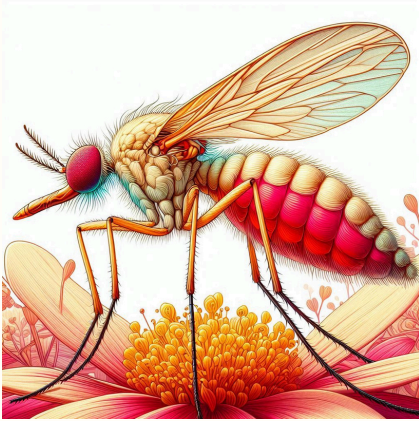
ÑUAKÜ TAMA TA TÛ'NA NA NGUÛN ÑEMA NGUANE?

Ñema ã ngeün deagu na nucharan, na'weenii ñema deagü, baldewa, tanquewa, urw cupuchamüwa ñe'má i na ba.

Na'weenii ngürüküregu i pe, repelentemaa i chawne rw daun machakün achi nachipara maungu ki cuün naanewa i ugu, feneewa rw cho'niewa. Nawee nii to'rü ventana na angeoa, maichin , tokaymaa urw méemaa i caichin.



LEISHMANIASIS - O'RIGÜ



WHAT IS IT?

Leishmaniasis is a disease transmitted by the female *Lutzomyia* mosquito. These mosquitoes carry a microorganism (*Leishmania*) in their saliva, which is what makes us sick when we get infected.

TAKÜ NII?

Ña nguane o'rigünii ã ngeünwa üün LUTZOMYA. Ña ãgüakü na 'beagügu nea nge ña dawé (LEISHMANIA) ñemanii tw i daweeün.

HOW IS IT TRANSMITTED?

A person or animal (such as a dog or hen) that is infected with leishmaniasis is bitten by the female mosquito. This insect then goes and bites another healthy person and infects them with the disease. These mosquitoes bite exposed areas of the body not covered by clothing, especially at night.

ÑUAKÜ I DAWÉ?

Wiie duëë urw naëëgü (airugü, otagü) Leishmaniacismaa ni dawegü erw ñema ã ngeün marw tw na pai. Ña ã togüe duëë mee tw na paigu náwa ti dawé. Ña ã ngöðnekü tw na pai i nge'chirugu achi chitakügurica.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?

These symptoms appear from two weeks and up to two years after the bite.

NGEÜRÜN NII NO'RÜ CHIEAE?

Ña dawé tw na ügu ti aüne, ki pa, tá turaüne achi ta oobü. Ña dawé na tagú ta're tawemakw rw ta're taunekw nawena tw ña paigu ñema ñ.



Fever - aüne



Weakness - turaüne



Lack of appetite - naoóbü

WHAT ARE THE WARNING SIGNS?

There are three main types of leishmaniasis:

- 1.The visceral or systemic form is the most serious because, if not treated, it is almost always fatal due to liver and spleen enlargement, weight loss and anemia.
- 2.The cutaneous form, known locally as "the sore", is the most common form and generally causes ulcers or sores on the skin and disfiguration.
- 3.The mucosal form, which affects the mouth, nose and throat.

NGEÜRÜN NII NO'RÜ DAWEAE?

Na ñe'ma nii tamae'pü o'rigü:

- 1.Taünütagu na nú, ñema nii tw na porá achi i turá erw tama paama yigü ta üün, achi ngürü i ngü'chicú rw turaüne.
- 2.Ñá o'rí taanüwá üün, naega ma'neca, urw o'rí taünewá rw goün.
- 3.O'rí taawá üün, taranwá, rw ta'manaawá.

HOW CAN WE PREVENT THIS DISEASE?



