

ABSTRACT

Vector borne diseases have posed a major threat to the tropical countries, dengue and malaria are more fatal than other vector borne diseases. Dengue and malaria have affected large number of population in Pakistan. Major outbreak of dengue was observed in 2013 in Lahore and Samanabad town was severely affected. *Aedes* and *Anopheles* are vectors of dengue and malaria respectively. Vectors of dengue and malaria require stagnant water and ambient temperature to breed. Research focused on socio-economic and geographical indicators to illustrate spatial locations of vector borne diseases. Using ArcGIS 9.3 and MS excel 2007 on primary and secondary data, it was found out that vector borne diseases have indirect link with green cover. Vector borne diseases, especially dengue, have strong relation with meteorological variables. High incidences of dengue were observed in months coming after the months of monsoon and receive heavy rainfall and temperature about 27 °C. Solid waste dumping sites and Water bodies i.e. Canal and Ganda Naulla were having considerable patients within buffer zone of 400 m applied on the base of flight range of mosquito defined by World Health Organization. Family size was mostly medium and education level was quite good as samanabad is urbanized town. Dengue affected age group is between 16-30 and malaria affected age group is less than 15. Higher income union councils were less affected than that of lower income. It was concluded that although government is taking considerable measures to control vector borne diseases but vectors are getting immunity to recent strategies and vectors have strong link with socio-economic and geographic condition.