DENGUE FEVER* * OUBREAK * HAVA

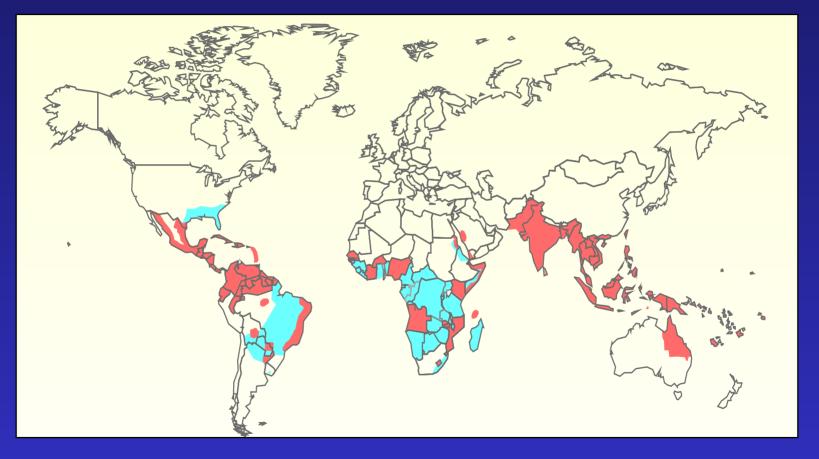
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Dengue Virus

- Is an arbovirus
- Has 4 serotypes (DEN-1, 2, 3, 4)
- Transmitted by infected Aedes mosquitoes
 daytime feeder
- Causes dengue fever, dengue hemorrhagic fever, and dengue shock syndrome