Keep animal enclosures such as chicken coops a good distance from the home



Use a mosquito net when sleeping and put screens on the windows

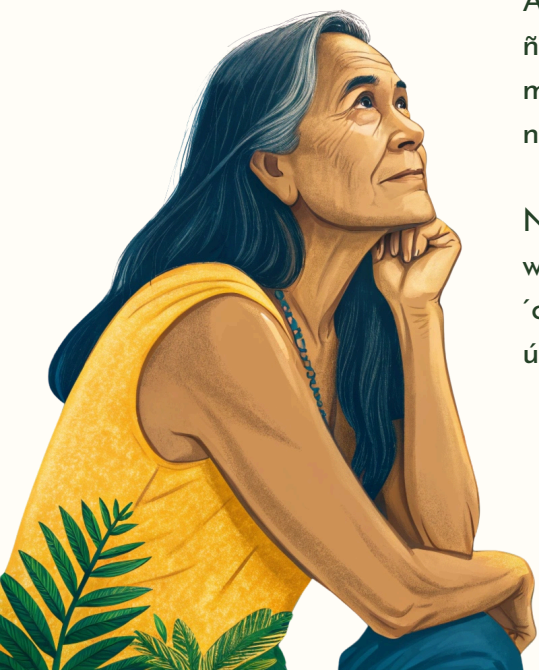


Use a long shirt and trousers when working in the cultivation fields, hunting or fishing

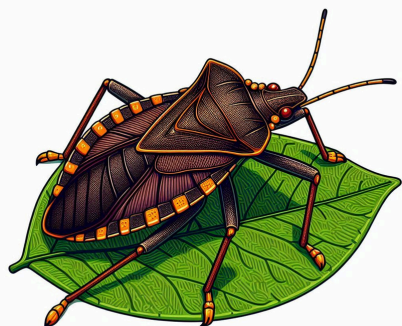
ÑUAKÜ TAMA TA TÜ'NA NA NGUÜN ÑEMA NGUANE?

Ã ngeün Lutzomya waaneünwá i wairawa ñe'manii na nucharan, nutatüngú rw üaün marw i yí'gün. Ñemaca nii otá pata yagu na üün.

Na'weenii guuma ventana angeomaa i waiegu achí ngürüküregu i pe, daun ma 'chaküngu i cú rw i ma'chipara naanewá i úgu, feneewá rw cho'niewá.



ENFERMEDAD DE CHAGAS - DAWE ARW O'



WHAT IS IT?

Chagas disease is caused by the *Trypanosoma* parasite, which is transmitted by a triatomine insect known locally as the "chinche" or "pito".

TAKÜ NII?

Ñá o' wii o'rí parásito trypanosomawá üü, náega náichiwe.

HOW IS IT TRANSMITTED?

There are three ways of transmission: by bite, oral and fetal.

1. Bite: The "chinche" or "pito" is infected with the parasite when it consumes the blood of an infected person. It then bites someone else and defecates around the wound. The bite itches and when the person scratches it this makes it easier for the parasite to enter the body. As they tend to bite people's faces, these insects are also known as "kissing bugs". The bugs gather in shelters in the day and go out in search of blood at night.
2. Oral: the person eats foods or uses utensils contaminated with the pito bug's fecal matter.
3. Fetal: The mother can pass the disease to her baby during pregnancy.

ÑUAKÜ I DAWE?

Na ñe'má tamae'pü, ñúakü i dawe:

1. Paigü: Ñá naichiwe ni dawe yimá nagümaa nge'tá a duukü. Ñěmana'kü wiie duee tw na pai achí nagu na woé tw na painwa. Tw na painwa ni chá rw ñe'guma a wügú tagu na úcu ñema parásito. Dueechametüca na daun urw tagu narw wa, rw ñema nii tw na pai, ña "naichiwe besucones". Ña naichiwegü ngunekü nügü na nutakee ina pegünwá achí chütakügurika ni choun nagüca na daugü.

2.Oral: Yi'má duěě ta chibügú urw cu'chiwa na e'gu naichiweüngü.

3.Naün: Yi'ma mamá (oé) ta tapütüwegu ngürüachi tūmaarü óó tūmaanügu ti dawee.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?

In some cases, the infected person does not have any symptoms. When the transmission is by mosquito bite, a hardened lesion may appear around the bite after 4 to 12 days (similar to an infected pimple). When the infection is caused by contaminated food, the person may have difficulty swallowing, chronic constipation or facial inflammation.

NGEÜRÜN NII NO'RÜ CHIEAE?

Tá yi'má duěęgü tama nává i dawee. Ñu'guakü marü tw na paigu náchicawa ni taipün, nawena agümükü rw gumepu rw taré nguneün (narw o'rirawn). Yi'má duee ti aüne, nguero, nguune, ngu'neca. Ñu'guakü ónawa ti dawee, a duěě tauküra óna i ta ga, ngu'necaichi rw ta rw chachametü.



Fever - aüne



Headache - nguéro



Muscle pain - turamachi



Stomachache - nguáchineca

WHAT ARE THE WARNING SIGNS?

