

Publications

Malaria

1. Srivastava, A., B.N. Nagpal, Rekha Saxena, and S.K. Subbarao (2001). Predicted habitat modeling for forest malaria vector species *An. dirus* in India—A GIS based approach. *Current Science*, 80(9): 1129–1134.
2. Srivastava, A. and B.N. Nagpal (2004). RS and GIS for malaria control. *Tribal Health Bulletin*, 9: 14–29.
3. Srivastava, A., B.N. Nagpal, Rekha Saxena, T.C. Wadhwa, Shiv Mohan, Gyanendra Pal Siroha, Jitendra Prasad, and S.K. Subbarao (2004). Malaria epidemicity of Mewat region, District Gurgaon, Haryana, India: A GIS based study. *Current Science*, 86(9): 1297–1303.
4. Srivastava, A., B.N. Nagpal, Rekha Saxena, Vas Dev, and S.K. Subbarao (2005). Precision mosquito survey using GIS: prediction of habitat for *An. minimus* – A foothill vector of malaria in India. *International Journal of GIS*, 19(1): 91–97.
5. Srivastava, A., B.N. Nagpal, Rekha Saxena, and A.P. Dash (2007). GIS to support cost-effective malaria control in India. *Arc India News*, 1: 10–12.
6. Srivastava, A., B.N. Nagpal, and A.P. Dash (2006). RS and GIS in decision support for disease control. In: *Research and Economic Applications of Remote Sensing Data Products* published by American Geophysical Union, USA (eds. U. Aswathanarayana, and R. Balaji).

Filariasis

1. Sabesan S., K.H.K. Raju, A. Srividya, and P.K. Das (2006). Delimitation of lymphatic filariasis transmission risk areas: A geo-environmental approach. *Filaria Journal*, 5(12): 1–6.
2. Raju K.H.K., and S. Sabesan (2007). Linking GIS with health information system and lymphatic filariasis elimination campaign as a case study. *GIS Development*.
3. Sabesan, S. (2008). Risk mapping for an elephantine problem. *Geospatial Today*, 11: 41–42.

Kala-azar

1. Palit, A., S. Sudhakar, T. Srinivas, S. Kesari, A. Ranjan, V. Kumar, K. Kishore, S. Adiga, and S.K. Bhattacharya (2002). Remote sensing and GIS in kala-azar transmission prediction in Bihar –

Application of new tools. In: *Strategies for Control of Kala-azar and Malaria* (ed. S.K. Bhattacharya). *Proceedings of WHO Workshop* held in December 27–28, 2001 at Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences (Indian Council of Medical Research), Patna, India. Published by Balaji Utthan Sansthan, Kala-azar Research Centre, Patna, pp 62–70.

2. Sudhakar, S., T. Srinivas, A. Palit, S.K. Kar, and S.K. Bhattacharya. Mapping of risk prone areas of kala-azar (Visceral leishmaniasis) in parts of Bihar state, India: An RS and GIS approach. *Journal of Vector Borne Diseases*, 43: 115–122.

