GUIDELINES FOR DENGUE FEVER PREVENTION IN SOCIETY

ESTD 1928
INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

REQUEST TO ALL IMA MEMBERS

- As a Responsible citizens and social conscious professional
- We request all to educate the patients & public reaching you on Dengue prevention
- IT NEEDS A WAR FOOTING TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF DENGUE IN OUR STATE.
- LET'S DO IT WITH OUR HEART AND SOUL AS
- Clean your clinic, Hospital and encourage public to clean your Road / Area
- Take measures to inform the local authority to drain the gutters if possible IMA do the arrangements

The Agent

- Dengue is caused by a virus member of the genus Flavivirus and family Flaviviridae.
- Virus is 50nm. in size and contains a single strand RNA.
- There are 4 serotypes of this virus DEN1, DEN2, DEN3 and DEN4
- There is a short lived cross immunity between these species

The Vector

- Globally Aedis aegypti is a important vector but has geographical limitation
- Other species are Aedis albopictus, A. Stegomyia, A. ploynesiensis, A. scutellaris and A. finalaya and in India A. tigris
- The most potent vector having epidemic potential is A. aegypti

Transmission Cycle

- Extrinsic incubation period: 8 to 10 days.
- Intrinsic incubation period: 3 to 14 days an average of 4 to 7 days.
- Cyclic nature of the disease: In endemic countries the cycle can be repeated at yearly interval.
- India is a endemic country for dengue fever.

Characteristics of the disease

- It is caused by a virus called flavi virus.
- Virus gets access to human body by the bite of a infected mosquito.
- Causes three types of clinical manifestations:
- Dengue Fever: High grade fever and joint pains.
- DHF: dengue hemorrhagic fever causes cutaneous hemorrhages and platelet depletion.

Factors responsible for resurgence of Dengue

- Unprecedented population growth
- Unplanned and uncontrolled urbanization
- Increased distribution and vector density
- Inadequate waste management and water supply
- Development of hyperendemicity
- Inadequate health infrastructure

Prevention & Control

- Elimination of breeding places of mosquito.
- Avoidance of man------- mosquito----- virus contact.
- Drinking water storage containers are to be drained at the interval of 3-4 days.
- Proper cleaning of overhead water storage tanks, never leave the tanks uncovered.

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- Coolers and desert coolers should be dried and then kept aside.
- Used tyres, bottles and containers should be disposed of properly.
- Personal protection:
- Use of mosquito nets, repellant creams, mosquito coils, mats and aerosols.

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- Medical measures:
- Passive surveillance
- Active surveillance
- Early diagnosis and treatment of cases.
- Integrated vector control and inter-sectoral cooperation

Preventive activities in hospitals

- OHT cleaning at regular intervals
- Remove abandoned water tanks
- Chlorination of water tanks at regular intervals
- Un used water in water sumps are Aedes breeding place. use abate to kill existing larva
- ANTI LARVAL WORK in morning and FOGGING in the evening
- Do Mass cleaning of vacant land inside hospital premises
- Garbages at 100 meters from our premesis will increase flies inside our campus

ANTI LARVA WORK & FOGGING

Document all the events and mail to

imatamilnadu@gmail.com

or

whatsapp to IMA Tamilnadu 2017

- Do the intensive prevention programme for ten days in succession

THANKS FOR YOUR RESPONSE