If someone has a fever lasting more than 7 days, enlarged lymph nodes, breathing difficulties or abdominal pain, they should go to hospital as soon as possible. They should also go if they experience chest pain, dizziness or fainting due to eating contaminated food. If they do not reach the hospital in time, they may suffer heart inflammation or enlargement of the colon or esophagus, which can be potentially fatal.

NGEÜRÜN NII NO'RÜ DAWEAE?

Na'weenii paama hospitalwá cu ú ki aüneichigu wiimepu rw ta're nguneüngu, ganglios linfáticos ni tagü, taukürá ti ngüaküü rw cu ngu 'ca. Na'weenii ngürüachi ta ngu'remügu, taukürá ki ngüaküügu, cu áuwae urw ki yuachi óna chieuwa. Tama paama yigü i üüngu ní pu to'rw maune, ta'manaa ni ta rw ta nguün echaküran achí yuwa ta ú.

HOW CAN WE PREVENT THIS DISEASE?

Pitos and chinche bugs live in holes in walls, underneath beds and mattresses, behind wall-mounted ornaments, in animal enclosures and sleeping areas, piles of wood or other items, and in the seeds of fruits such as asaí.



Clean the home garden regularly add avoid accumulating wood or garbage



Check the bed, walls and any other part of the house where the pito bug could live



Fumigate the home and wash fruits, especially asaí, before eating it

ÑUAKÜ TAMA TA TÜ'NA NA NGUÜN ÑEMA NGUANE?

Ñema naichiwegü na'tapümaüngüwa nii na maegün, camatatünwa rw colchongüwa, adornostatünwa, naengü i pegünwá, üütanuwa urw airunwá, nutatünwá achí wairapüügüwá.

Ñemacanii paama i ngiatü achí tautama üaün nge'ta na nugün, cámana cu daú, na'wenii tachinna i dāñ ngürüanchi na ñémá naichiwegü, meamatá nii na yauun guunma i o'rigü, ñe'gumarün a waira na u'gú.

The health adventure is about to start!

¡When we work together as a community, we don't just look after our homes, but also our dreams and **the future of our loved ones**; together, we can prevent vector-borne diseases and build a healthier environment for everyone!





VBD FOR CHILDREN

THE FLIGHT OF THE MOSQUITO VILMA

In the cool of an Amazonian night, Vilma the Anopheles mosquito decided to go out in search of food. She thought: "For dinner, I want some sweet blood." Vilma flew around the community looking for someone to bite, until she entered a house and saw a woman lying on her bed without a mosquito net and said to herself: "Bzz! I'll bite here and eat well!" Slowly, she approached the woman's leg and, with her needle-like mouth, took as much blood as she wanted until her belly was full. What Vilma didn't know was that the blood was contaminated with the malaria parasite, which moved from her stomach to her saliva.



A few days later, the mosquito Vilma was hungry again and decided to go out earlier this time, to a nearby chagra where a young man was planting cassava wearing a short-sleeved shirt. She set her sights on the young man, got close when he wasn't looking, and told him: "Tauma! For leaving your arm uncovered, I'm going to make you suffer!" Vilma the mosquito started her victorious escape, but the young man was quicker than her and ended her flight with a slap right where he felt the bite.



About two weeks after being bitten, the young man began to feel unwell, but he didn't know that Vilma's mosquito saliva contained the Plasmodium parasite that was making him sick. Because the fever, sweating, headache, and chills came back at the same time each night, the young man felt worse and worse. His worried parents went to see Grandpa Israel so he could take a look at him, and the wise grandfather told the parents to treat the fever and chills with lemongrass, but to take him to the hospital in the morning to get checked.

And so it was, with a blood test, the young man was quickly diagnosed with malaria. He immediately remembered Vilma, the mosquito that had bitten him in the chagra and thought: "You, little mosquito, whose flight I ended, I won't let you make me suffer anymore. I'm going to take all my medication, as well as the Remocaspi bark remedy that the wise grandfather made for me."

Just like the young man, one, two, three, five, and even ten people in the community got sick, because Vilma the mosquito wasn't the only mosquito who got infected. The worried families decided to organize a minga to get together to clean their yards and remove shells or cans with stagnant water, as they realized that mosquitoes lay their eggs in this water. They also learned that they need to use mosquito nets, screens, and long sleeves so that mosquitoes like Vilma don't make them sick again.

