



Break Dengue

I'VE GOT DENGUE

The main method to control or prevent the transmission of dengue virus is to combat vector mosquitoes through:



Preventing mosquitoes from accessing egg-laying habitats by environmental management and modification



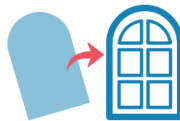
Disposing of solid waste properly and removing artificial man-made habitats



Covering, emptying and cleaning of domestic water storage containers on a weekly basis



Applying appropriate insecticides to water storage outdoor containers



Using of personal household protection such as window screens, long-sleeved clothes, insecticide treated materials, coils and vaporizers



Applying insecticides as space spraying during outbreaks as one of the emergency vector-control measures

TRANSMISSION

The mosquito [type *Aedes*] is the primary vector of dengue. These mosquitoes are found in tropical and subtropical regions around the world.

The virus is transmitted to humans through the bites of infected female mosquitoes.

They live in urban habitats and breeds mostly in man-made containers.

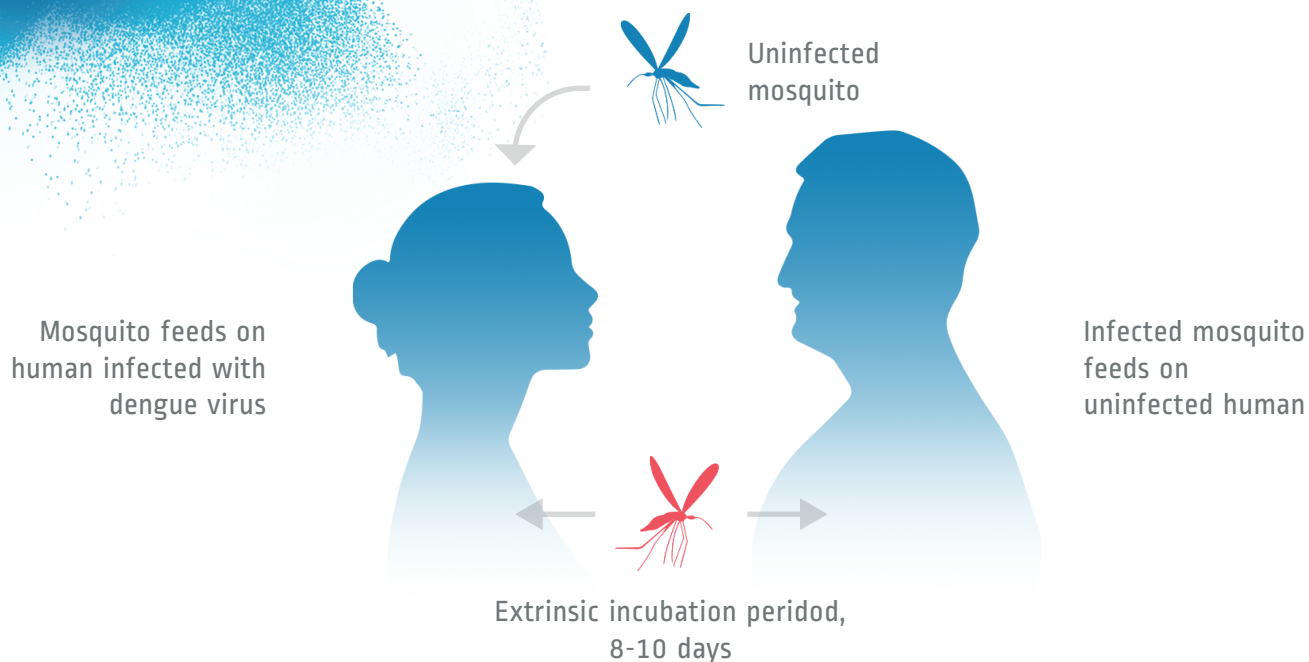
After virus incubation an infected mosquito is capable of transmitting the virus for the rest of its life.

Patients who are already infected can transmit the infection via *Aedes* mosquitoes after their first symptoms appear.

Dengue can be caused by 4 different dengue viruses.

So a person can be infected several times.





ANYONE CAN BE INFECTED WITH THE DENGUE VIRUS

50%

About half of the world's population is now at risk because they live in dengue endemic regions

100

More than 100 countries are endemic but dengue cases are reported in several non endemic countries



The global incidence of dengue has grown dramatically in recent decades

?