World Distribution of Dengue 2000

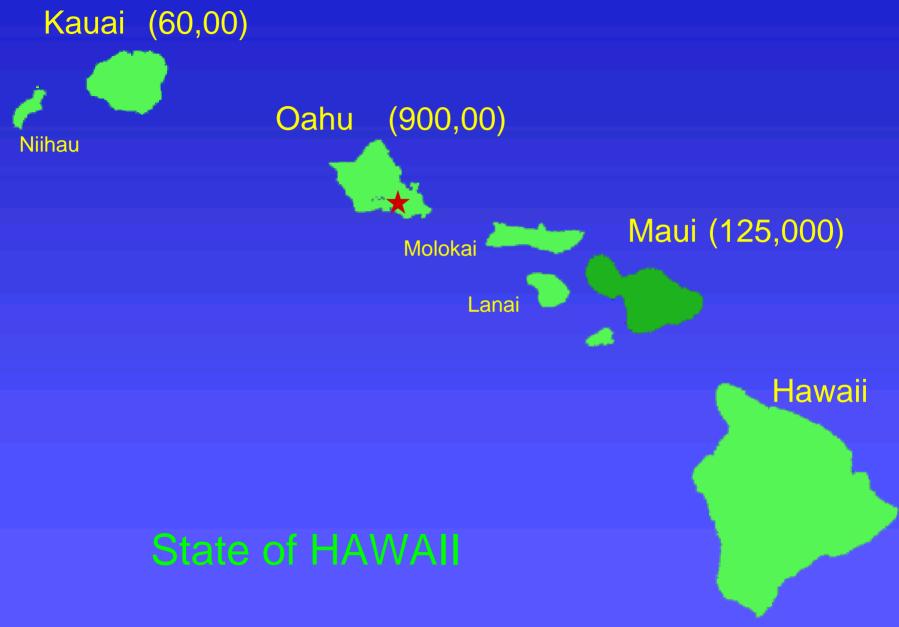


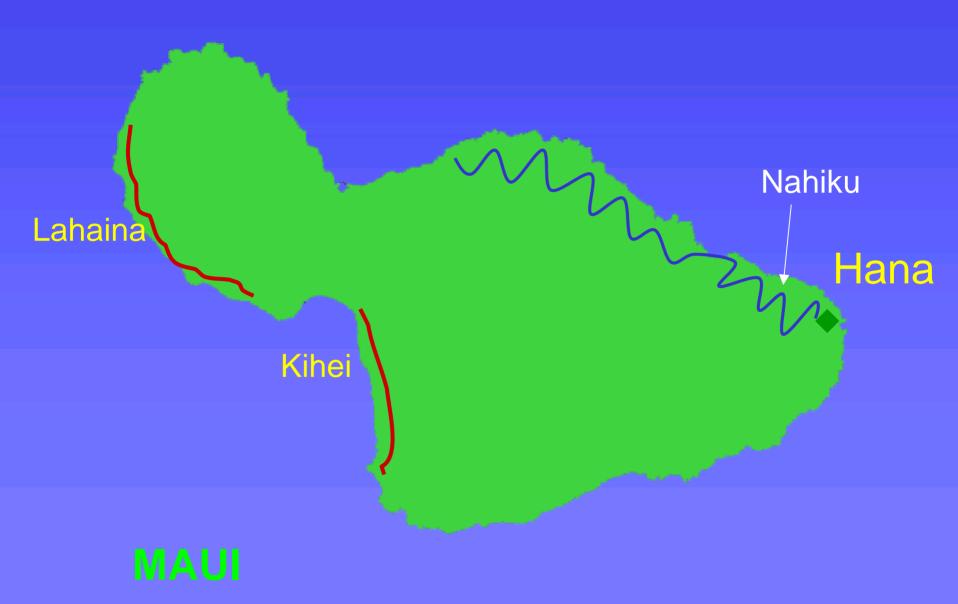
Areas infested with Aedes aegypti
 Areas with Aedes aegypti and recent epidemic dengue

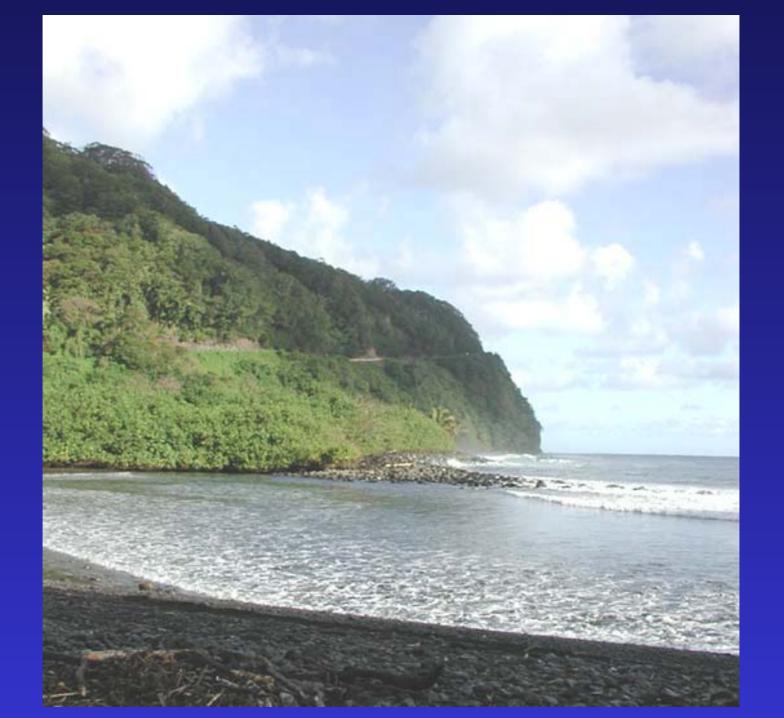
Past Dengue in Hawaii

- Epidemics in 1852, 1856, 1903
- Last endemic dengue transmission during 1943 DEN-1 epidemic
- A total of 18 confirmed cases of imported dengue between 1992 and 2000 (mean=2, range 0-8)









Timeline of Events in 2001

July Increased imported cases (12)	Aug 3 Statewide Doctor Alert	Sep 12 Maui DOH called about illness
+	¥	¥











Timeline of Events in 2001



Surveillance for Dengue

Physicians requested to test persons with *clinically compatible illness:*

Fever (or chills) and 2 or more of the following symptoms:

- Headache
- Eye or retro-orbital pain
- Myalgia
- Arthralgia
- Rash
- Any hemorrhagic manifestation

Surveillance for Dengue II

Case Definition :