MURENAAKÜ VILMA ARW GOE

Wii chütaüngu i gauachí natüwá Vilma ã Anopheles tümawemüka ta dau. Nágu tarw inü: ñama yauaneküta cha na'wee yima nagü maicurane. Vilma ianegü iti goeguchigü teé tü ta painca ñemana'kü wiine ipata ta daun, ngéma tü ta daun wiie chiura ñe'má cae ngearü ngürüküreae rw tümatarügu: - Zas tü cha paitá achí meamá ta cha chibü!. Meakü chiuraparaca chi u achí tw ta pain tümapáweemaa narü ucuraüne rw chiuragümaa ta tapütüweichi. Vilma tama nü ta fa yíma nagü ti duukü i na chie ini dawe parásitomaa naega du'ru "malaria" tümancawá i iaküü tümabeagüwá.



To nguneüngu yíma ã Vilma wena ta taiya rw eünwa ta uachí naanewá ta ú ki ngaicamana, na ñe'má wii nge'tüükü i toekü tüemaa achí no'rw daun na nucháküü. Nü ta dawenü yima nge'tüükü, naüntawá ta u i tama tü na dau rw natarüügu-tauma! Tü 'kürun tama cu ma'chaküü. Tautama cu cha meäeētá! Yíma ã meaeakü ti goe, yimá nge'tüükü nügü na pechaküü nüü ina chuachinwá. Ta're yüü ñemana'kü marü nawena nüna paigu.



Yimá nge'tüükü ngürü ni dawé erw tama nūna fá yí'má ã Vilma tūmabeagüwá ti a nge ñema parásito PLASMODIUM námaa a dawé. Aūnema, ayaachimaa, nguerumaa rw na'ca ni deyu ñema horagutama i guūnguma chitaūngu, yimá nge'tüükü ni yeerachigü.

Nanatügü na'ca tarü iachiaegü rw oí Israelüntawá tana gagü nü ta daunca rw yimá oí nanatūmaa ni ti u i naiyüatü na mé ayaachiwá rw i aūnegu achí eūnwá hospitalwa na gagüanka nü na daugüünka . Rü nagüwá na ugütaegüünka, achí ya nge'tüükü na du'rua. Tü'na na cuaachí a yí'má ã Vilma naanegu ta pai rw nágu narw inüachí:- ã cuchi má, tama tá cho ki daweeūn, üün ta chi aū rw ñomanecha'mü ta chi aū oí choūn üün.

Yimá nge'tükürün, ta're, tamae'pü, wiimepü rw ta'remepü arw gu dueegü ianewá i dawegüe. ã murenaakü Vilma tamanii tiiká ti dawé. A duatagü ta oégaaegü rw waiyurí ta ügü ta na meanegü tūmapatagüwá i nachamügü rw datagü i deagü deagü, nü ti cuaachigü ña deagü murenagü nágu na nucharan. Nü ti cuachigüün i na'weenii ngürüküregu ta pe, angeomaa i ta poeguchin, rw ta ma 'chaküchiru tama murena Vilmarün tw a daweeūn.

GET READY FOR A FUN CHALLENGE!

Find the missing words and show off your skills in this exciting word search while learning about **vector-borne diseases**.

O	S	P	O	L	L	E	S	Z	C	S	X	A
T	D	E	N	G	U	E	L	O	W	E	I	M
I	E	T	M	I	R	G	Y	A	M	R	U	A
P	M	A	I	O	F	R	O	N	A	L	E	C
E	M	L	T	K	S	O	Q	L	Y	D	O	H
S	O	C	V	I	N	C	A	I	A	L	Y	A
D	E	T	B	O	O	M	A	N	N	N	F	G
V	V	L	D	N	L	S	O	G	T	G	V	A
L	E	I	S	H	M	A	N	I	A	S	I	S

- DENGUE
- PITO
- VECTOR
- LEISHMANIASIS

- MALARIA
- VBD
- CHAGAS
- FLY

THE MEETING OF THE AEDES AND AHUE FAMILIES

In a community on the banks of the Amazon lived the Ahue family: Mr Pedro, Mrs Elda, and their children Esmeralda, Mariana, and David. Their wooden house was cool and welcoming, full of little plants in the yard with flowers of many colors and scents. But I have to tell you that the Ahue family didn't live alone in that house, since in the caraná leaves of the kitchen roof lived the Aedes, a family of mosquitoes who decided to move into that cool, dark place they found in the kitchen.



