



**No: F.1-22/Advisory/CDC/2024**

April 2024

**Advisory for the Prevention and Control of Dengue Fever**

**Background:**

Dengue is a vector-borne viral infection caused by a virus of the Flaviviridae family, Flavivirus genus. The transmission of virus is facilitated by mosquitoes of the genus *Aedes* (*Aedes aegypti* & *Aedes albopictus*) which are widely distributed in subtropical and tropical areas of the world especially in urban and semi-urban settings. There are approximately 100-400 million people affected every year around the world.

Dengue Fever is endemic in more than 100 countries including Pakistan. There are substantial evidences that its multiple serotypes are circulating in the different areas of the country. Surge of cases are mostly reported when the temperature and humidity threshold remains 26-29°C (3-5 weeks) and 60% respectively. Since 2003, a surge of cases have been reported every year and a total of 18,262 confirmed cases were reported from country in 2023. Generally, dengue cases start to be reported from April to June and significant rise is usually being observed in post-monsoon season (September-November). Moreover, increasing urbanization with poor living standards of majority of population along with climate change pose a risk of outbreaks in different parts of the country.

**Purpose:**

Keeping in view the seasonal trends of Dengue Fever, it is imperative to work on prevention while staying vigilant for detection of cases and ensuring preparedness to launch response activities for curtailing the transmission of dengue fever. This advisory is therefore, intended to alert all provincial and federal health departments and hospitals to make all necessary arrangements/measures in effectively managing the situation during the Dengue season.

**Risk Factors:**

There are various factors contributing to the transmission of dengue fever like unplanned urbanization associated with social and environmental factors including population density, poor water storage practices, access to reliable water resources, high mobility and community's knowledge regarding dengue fever. Moreover, climate change also contribute a high risk of dengue fever transmission.

**Clinical presentation:**

Dengue is caused by any one of four subtypes of dengue viruses (DENV-1, DENV-2, DENV-3, or DENV-4). Infection with one serotype confers lifelong homotypic immunity against that serotype and a very brief period of partial heterotypic immunity to other serotypes, however, a person can also be infected by multiple serotypes. The incubation period ranges from 3 to 14 days (commonly 4-7 days). Dengue has a wide clinical spectrum - ranging from flu like illness to severe dengue - which could be fatal. Initial dengue infection may be asymptomatic (50-90%), may result in a non-specific febrile illness, or may produce the symptom complex of classic dengue fever (DF). Classic dengue fever is marked by rapid onset of high fever, headache, retro-orbital pain, diffuse body pain (both muscle and bone), weakness, vomiting, sore throat and altered taste sensation. The severity of the pain leads to the term break-bone fever. However, early identification and good clinical management can greatly reduce the case fatality rate to <1%.



Sequential infections with different serotypes increase the risk for dengue hemorrhagic fever and dengue shock syndrome. Warning signs include severe abdominal pain, persistent vomiting, marked change in temperature (from fever to hypothermia), hemorrhagic manifestations, change in mental status (irritability, confusion or obtundation) and thrombocytopenia (platelet count of  $<100,000/\text{mm}^3$ ).

Early signs of shock include restlessness, cold clammy skin, rapid weak pulse and narrowing of the pulse pressure (systolic and diastolic blood pressure). Patients with dengue fever must be referred to hospital if they develop any of these signs.

#### **Specimen Collection, Transportation and Laboratory confirmation:**

Collect 3-5 ml venous blood / serum. Label and pack it properly in triple packing and transport maintaining cold chain, to the lab along-with complete history form. Transport the sample to the provincial labs for dengue ELISA and PCR testing (if available) or send representative sample to the Virology Department of Public Health Laboratories Division at the National Institute of Health, Islamabad for serotype detection. Time period for test is critical and mentioned below:

- a. Dengue NS1 antigen can be detected in the serum as early as 1 Day Post Onset (DPO) of symptoms and up to 18 DPO.
- b. Serological detection by IgM ELISA after 5 days of the onset of illness.
- c. Molecular detection using Real-time PCR test within one week after onset of illness.
- d. IgG is detectable at low titer at the end of the first week of illness and slowly increases. In contrast, during a secondary infection, antibody titers rise extremely rapidly. High levels of IgG are detectable even in the acute phase and they rise dramatically over the preceding two weeks.

All health and laboratory personnel should ensure strict adherence to the Standard Precautions for handling any suspected DF/DHF cases and samples.