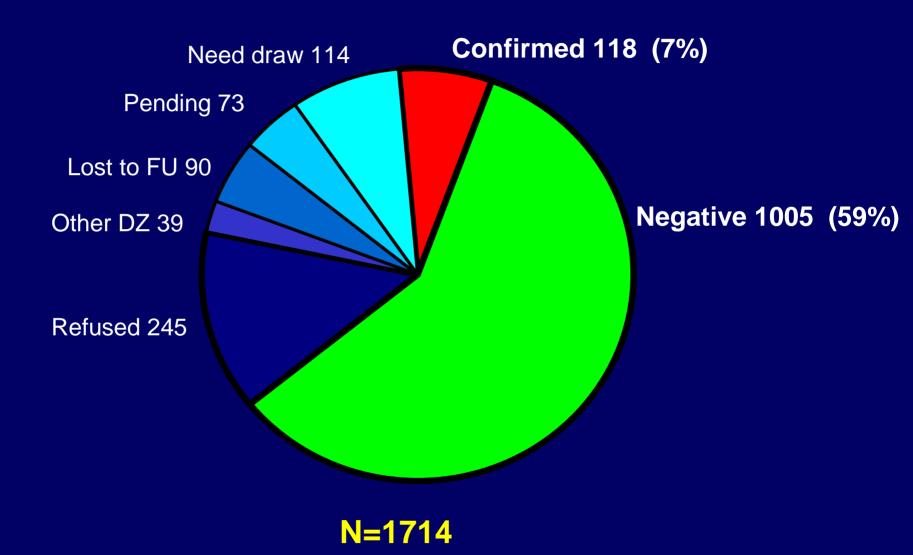
- Culture positive for dengue virus (13%)
- IgM antibody positive (83%)
- IgG antibody positive in a person tested >2 months post onset of clinically compatible illness and linked to another IgM/culture positive case (4%)

Results

Between Sep 12, 2001 and Mar 15, 2002:

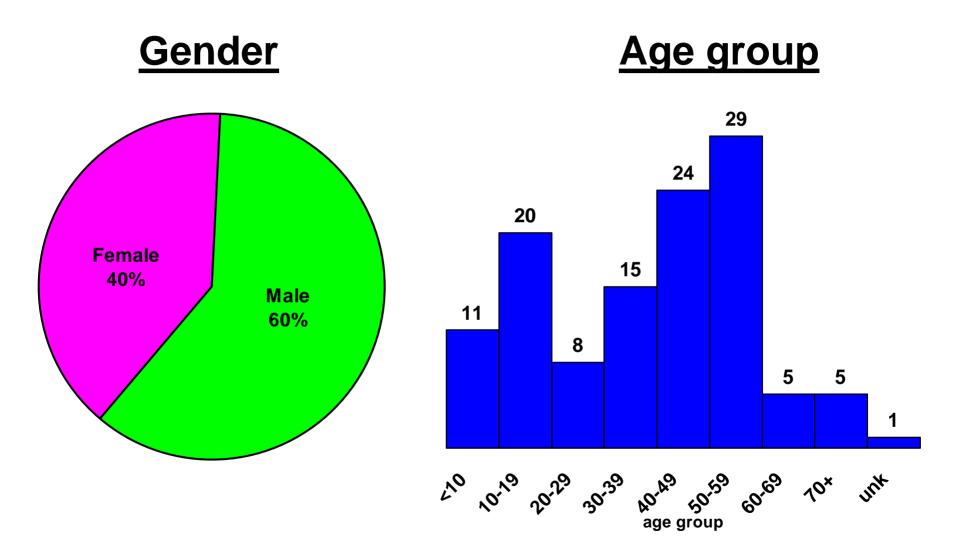
- >1700 reported "suspected" cases investigated
- 76% of these individuals met clinically compatible illness criteria