One rainy day in May, the Mrs Mosquito Aedes saw a copoazú shell that Esmeralda had left in the yard after eating the fruit. She noticed that the shell was filled with water. She realized it was perfect for laying her eggs. Her husband, Mr Aedes, fed on the nectar of the flowers in the yard, but for the Mrs Mosquito that wasn't enough because she wanted to feed on blood while waiting for her children to be born.



So, the Aedes mosquito left her home on the roof to go in search of her precious food and saw David playing with his mother.

When she saw this delicious food, she launched herself towards the boy, took a big bite on him and felt satisfied with her dinner. Meanwhile, David just felt a slight sting and stopped to scratch himself before continuing with his game.

Four days later, David began to feel unwell - he had a high fever, headache, and muscle pain. Doña Elda prepared an herbal remedy that helped him feel better, but they realised that small red spots, like a rash, were starting to appear on his neck. So they decided to go down to the hospital, where the staff examined him and realised he had dengue. Mrs Mosquito Aedes had a big secret - she was very greedy and didn't tell her husband that a few days earlier, she had left the house for a while and bitten one of Mariana's friends, whose blood was infected with the dengue virus.

But this story doesn't end there, because the encounter between the Aedes and Ahue families is not over. Let's remember the children that hatched from the water in the copoazú shell and went to live with their parents in the caraná leaf roof. There are ten children—black mosquitoes with white spots on their legs and silvery chests—and they're ready to bite. So if you don't want to live with an Aedes family, my advice is to clean your water tanks, not leave standing water, sleep under a mosquito net, and burn tocai, chili, or copal inside the house to keep the mosquitoes away.

AEDES RW AHUETANÜÜN ARW NGUTAKEEGÜ

Wiine iãne daukeküa Ahuégü: naéga pedú, Elda rw tumaakügü Emerá, Mariana rw Davi. Tümachin nge'wakaüne murepewa maa üüne rw náwa i taaene achí putüramaa i toegune rw guünmatürangü achí na chiemagükürangü. Notürü yimá Ahuégü tamanií niika na pegün nachinwa,chuatapeegu na maegü ñema AEDESGÜ tümaarü cuchinawá, ñema ägü yíma cuchinawa na in erw na gauchin rw ná'ca na waaneküran.



Wii nguneüngu mayugú na puecha dae ä AEDES nü tá dau wii cupucha'mü Emerá ñe'ma ñaün tümaatügu. Nüti cuáchi ñema cupucha'mü na deáün achí tüün na me nágu. Tümaté AEDES putürawá na chibü tümaatüwá rw notürü tüma a ä tama tüün na mé erü tá nagüwee achí ta rü ngueeün ta chueaküünca. Ñuachí dae ä AEDES i tá uün iatapeewá tümawemüca tá dau ñuachí Davi ina iawe naemaa.



Nü ta daun ona meechin ñe'guma na'ka ti ñaün rw porããkü nü na paí meamá ta nga'pütüwe tümaarü onawá ñe'gumá Davi nügü a wü rw náwena wena na iawe.

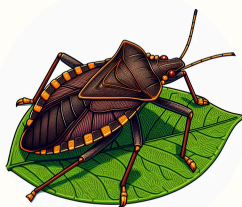
Ñemana'kü agümükü nguneüngu, Davi a dawé aünemaa, nguerumaa, rw nguunemaa. Yí'ma Elda üün ta ü,rw nawá na meae rw ñéma nea cuachigü na daunaa wáinerün . Ñe'guma hospitalwa gagüan ñemana'kü nüa ugün na denguea "deächí" yí'ma AEDES ta taanüichi rw tama tümatemaa nü ti ú rw ineamakü ita uün ipatawá rw Marianamükü ta pai marw dengueakü "deächí".

Ñama déa tama ñe'má ni gu, ñama ngutakee AEDES rw Ahuetanüüngü tama ni gu nágu rw inüe na íragü cupucha'wü déaa rw nanatügüwe na rw in chuatapeewá. Gu'mepü naakügüã ni goegü achí na wüeparagü choümaa rw marw namé paiwá. Takü i tama cu na'weegu Aedesgümaa, na'weenii to'rw tanke i yaú tama tá deá nge 'ta i ü, ngürüküregu i pe, rw tokay i ngii, méé rw cha'remaa ñe'guma ni bu'mü ñema agü.

CONNECT YOUR CREATIVITY!

