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Burden of Dengue among the poor is more prevalent

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Introduction and Aim: Globalization and travel has made our world a much smaller place. Diseases that were once endemic to only a specific region of the world are now in our hometown. Dengue is among the most important globally reemerging infectious diseases seen. Dengue has reemerged in United States in tropical and subtropical locales and threatens the temperate zones of the continental United States where mosquito vectors continue to expand in geographic range. Prevention is solely based on mosquito control. However, in the impoverished countries interventions are not as effective.

Methods: Information was gathered from existing recommendations from the CDC (Centers of Disease Control and Prevention) as well as other research sites were explored for their guidelines.

Results: Today about 2.5 billion people, or 40% of the world's population, live in areas where there is a risk of dengue transmission. Dengue is endemic in at least 100 countries in Asia, the Pacific, the Americas, Africa, and the Caribbean. Effective disease prevention programs must have several integrated components, including active laboratory-based surveillance, emergency response, and education of the medical community to ensure effective case management, community-based integrated mosquito control, and effective use of vaccines when they become available.

Conclusions: Prevention and control of dengue currently depends on controlling the mosquito vector where most transmission occurs. The most effective way to control the mosquitoes that transmit dengue is larval source reduction. The burden of dengue is high among poor people because they live in communities where mosquito vectors are not only abundant but also because interventions are less effective in disadvantaged populations. If we delve into the causes behind the screens we would be adequately providing more equitable and effective control strategies.