

## Dengue

**Dengue is an infection caused by the dengue virus of which there are four different subtypes. The disease is transmitted by mosquitoes**

### Key messages

- **Dengue is a viral disease transmitted by mosquitoes which predominantly feed between dawn and dusk.**
- **Symptoms of dengue can include high fever, muscle and joint pains, headache, nausea, vomiting and rash.**
- **Most infections are self-limiting with improvement in symptoms and recovery occurring three to four days after the onset of the rash.**
- **Severe dengue (also known as dengue haemorrhagic fever) is a more serious form of the disease which is rare in travellers.**
- **The number of reported cases of dengue in UK travellers has been increasing; most cases are acquired in Asia, the Americas and the Caribbean.**
- **WHO and JCVI guidance on the use of a recently licensed vaccine is awaited. Travellers should avoid mosquito bites.**

### Overview

Dengue is caused by a virus of the genus *Flavivirus*, within the family *Flaviviridae*. It is transmitted by the bite of an infected *Aedes spp.* mosquito, which predominantly feed between dawn and dusk.

There are four distinct serotypes of dengue virus: DEN 1, DEN 2, DEN 3 and DEN 4. All have the potential to cause either dengue or severe dengue, also known as dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF).

During the 18th and 19th centuries, major epidemics occurred at intervals of 10 to 40 years in Asia, Africa and North America [1, 2]. The *Aedes* mosquito and the dengue virus were dependent on sailing vessels to transport them from one population to another, and when a new serotype was introduced, new epidemics occurred [1].

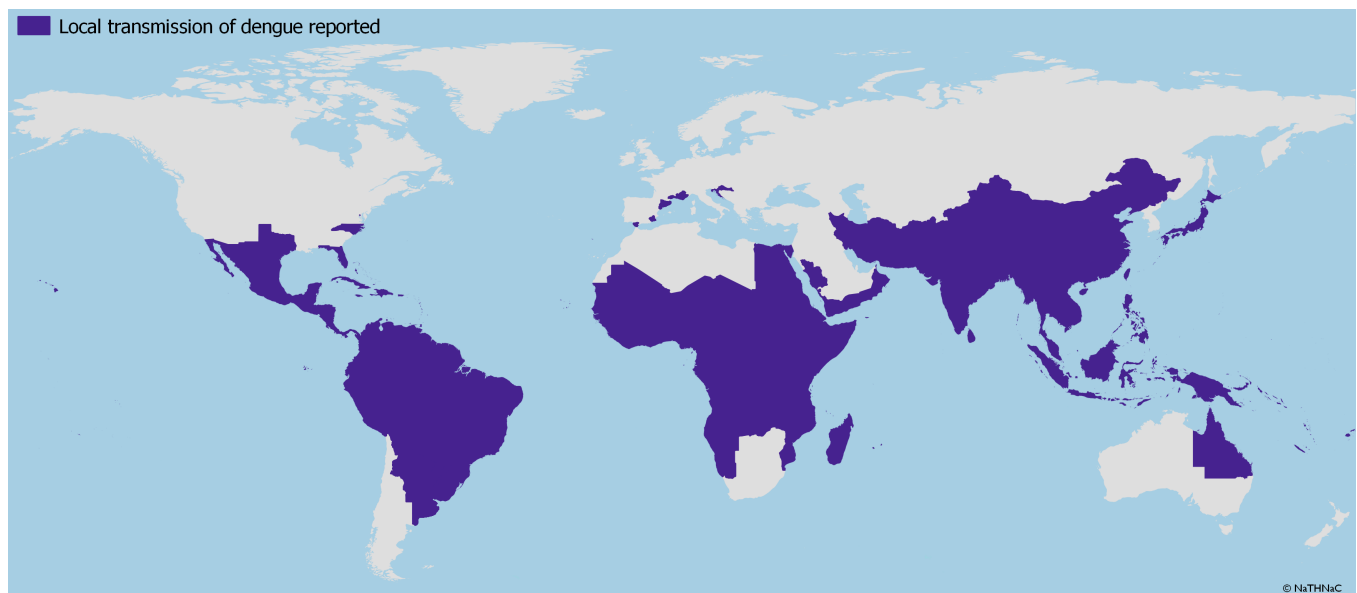
The epidemiology of dengue changed after the Second World War, due to increasing economic growth and the urbanisation of South East Asia in particular, where millions of people moved into cities. The dengue virus spread rapidly and the disease developed into pandemic proportions [3].