The actual numbers of dengue cases remains underreported and many cases are misclassified

390

One recent estimate indicates 390 million dengue infections per year



Dengue is a mosquito-borne viral infection



Dengue is found in tropical and sub-tropical climates worldwide, mostly in urban and semi-urban areas



The infection causes flu-like illness, and occasionally develops into a potentially lethal complication



There is no specific treatment for dengue/severe dengue

1%

But early detection and access to proper medical care lowers fatality rates below 1%



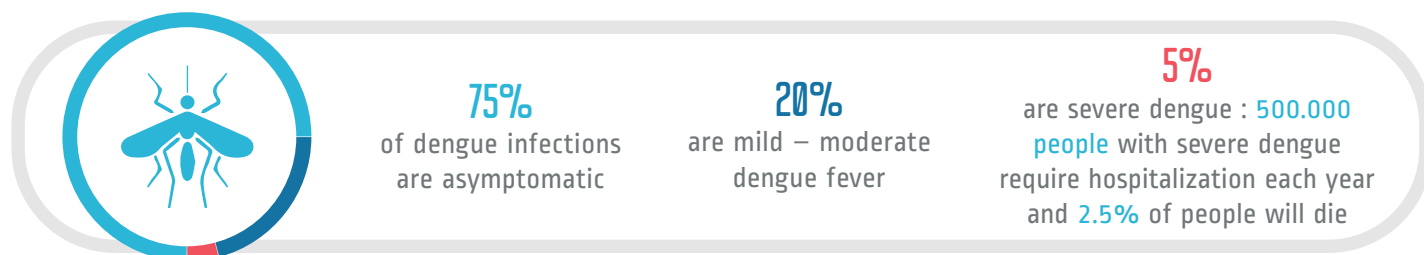
Dengue prevention and control depends on effective vector control measures



A vaccine is available in some countries for those who are 9-45 years old living in endemic areas

DENGUE IS DIFFICULT TO RECOGNIZE

Dengue is difficult to recognize because the early symptoms of fever, headache, body aches are not specific. Dengue may be misdiagnosed as other illnesses : influenza, typhoid, zika, malaria ...



SYMPTOMS



High fever



Severe headache



Pain behind eyes



Skin rashes



Muscle and joint pains



Vomiting

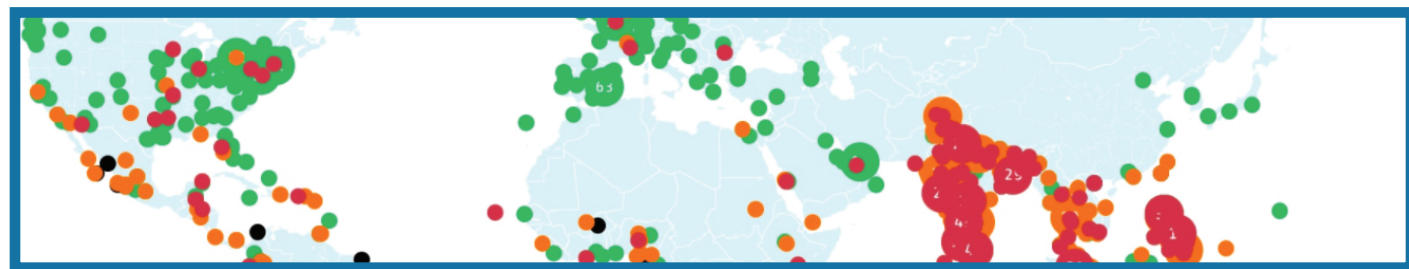
WARNING SIGNS OF PROGRESSION TO SEVERE DENGUE

[between 3 and 7 days after first symptoms]

Difficult breathing, mucosal bleeding, severe abdominal pain, persistent vomiting...

There is no specific treatment for dengue / severe dengue, but early detection and access to proper medical care lowers fatality rates below 1%.

DENGUE TRACK REPORT DENGUE AROUND YOU



Share your experience with dengue and be part of a global effort to map and predict outbreaks. Just 2 minutes of your time will make a big difference in the global fight to beat dengue. Tell us if you are aware of dengue cases around you.

As a thank you, the system will alert you to outbreaks near you, so you can take extra precautions.

Report dengue