Dengue Testing in Hawaii 3/15/02



Source: HDOH/Epidemiology Branch

Confirmed Dengue Cases 3/15/02



Source: HDOH/Epidemiology Branch

Symptoms – Confirmed Infections

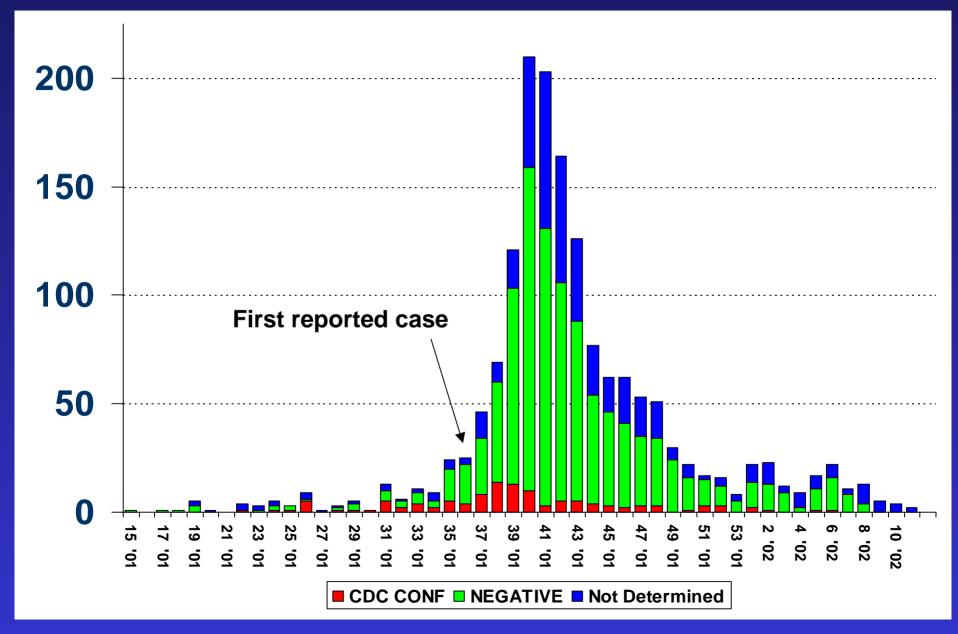
• Fever	95 % (range: 100-104 F, m: 102 F)
 Myalgia 	92 %
 Headache 	89 %
Chills	85 %
 Arthralgia 	73 %
• Rash	66 %
• Eye pain	58 %
• N / V	48 %
 Diarrhea 	36 %
Sore throat	25 %
• Nasal congestion	23 %
Cough	21 %

Symptoms – Confirmed Infections 40 (34%) reported at least one hemorrhagic manifestation:

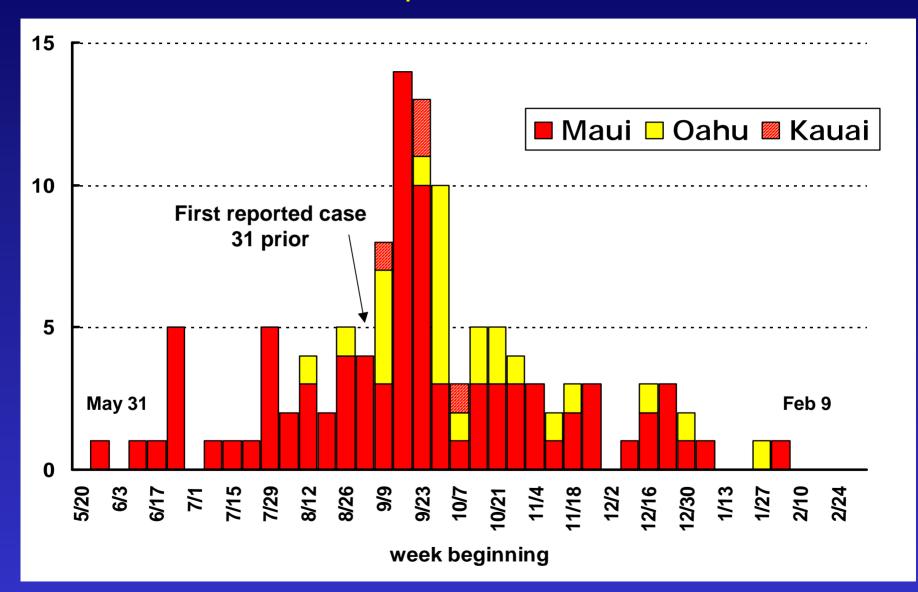
Petechiae	24 %
 Heavy menses 	19 % (females)
 Bleeding gums 	8 %
 Epistaxis 	8 %
• Melena 4 %	
 Purpura 	1 %
 Hematuria 	1 %

