The article has the objective of demonstrating how the digitalization process, and concomitant use of data, enables stakeholders to be more efficient and effective in the work they already develop. Besides leading to discoveries which will make it necessary to have alterations in the actions and public strategies, within every case. The research has the goal of presenting and analyzing the study of a holistic, non-generalizable case, conducted in an exploratory manner, with the presence of in-depth research and qualitative data. This case study refers to a process of prevention and combat to the Aedes aegypti mosquito in Brazilian public organs. Digital transformation has the potential to reformulate and take public health policies to a new level. Despite the proposal’s short time, it’s possible to perceive how digitalization has led a previous process to new heights, improving the results obtained through this new proposal exponentially. With just over six months of implementation, the system reached around 100,000 surveys, 170,000 trained personnel and 1,300 foci eliminated in public federal buildings and installations (Ministry of Planning, 2017). These results were quite different from the previous model, where there were 2,000 surveys. The system is a success case due to its usability, mobility and BI (Business Intelligence) reports. This has also made evident new findings, substantially different from those widely disseminated by the major Brazilian media vehicles. The previous average of data consolidation was around one to two months to decision making. However, the complete cycle of the mosquito lasts, approximately, 10 days. Now, analyses can be made almost automatically. This study aims to emphasize the revolutionary potential that digital transformation can cause in the world, with primary focus on questions related to health and disease prevention.