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) the number of cases reported worldwide has grown dramatically in recent decades. WHO Member States in three regions regularly report annual case numbers and these increased from 2.2 million in 2010 to 3.2 million in 2015 [2]. However, many factors, including under reporting, misclassification of disease and the practice of reporting confirmed cases only, means the global burden of disease is likely to be far greater. A recent estimate of 390 million dengue infections occurring globally per year, with 96 million presenting with symptoms [4], underlines the potential impact of dengue on populations in endemic regions.

## Risk areas

Dengue occurs in tropical and sub-tropical climates worldwide, mostly in urban and semi-urban areas. Dengue is endemic in more than 100 countries in Africa, the Americas, the Eastern Mediterranean, South-East Asia and the Western Pacific with Asia accounting for 70% of the global burden of disease. The number of dengue cases reported to WHO increased from 505,430 cases in 2000, to 5.2 million in 2019 [2, 5].

## Dengue, countries or areas at risk, 2021



Schematic map illustrating where local transmission of dengue has been reported. Please see individual [Country Information pages](#) (Other Risks section) for country details.

Dengue is an emerging disease outside tropical areas, including parts of Europe [6]. During 2010,

locally acquired cases were reported in Croatia [7]. In France, sporadic cases of local dengue transmission have been reported since 2010 and other reports in Spain and Italy [8].

From September 2012 to March 2013, the autonomous Portuguese island of Madeira reported its first dengue outbreak, with 2,168 probable and 1,080 confirmed cases. Imported cases associated with this outbreak were also detected in returning travellers to other countries in Europe, including the UK [9, 10].

In 2016, large dengue outbreaks occurred worldwide. WHO reported 2.38 million cases in the Americas, more than 375,000 suspected cases in the Western Pacific Region and a localised outbreak of 1,061 probable cases in Burkina Faso, West Africa [2]. Outbreaks of dengue are poorly reported in Africa; however, during 2017 the WHO has reported outbreaks in Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal [11].

## Risk for travellers

The chance of contracting dengue is determined by several factors, including destination, length of exposure, intensity of transmission and season of travel. Risk is thought to be higher during periods of intense mosquito feeding activity (two to three hours after dawn and during the early evening) [5, 12].

All travellers to dengue endemic countries are at risk, although determining actual risk level is difficult. See [country-specific information: Rationale](#). True dengue incidence in travellers is probably underestimated as in many countries dengue reporting is not obligatory. Also, due to non-specific symptoms, dengue is probably under-diagnosed [13].

Travellers who spend long periods in endemic areas (such as expatriates or aid workers) are at increased risk. However, even short-term visitors may be exposed [13-15].

## Dengue in UK travellers

Dengue does not occur naturally in the United Kingdom (UK), it is a travel-associated infection. Most cases reported in returning UK travellers are acquired in Asia, the Americas or the Caribbean. In 2014, a total of 347 individual cases of dengue were reported in England, Wales and Northern Ireland by Public Health England (PHE). Between 2009 and 2014 an overall average annual increase of 36 percent in cases was reported by PHE [16].

Information on dengue: [laboratory confirmed cases reported in England Wales and Northern Ireland](#) is available from PHE.

## Transmission

Dengue is transmitted from human to human by different species of *Aedes* mosquito. In parts of Asia and Africa, the transmission cycle may also involve jungle primates that act as a reservoir for

the virus [17]. Reports of sexual transmission are very rare [18, 19].

*Aedes aegypti* is the principle mosquito vector associated with dengue transmission and is closely associated with humans and their dwellings. *A. aegypti* mosquitoes breed in water containers (including buckets used to collect rainwater, cisterns, toilets and tyres) and rest inside in cool, dark rooms. In forests, they breed in water-filled tree holes. They are most active during daylight hours, when they feed from dawn to dusk, but can bite at night in well-lit areas [20].