• Hematemesis 1 %

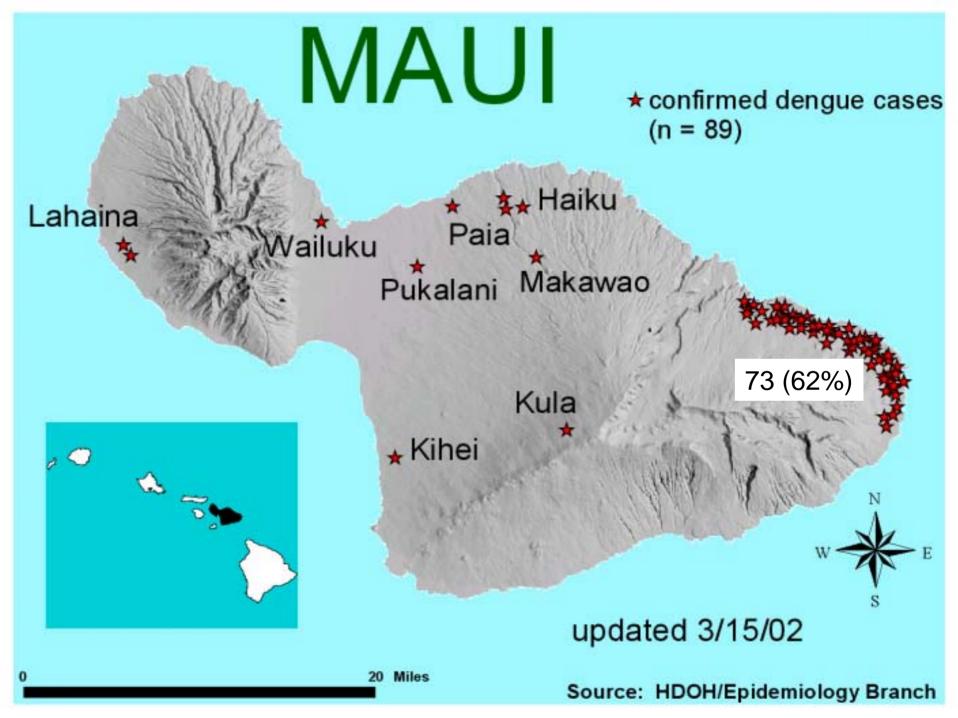
Dengue Testing in Hawaii by Week of Illness Onset

