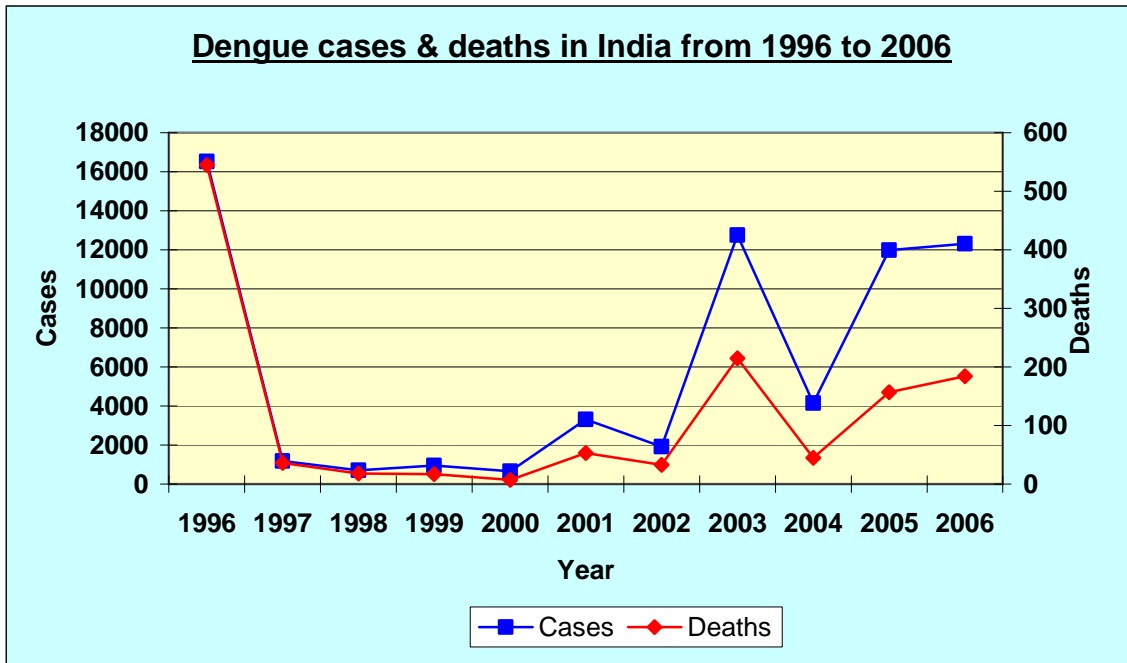


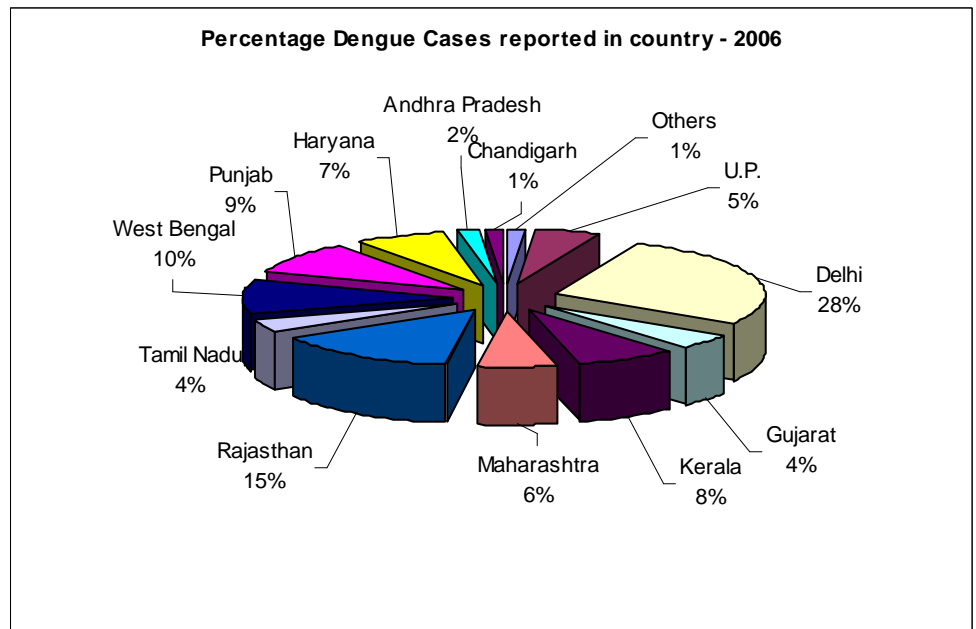
## STATUS NOTE ON DENGUE FEVER / DENGUE HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER

