

DENGUE & DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER



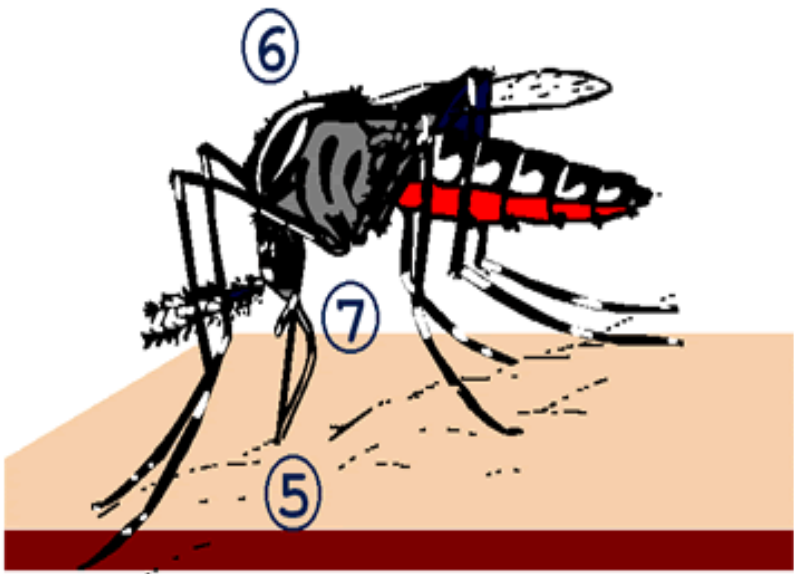
The most common epidemic vector of dengue in the world is the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito. It can be identified by the white bands or scale patterns on its legs and thorax.

Aedes aegypti

Dengue fever - a disease caused by a family of viruses transmitted by *Aedes* mosquitoes.

- Dengue transmitted by infected female mosquito
- Primarily a daytime feeder
- Lives around human habitation
- Lays eggs and produces larvae preferentially in artificial containers





Dengue can affect anyone but tends to be more severe in people with compromised immune systems

Dengue also known as "breakbone fever" or "dandy fever." Victims of dengue often have contortions due to the intense pain in the joints, muscles, and bones, hence the name breakbone fever

Slaves in the West Indies who contracted dengue were said to have dandy fever because of their postures and gait.

Dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF)

Four distinct closely related viruses that causes dengue

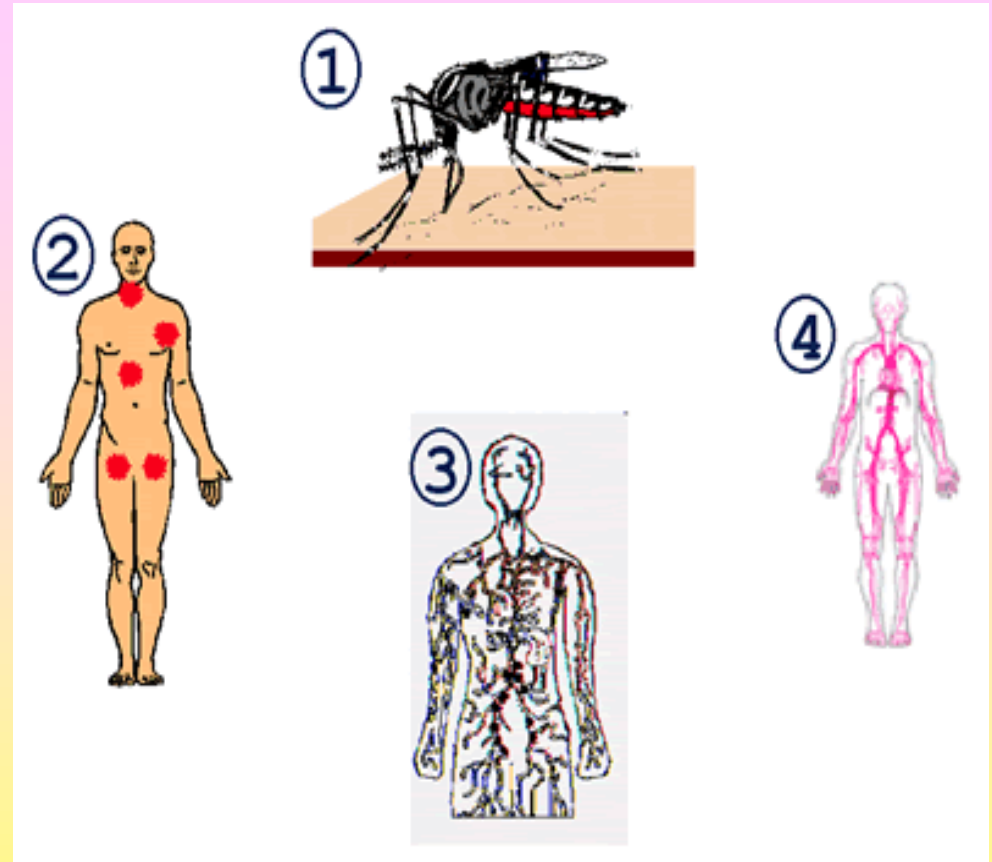
Recovery from infection by one provide lifelong immunity against that virus but partial protection from other 3

1.The virus is introduced into humans with the mosquito saliva.

2.The virus localizes and replicates in various target organs, for example, local lymph nodes and the liver.

3.The virus is then released from these tissues and spreads through the blood to infect white blood cells and other lymphatic tissues.

4.The virus is then released from these tissues and circulates in the blood.



Mode of transmission

Viruses - transmitted to human through the bites of infective female *Aedes* mosquitos

When a patient suffering from dengue fever is bitten by a vector mosquito, the mosquito is infected and it may spread the disease by biting other people.

The disease cannot be spread directly from human to human.

The mosquito ingests blood containing the virus.

The virus replicates in the mosquito midgut, the ovaries, nerve tissue and fat body. It then escapes into the body cavity, and later infects the salivary glands.

The virus replicates in the salivary glands and when the mosquito bites another human, the cycle continues.

Dengue Symptoms and Signs

Primary symptoms of dengue appear three to 15 days after the mosquito bite like high fever and severe headache, with severe pain behind the eyes that is apparent when trying to move the eyes.

Other associated symptoms are:

joint pain,

muscle and bone pain,

rash, and mild bleeding.

- . Patients may also report other symptoms, such as itching and aberrations in the sense of taste. In addition, there have been reports of severe depression after the acute phase of the illness**

Treatment

No specific treatment for dengue fever

drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration from vomiting and a high fever.

Acetaminophen can alleviate pain and reduce fever.

Avoid pain relievers that can increase bleeding complications — such as aspirin,

If you have severe dengue fever, you may need:

Supportive care in a hospital

Blood pressure monitoring

Transfusion to replace blood loss

Prevention & precaution

no specific treatment & Vaccine for dengue fever and severe dengue.

control or eradication of the mosquitoes carrying the virus that causes dengue.

eliminate pockets of stagnant water that serve as breeding sites for mosquitoes, and to avoid mosquito bites

Papaya leaf extract can treat dengue fever