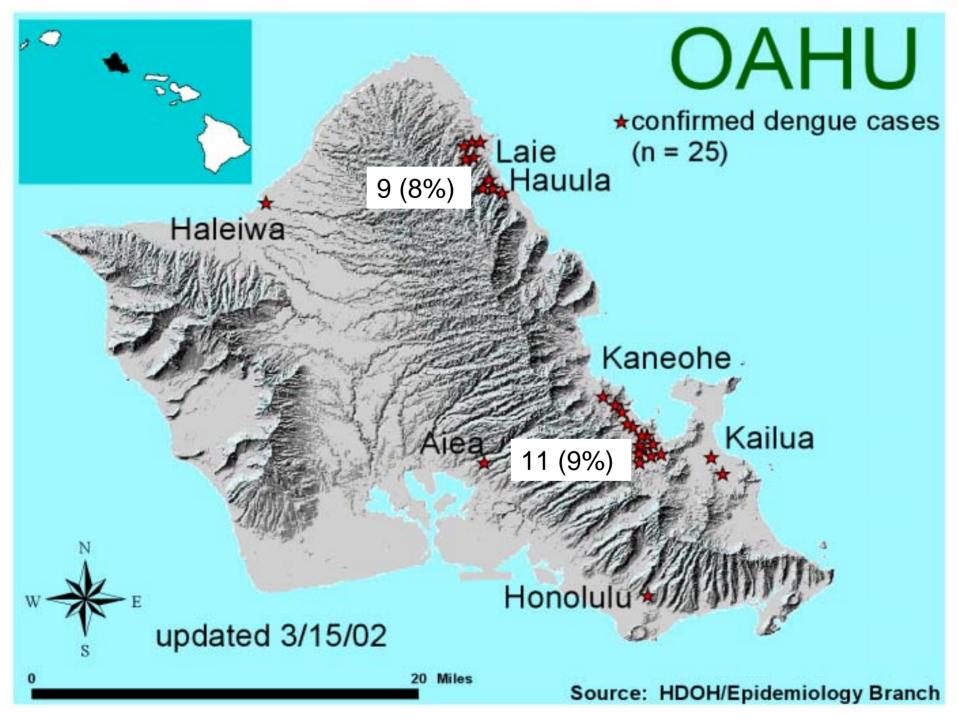


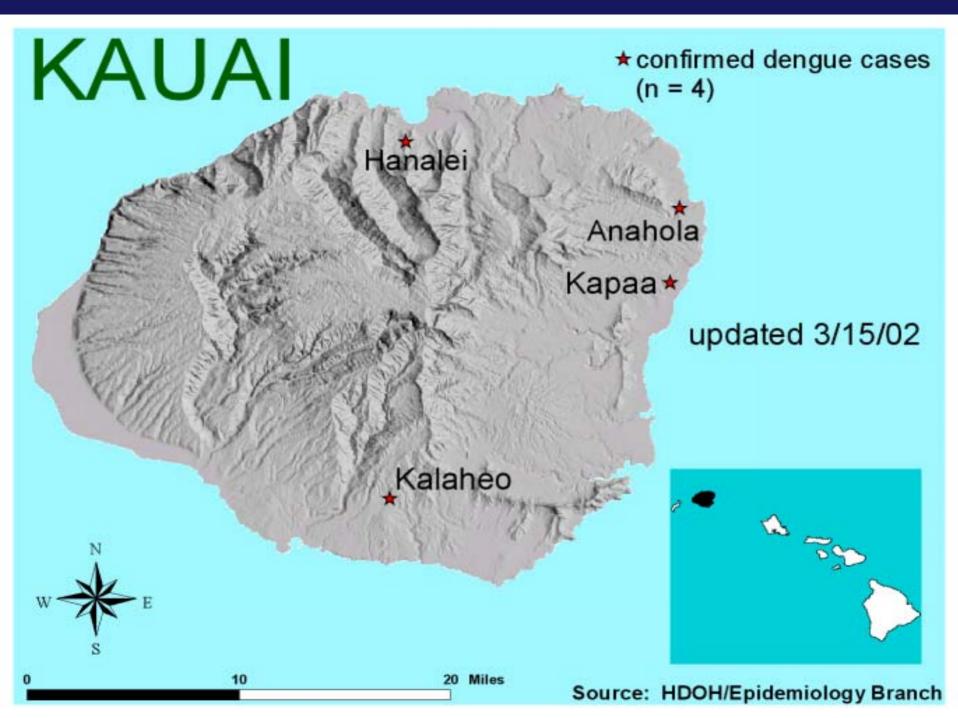
Confirmed Dengue Cases by Illness Onset Week -updated 3/15/02



Source: HDOH/Epidemiology Branch





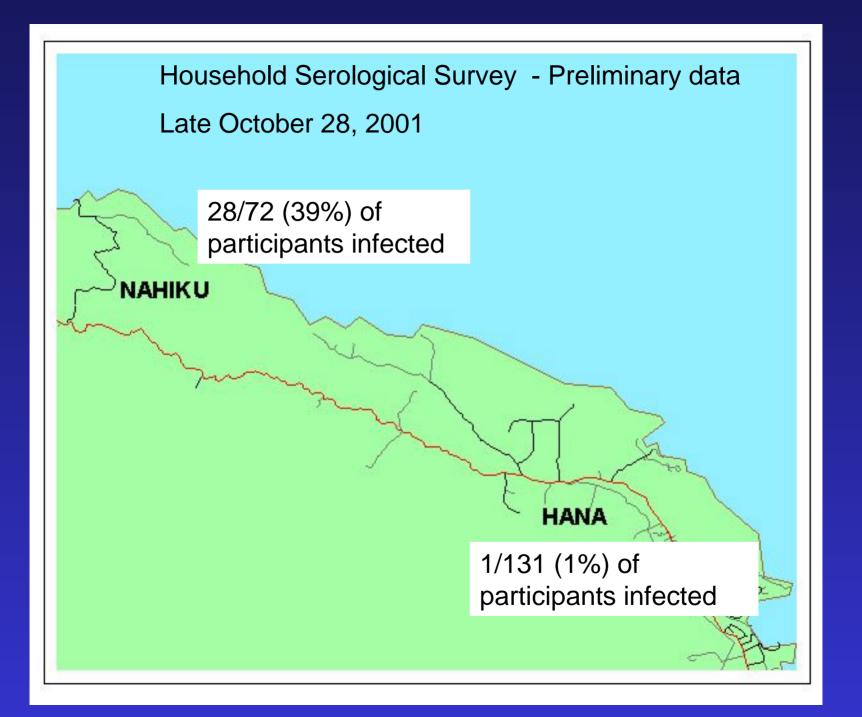


Mosquito Observations

 Aedes albopictus high densities in Nahiku and elsewhere



 Aedes aegypti not present in outbreak foci on Maui, Kauai, and Oahu



Origin of the Outbreak?

