Dengue in Endemic Countries

About Dengue

- Dengue fever is a mosquito-borne disease that spreads rapidly around the world. The Americas, South-East Asia and Western Europe are reporting the highest number of cases.
- Most dengue infections are asymptomatic or cause only minor illness; however, occasionally severe dengue can lead to potentially deadly complications.

Emergency Control Measures:

- Community engagement: Most dengue cases are either asymptomatic or subclinical; therefore, community engagement is crucial.
- Active mosquito and virus surveillance: Healthcare facilities may face difficulties in finding the necessary space to care for the significant rapid influx of patients, resulting in overwhelmed health care systems.

Recovery from infection with one serotype is thought to provide lifelong, but not necessarily complete, protection against dengue virus infection; protection against other serotypes (e.g., 2, 3, 4) is possible but not dengue fever more than once since.

Dengue is caused by four dengue-1, -2, -3 and -4- serotypes (DENV-1, 2, 3 and 4).

Personal Protection Measures:

- Climate conditions, such as rainy season in endemic countries, can lead to increased mosquito breeding.
- Staff on call may not always be sufficient to meet patient demand, leading to stress, fatigue, and unexpected lost of attendances.

Active mosquito and virus surveillance:

- Local governments in dengue-endemic countries need to mobilize together, with adequate information, education, training, and communications at the community level, to address the issue of dengue outbreaks and death.

Countries experiencing a significant rapid influx of patients leading to overwhelmed health care systems.

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