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Measurement of dengue antibodies

Measurement of dengue antibodies

Measurement of dengue antibodies

Data management and analysis

Data management and analysis

Discussion

The first part of the discussion discusses the importance of the research and the need for a more comprehensive understanding of the topic. It highlights the limitations of the current research and the need for further investigation. The second part of the discussion discusses the implications of the research and the need for a more comprehensive understanding of the topic. It highlights the limitations of the current research and the need for further investigation.

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Table 3. Results of multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) for the presence of *Aedes aegypti* larvae/pupae in the Acapulco region (N = 1,000), Costa Grande (N = 3,410) and Costa Chica (N = 3,410) regions, Mexico, 2012.

Variable	F	p-value	95% CI
Region (N = 1,000)			
Community organisation	2.0	0.023	1.1–2.1
Community priorities	1.1	0.140	1.03–1.1
Community organisation and community priorities	1.3	0.12	1.02–1.4
Community organisation and brigadistas	1.4	0.1	1.2–2.02
Community organisation and brigadistas and community priorities	1.3	0.133	1.0–1.1
Community organisation and brigadistas and community priorities and brigadistas	1.4	0.1	1.0–2.22
Region (N = 3,410)			
Community organisation	1.2	0.12	1.04–1.1
Community priorities	1.4	0.1	1.11–2.12
Community organisation and brigadistas	1.0	0.13	1.14–2.0
Community organisation and brigadistas and community priorities	1.1	0.1	1.22–2.32

For Acapulco region, other variables included in initial model were: sex, type of dwelling, presence of temephos, language, and presence of containers with larvae/pupae

For Costa Grande and Costa Chica regions, other variables included in initial model were: age, area of residence, type of dwelling, presence of temephos, education of household head, language, and presence of containers with larvae/pupae

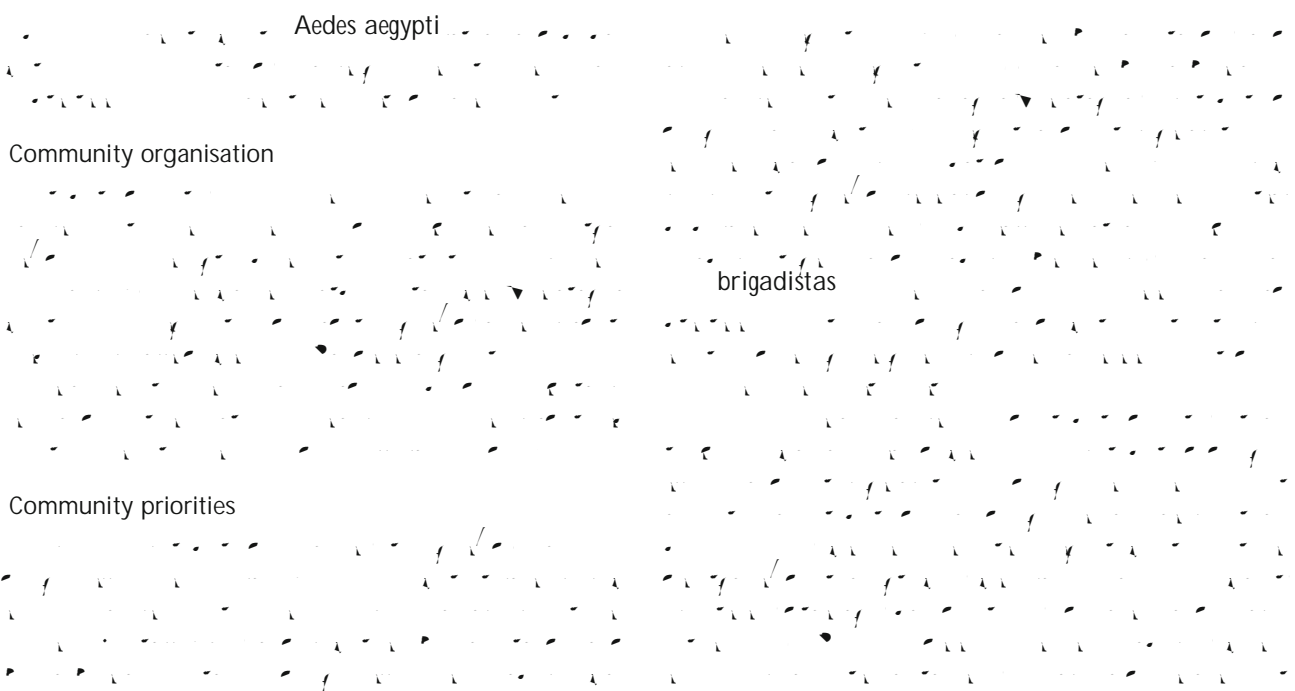


Table 4. Results of multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) for the presence of *Aedes aegypti* larvae/pupae in the Acapulco region (N = 1,000), Costa Grande (N = 3,410) and Costa Chica (N = 3,410) regions, Mexico, 2012.

Variable	F	p-value	95% CI	F	p-value	95% CI
Community organisation	0.2% (1/471)	0.0–10.0	12.1% (242/1,978)	10.0–13.0	1.4% (3/197)	1.1–21.2
Community priorities	0.2% (1/471)	0.2–0.3	0.2% (1.3/1,978)	0.0–0.1	1.1% (30/1,978)	1.4–1.3

Aedes aegypti

Self-reported dengue illness and dengue infection

Age patterns

Limitations

Limitations of this study include the cross-sectional design, which does not allow for the determination of causality. Additionally, the self-reported nature of the data may be subject to recall bias. The study was conducted in a specific geographic area, which may limit the generalizability of the findings to other populations.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the study highlights the importance of addressing the identified risk factors to reduce the burden of the disease. Further research is needed to explore the underlying mechanisms and to evaluate the effectiveness of potential interventions. The findings suggest that a multi-faceted approach involving community education and policy changes is necessary for a significant impact.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in the manuscript include: WHO (World Health Organization), CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), and ICD-10 (International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision).

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Availability of data and materials

The data generated during this study are available upon request to the corresponding author.

Authors' contributions

Author A contributed to the study design and data analysis. Author B was responsible for data collection and manuscript drafting. Author C provided critical review and supervision throughout the project.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Consent for publication

All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) at the participating institution. All participants provided informed consent before participating in the study.

About this supplement

This supplement is part of the BMC Public Health journal. It contains additional information related to the main article, including supplementary materials and detailed methodology.

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