#### **Treatment/ Clinical Management:**

- Case management at the primary and secondary care levels (where patients are first seen and evaluated) are critical in determining the clinical outcome of dengue. A well-managed front-line response reduces hospital admissions and also saves lives.
- The most important measure to assist the patients with dengue fever is to carefully evaluate them for impending complications, such as early evidence of DHF.
- There is no specific antiviral treatment for dengue infection and treatment mainly relies on development of symptoms. Supportive treatment must be undertaken as required for the specific disease manifestations. Fever and myalgia should be managed with acetaminophen. Aspirin or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents should generally be avoided because of the risk of bleeding complications and the potential risk of Reye's syndrome in children.
- Patients with dengue fever should be cautioned to maintain their intake of oral fluid to avoid dehydration.
- Administration of corticosteroids has no demonstrated benefit and is potentially harmful to patients.
- Platelet transfusions may be warranted in severe thrombocytopenia ( $<10,000/\text{mm}^3$ ) and active bleeding. However, whole blood transfusion may be needed in case of significant bleeding.
- HCT should always be interpreted together with vital signs and hemodynamic state. Hematocrit measurements must be interpreted with caution critically assessing the adequacy of fluid repletion. IV fluid therapy with crystalloids or colloids will decrease HCT levels; the decrease in HCT will be more pronounced and sustained with colloid therapy.

#### **Public Health Actions:**

##### **a. Strengthening of disease surveillance:**

Timely detection of new cases, clusters, and identification of hotspots to carry out case response activities is imperative. The cases may be detected as per following case definitions:

Clinically compatible case of Dengue like illness: Any person with acute febrile illness of  $> 2$  days and  $<10$  days with two or more manifestations from severe headache, myalgia/



arthralgia, retro-bulbar pain, severe muscular pain, severe backache or joint pain, platelets <150,000 and hemorrhagic signs.

Suspected Case: An acute febrile illness of 2 - 7 days duration with 2 or more of the following: Headache, retro-orbital pain, myalgia (muscle pain) or arthralgia (joint pain).

Probable Case: A clinically compatible case of dengue-like illness, dengue, or severe dengue with other laboratory results indicative of probable infection.

Confirmed case: Suspected/Probable case confirmed by lab tests.

**b. Vector surveillance and integrated Vector Management:**

- Strengthen Indoor and outdoor dengue vector surveillance system throughout.
- Ensure the proper vector surveillance of residential areas and hotspots i.e junkyards, graveyards, nurseries, schools, higher education institutes, tyre shops, parks, hotels, under construction building, mosques, swimming pools, factories and offices etc. Also check all the possible containers i.e. rooftop water tank, fountains, coolers, flower pots, bird's drinking pots, underground water tank, ponds, tyres, can and bottles, bucket, discarded appliance etc.
- Disposing off solid waste properly and removing artificial man-made habitats.
- Covering, emptying and cleaning of domestic water storage containers on a weekly basis.
- Ensure the mechanical elimination of all potential breeding sites. Chemical treatment can be done only at those sites where mechanical elimination is not possible.
- Fogging is recommended during emergency to kill the adult mosquitoes and allowed after the vector density assessment done by the entomologist.
- Apply WHO approved insecticides as per manufacture's recommendations labeled on the supplied containers for indoor residual spray and fogging.

**c. Multi-stakeholder engagement**

Involving all the relevant stakeholders is very crucial and important in preventing and responding to dengue fever. The prevention and control of dengue requires close collaboration and partnership between the health and non-health sectors. The line departments include local government, public health institutes, the Directorate of malaria control, environment protection agency, solid waste management, WASA, education, agriculture, parks and horticulture, forest wildlife & fisheries, agriculture, communication and works and tourism etc. and international partners/organizations.

**d. Personal protection:**

- Adopting personal protection measures like wearing long-sleeved clothes, use of mosquito repellent lotions/sprays, and use of mosquito repellent coils.
- Use of bed nets while sleeping outside in open environment.
- Use of mesh screens on windows.
- Home isolation of patients with mild illness
- Visit to hospital in case of development of danger signs

**e. Risk Communication & Community Engagement:**

- Arrangement of health awareness sessions to sensitize community for prevention against Dengue fever.
- Dissemination of brochures and pamphlets.
- Raising awareness in community through use of print, electronic and social media.
- Improving community participation and mobilization for mosquito control activities at community level.

**f. Hospital preparedness:**

- All the designated hospitals need to prepare/spare special isolation ward/beds for dengue patients especially during the peak season to timely cater the patients and minimize the potential damage due to dengue.



- All designated hospitals need to ensure adequate supplies for dengue patient management.
- Use insecticide treated bed nets in order in order to prevent mosquito bite and transmission of dengue fever from patient to other persons.
- Vector surveillance and indoor residual spray or fogging in the premises of the hospitals
- Refresher training of all concerned healthcare can help in efficiently managing the dengue patients thereby reducing the workload and mortality.

**g. Monitoring & evaluation:**

Active monitoring of surveillance activities need to be carried out to determine effectiveness of control interventions.

**Reporting:**

Prepare a line-list for all the suspected cases with information (demographic, clinical & risk factor), enter data in DHIS-2 and share with DDSRU at provincial DGHS Office and NIH. FELTP fellows and alumni may be engaged for outbreak investigation and response measures. Findings of outbreak investigation may be shared with provincial DGHS and NIH.

The Center for Disease Control (CDC), NIH may be contacted for technical assistance on Tel: 051-9255566 and Fax No. 051-9255099.

(Dr. Muhammad Ahmad Kazi)  
Director General (Health)  
M/o NHSRC, Islamabad

**Distribution Overleaf**