Dengue Fever/Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever is an acute viral disease having the potential of causing large scale outbreaks. The risk of dengue has shown an increase in recent years due to rapid urbanization, life style changes and deficient water management including improper water storage practices in urban, peri urban and rural areas, leading to proliferation of mosquito breeding sites. *Aedes aegypti*, the vector mosquito of Dengue breeds in man made containers viz. cement tanks, over head tanks & underground tanks, tyres, coolers, pitchers, discarded containers, coconut shells, etc. in which water stagnates for more than a week. The disease tends to follow seasonal pattern, i.e., the cases peaking after monsoon and it is not uniformly distributed.

First outbreak was reported during 1963 in Kolkata. The next major outbreak of Dengue/Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever was reported in Delhi and neighboring states in 1996. Following this outbreak, the reporting of dengue fever was made mandatory to ensure early preventive measures in case of outbreak. Out of 18 endemic states/UTs, the most affected states are Delhi, West Bengal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana. The trend of Dengue/DHF since 1996 is depicted in the graph below:



Data for the last 10 years reveal maximum number of cases and deaths due to Dengue/DHF were reported in year 1996, while the next increase was noted in year 2003. State-wise cases and deaths due to Dengue/DHF as reported by the State Health Authorities appended as Annexure-1. The percentage break up is shown below:



## The strategy for Dengue prevention and control

- Fever Surveillance through sentinel sites in public/private hospitals.
- Strengthening of referral at CHCs/Districts
- Epidemic preparedness and response
- Entomological Surveillance
  - Larval surveys
- Vector Control
  - Anti larval measures
  - Source reduction
  - Personal protection
  - Fogging during outbreaks
- Enactment and enforcement of legislations (Building and Civic Byelaws) to contain mosquito-genic conditions
- Behaviour Change Communication for scaling up community participation
- Inter-sectoral convergence
- Human Resource Development through capacity building
- Operational research
- Monitoring and supervision

## Govt of India Assistance

The Government of India provides need based support to states, which includes insecticides, larvicides as well as cash assistance for IEC activities and capacity building through trainings. In addition, technical support in the form of Guidelines, Advisories and epidemiological investigations and feedback are also provided.

### Dengue Cases & Deaths since 2001

### Annexure-I

Sl. No.	State	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006*	
		C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	61	3	95	5	230	1	99	2	197	17
2	Bihar	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
3	Chandigarh	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	182	0
4	Delhi	322	3	45	2	2882	35	606	3	1023	9	3366	65
5	Goa	1	0	0	0	12	2	3	0	1	0	1	0
6	Gujarat	69	0	40	0	249	9	117	4	454	11	545	5
7	Haryana	260	5	3	0	95	4	25	0	183	1	838	4
8	J&K	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	1
9	Karnataka	220	0	428	1	1226	7	291	2	587	17	109	7
10	Kerala	41	0	219	2	3546	68	686	8	1028	8	981	4
11	Maharashtra	54	2	370	18	772	45	856	22	349	56	736	25
12	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
13	Punjab	49	0	27	2	848	13	52	0	251	2	1166	6
14	Rajasthan	1452	35	325	5	685	11	207	5	370	5	1805	26
15	Tamil Nadu	816	8	392	0	1600	8	1027	0	1142	8	477	2
16	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	U.P.	21	0	0	0	738	8	8	0	121	4	639	14
18	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
19	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	6375	34	1230	8
20	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	0
21	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3306</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1926</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>12754</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>4153</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>11985</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>12317</b>	<b>184</b>

C=Cases D=Deaths

\*Provisional