One outbreak with local spread VS.

Simultaneous but separate outbreaks of dengue on three islands

Epidemiologic Findings -

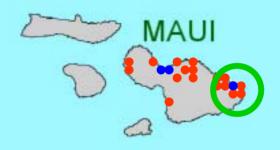
- 73 (62%) of all confirmed infections from Hana area
- 4 of 10 Maui infections outside Hana area were linked to Hana area
- 1 of 4 Kauai infections linked to exposure in Hana area
- 0 of Oahu infections linked to Kauai or Maui

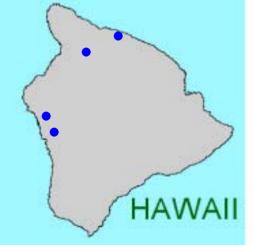


OAH

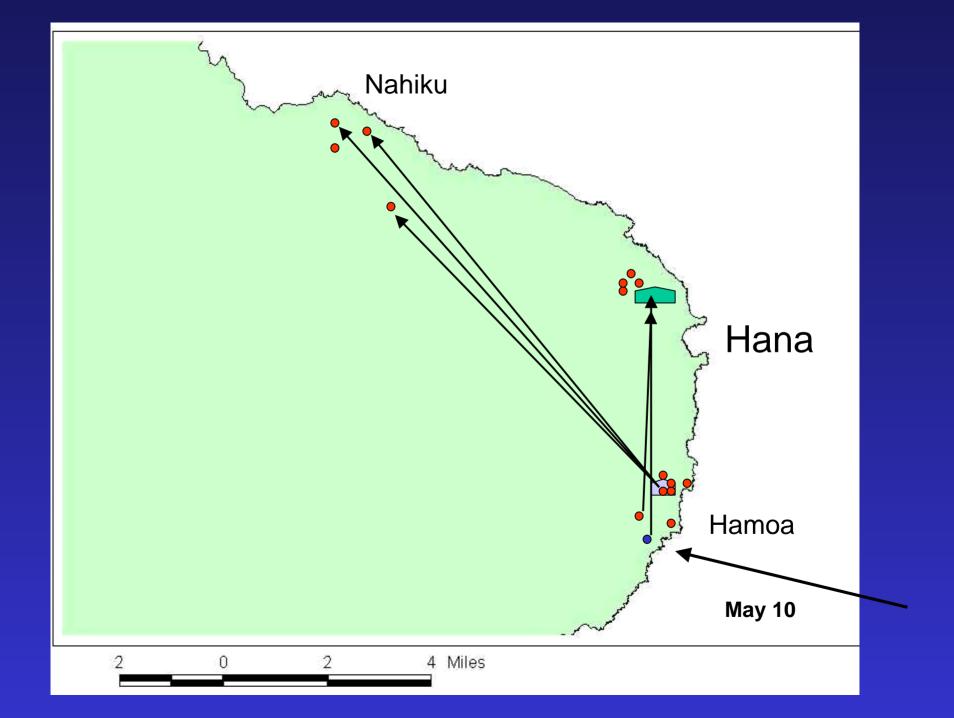
imported case

indigenous case

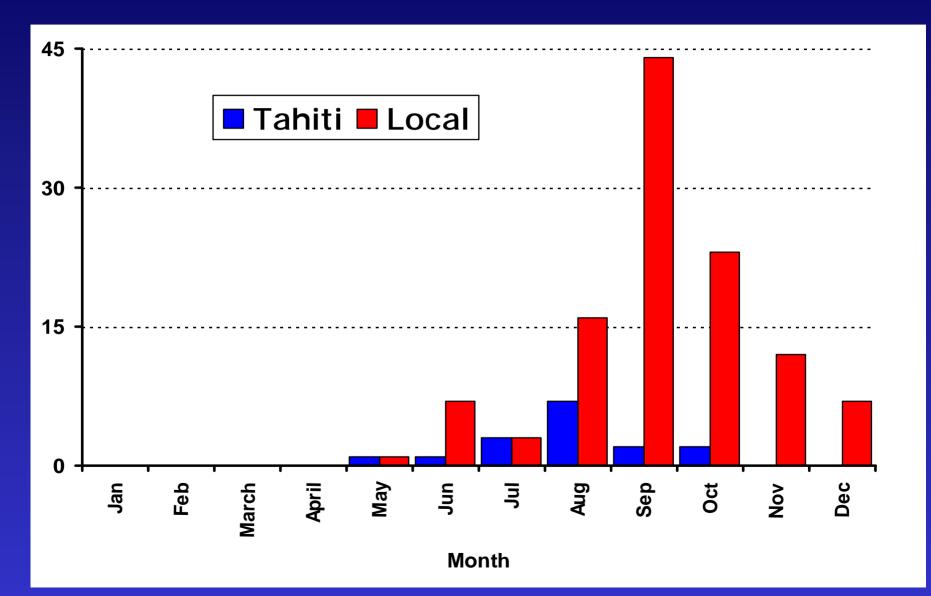








Imported and Local Dengue Cases by Month 2001

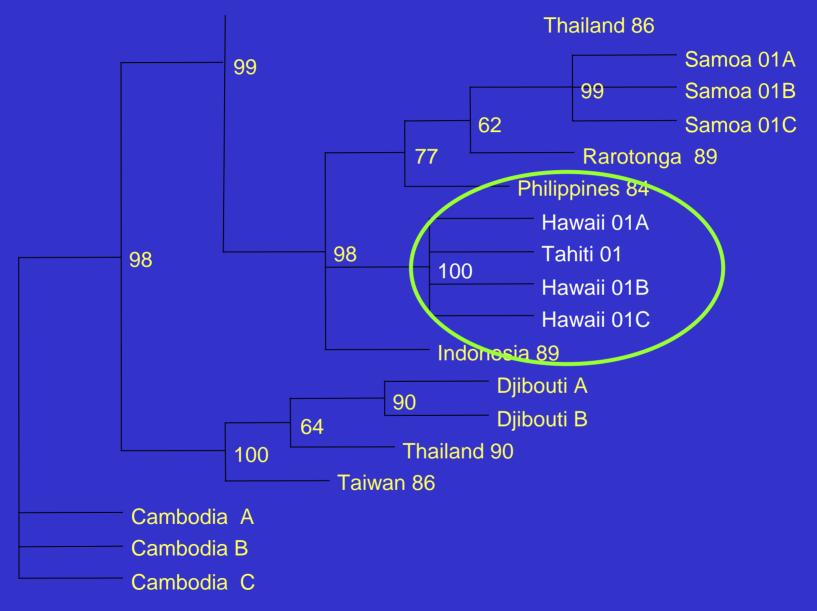


Source: HDOH/Epidemiology Branch

Dengue 1 Phylogeny



Dengue 1 Phylogeny II



Public Health Education

Intensive public health outreach on primary dengue prevention and mosquito control

- Town meetings by DOH and DOE educators
- Distribution of >600,000 dengue brochures
- Dengue website (www.hawaii.gov/doh/dengue)
- Medical alerts to physicians
- Press releases, public service announcements TV, radio
- Fliers to Maui rental car agencies and hotels
- Checkpoints along Hana highway distribution of fliers, repellant
- Lectures on dengue at medical centers
- CDC video tapes for physicians

Public Health Action

- Mosquito inspection and treatment of over 2,500 residences
- Aggressive mosquito control statewide (spraying, source reduction)
- On-site education on mosquito control and disease prevention
- County solid waste clean-up with on-site trash pickup
- Closure of camping grounds and off-roads in Hana







Conclusions

- DEN-1 virus responsible for current outbreak in Hawaii
- Virus transmitted locally by Aedes albopictus
- Local transmission likely the result of recent importation of dengue virus from endemic countries
- No DHF/DSS or fatal dengue infections identified to date

Future Plans

- Continue surveillance for dengue fever, DHS, DSS
- Enhance laboratory capacity to confirm dengue with serological and culture - consider NAATs
- Continue public education and awareness of dengue
- Continue promotion and implementation of mosquito control measures

Future Plans

- Conclude survey of visitors to better assess risk
- Conduct formal mosquito surveys on all islands to assess for presence of *Aedes aegypti*
- Closely monitor future dengue activity in the Pacific and Asia

Acknowledgements

- Vector Borne Diseases Division, Dengue Branch, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Department of Education
- Hawaii Visitors and Convention Bureau
- Department of Health
- Maui District Health Office
- Kauai District Health Office
- Hawaii District Health Office

Mahalo!