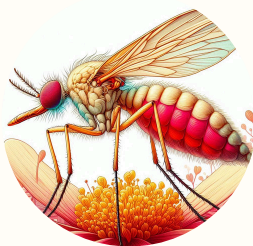
Match the pictures to the words
Ready for the challenge?

Dengue



Du'ru

Malaria



Dawe arw o'

Chagas
disease



Deãchi

Leishmaniasis

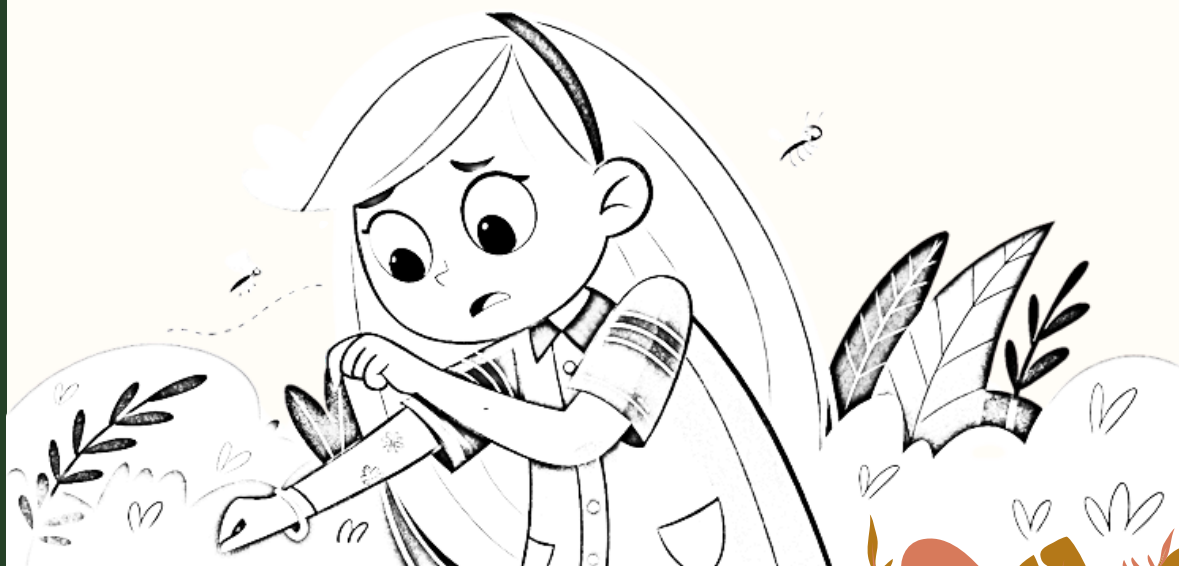
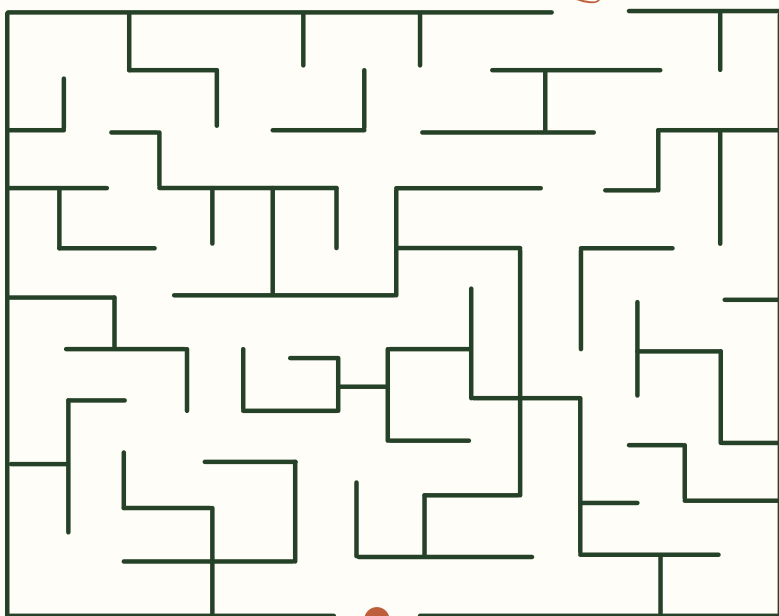


O'rigü

TIME TO HAVE FUN!

Color in the picture however you like and find your way to the insect repellent through the labyrinth.

You can do it!





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AMAZONAS
LTV