## Signs and symptoms

In about 75 percent of cases there are no symptoms [20]. When symptoms occur, illness begins abruptly after an incubation period of five to eight days. There may be high fever (up to 40°C) often accompanied by a severe headache and retro orbital (behind the eye) pain, muscle and joint pains, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and anorexia. High temperature can persist for five to six days. Around the third to fourth day, a maculopapular skin rash may be seen on the chest, trunk and extremities [17].

Health professionals should be alert to the warning signs of severe disease, which include: mucosal bleeding, abdominal pain, liver enlargement and fluid accumulations.

Severe dengue is characterised by bleeding, with major organ functions becoming compromised, resulting in bradycardia (slow heart beat), respiratory distress, impaired consciousness and renal failure. Eventually this leads to death, if supportive treatment is not available [17, 20].

## Diagnosis and treatment

The clinical picture of dengue is often characteristic and diagnosis is confirmed by blood test (serology and viral detection) [21-22].

Treatment of dengue and severe dengue is supportive (i.e. aims to manage the symptoms and complications of the infection). Most infections are self-limiting, with improvement in symptoms and rapid recovery occurring three to four days after the onset of the rash.

Nursing care in hospital, with careful management of fever, fluid balance, electrolytes and blood clotting is standard. Intensive care is essential for patients with shock and major organ compromise. With good nursing and medical support, death due to severe dengue is typically less than one percent [17].

Anti-viral and steroid therapies have not been shown to aid recovery [17].

Lifelong immunity to the infecting dengue virus serotype occurs in those who recover. However, infection with one serotype does not confer immunity to the other three serotypes or to other flaviviruses.

Health professionals should be alert to the possibility of dengue in those who have recently returned from a dengue risk area presenting with a fever or flu-like illness [22, 23].

Clinical advice should be sought in the first instance from a local microbiology, virology or infectious disease consultant. Health professionals who suspect dengue should send appropriate samples for testing (with full clinical and travel history) to the [Public Health England Rare and Imported Pathogens Laboratory](#).

The Imported Fever Service offers health professionals a 24-hour, seven day a week telephone service with access to expert clinical and microbiological advice. This offers support in management of febrile patients, and with infection control and public health interventions.

## Preventing dengue

Prevention is by [avoidance of mosquito bites](#) especially during daylight hours. Particular vigilance with bite precautions should be taken around dawn and dusk. Those living in endemic areas should remove rubbish or water containers close to their home where possible as they can be breeding sites for mosquitoes.

## Vaccine information

As of January 2023, a new vaccine Qdenga® has been licensed in the UK for the prevention of dengue disease in individuals from 4 years of age. The UK Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) and [WHO Strategic Advisory Group of Experts \(SAGE\)](#) are in the process of reviewing the product information. Recommendations on the use of this vaccine will be published in due course.

Another vaccine Dengvaxia® is licensed in a small number of endemic countries for use in the local population aged between 9 and 45 years of age [24]. Dengvaxia® is not available in the UK. The vaccine has been shown to be efficacious and safe in persons who have had a previous dengue infection but carries an increased risk of severe dengue in those who experience their first natural dengue infection after vaccination [24]. Blood tests for previous dengue infection may not be 100 percent reliable [24].

## REFERENCES

1. [Gubler DJ. New Treatment strategies for dengue and other flaviviral diseases; Dengue/dengue haemorrhagic fever: history and current status. Novartis Found Symp. 2006; 277:3-16; discussion 16-22, 71-3, 251-3. \[Accessed 18 December 2017\]](#)
2. [World Health Organization. Dengue and severe dengue. Fact sheet. Updated September 2018. \[Accessed 8 February 2019\]](#)
3. [Jelinek T. Dengue Fever in International Travelers. Clin Infect Dis. July 2000; 31:144-7. \[Accessed 18 December 2017\]](#)
4. **Bhatt S, Brady OJ, Messina JP, et al. The global distribution and burden of dengue. Nature 2013; 496:**

**504-7**

5. Jentes ES, Lash RR, Johansson MA et al. Evidence-based risk assessment and communication: a new global dengue-risk map for travellers and clinicians. *J Travel Med.* 23. doi:10.1093/jtm/taw062. November 2016. [Accessed 18 December 2017]
6. Rezza G. 2016. Dengue and other Aedes-borne viruses: a threat to Europe? *Eurosurveillance* 21:21. May 2016. [Accessed 18 December 2017]
7. Schmidt-Chanasit J, Haditsch M, Schöenberg I et al. Dengue virus infection in a traveller returning from Croatia to Germany. *Eurosurveil.* 15(40): October 2010. [Accessed 18 December 2017]
8. European Centres for Disease Prevention and Control. Autochthonous transmission of dengue virus in EU/EAA, 2010- present. [Accessed 26 July 2021]
9. European Centres for Disease Prevention and Control. Surveillance, prevention and control of dengue in Madeira: lessons learnt after the 2013 ECDC mission. March 2014. [Accessed 18 December 2017]
10. Frank C, Höhle M, Stark K, Lawrence J. More reasons to dread rain on vacation? Dengue fever in 42 German and United Kingdom Madeira tourists during autumn 2012. *Eurosurveillance.* 4 April 2013;18 [Accessed 18 December 2017]
11. World Health Organization. Africa. *Weekly Bulletin on Outbreaks and other Emergencies.* Wk 49. 2-9 Dec 2017. [Accessed 18 December 2017]
12. P Gautret P, Cramer JP, Field V et al. Infectious Diseases among travellers and migrants in Europe. *EuroTravNet* 2010. *Eurosurveillance* June 2012; 17:26:16-26. [Accessed 18 December 2017]
13. Wilder-Smith A. Dengue infections in travellers. *Paediatr Int Child Health.* May 2012; 32 Suppl 1:28-32. [Accessed 18 December 2017]
14. Massad E, Rocklov J, Wilder-Smith A. Dengue infections in non-immune travellers to Thailand. *Epidemiol Infect.* April 2012 24:1-6. [Accessed 18 December 2017]
15. Freedman DO, Weld LH, Kozarsky PE, et al. Spectrum of disease and relation to place of exposure among ill returned travelers. *NEJM* January 2006; 354:119-30. [Accessed 18 December 2017]
16. Public Health England. Dengue reported in England, Wales and Northern Ireland: 2014. *Travel and Migrant Health Section, National Infections Service.* November 2015. [Accessed 18 December 2017]
17. **Yacoub S, Farrar J. Arboviral Infections in Farrar et al (eds) Manson's Tropical Diseases. 23rd Edition. Edinburgh; WB Saunders: 2014.**
18. **Lee C, Lee H. Probable female to male sexual transmission of dengue virus infection. Infect Dis (Lond) 2018:1-3 [Accessed 13 November 2019]**
19. ECDC Communicable Disease Threats Report Week 45, 3-9 November 2019. Autochthonous dengue case- Spain-2019
20. Sharp TM, Perez-Padilla J and Waterman SH, Margolis HS. Dengue. Chapter 3 In. *Health Information for International Travel* May 2017. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [Accessed 18 December 2017]
21. World Health Organization and Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases. *Handbook for clinical management of dengue.* November 2012. [Accessed 18 December 2017]
22. Public Health England. Dengue fever: guidance, data and analysis. November 2015. [Accessed 18 December 2017]
23. Neumayr A, Muñoz J, Schunk M et al. Sentinel surveillance of imported dengue via travellers to Europe 2012 to 2014: TropNet data from the DengueTools Research Initiative. *Eurosurveillance* 22:1. January 2017. [Accessed 18 October 2017]
24. World Health Organization. Dengue vaccine position paper, September 2018. *Weekly epidemiological record,* 7 September 2018, 93, 457-476 [Accessed 9 February 2023]

Published Date: 18 Dec 2017

Updated Date: 10 Feb 2023