

Dengue

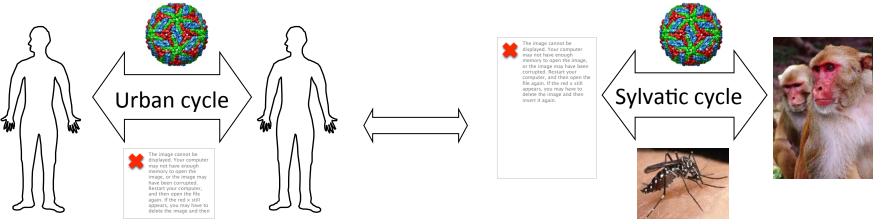
Prof. Cameron Simmons
Wellcome Trust Senior Fellow
Oxford University Clinical Research Unit,
Vietnam

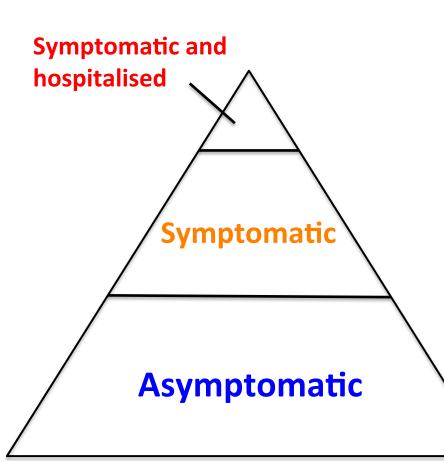


Dengue

- Acute systemic vector-borne viral infection
- Acute systemic vector-borne viral infection
- Aletinologis quatge nestane is energies viruses, four types (DENV-1-4)

No animal models of disease, no licensed vaccines or anti-viral





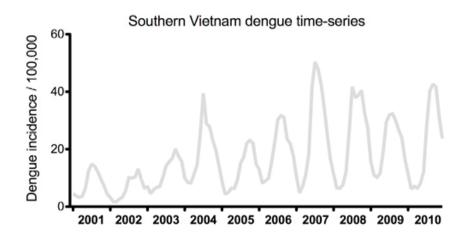


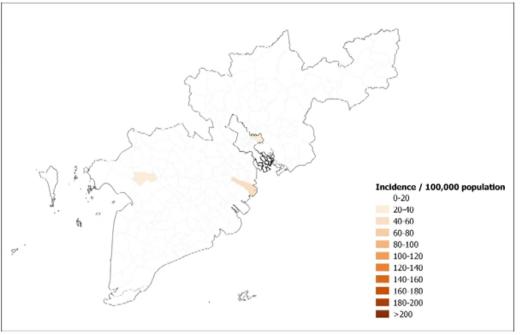
• Commonest complication is increased systemic vascular permeability- can lead

to dengue shock syndrome

A variety of haemorrhagic manifestation due to the combined effects of:-

• Derangeochteepenoistasis

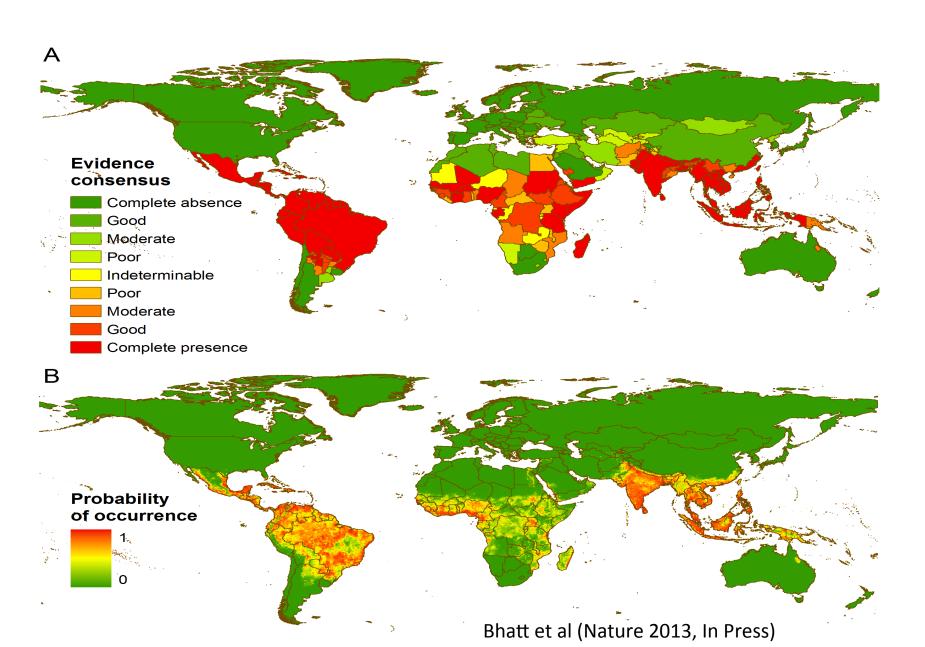




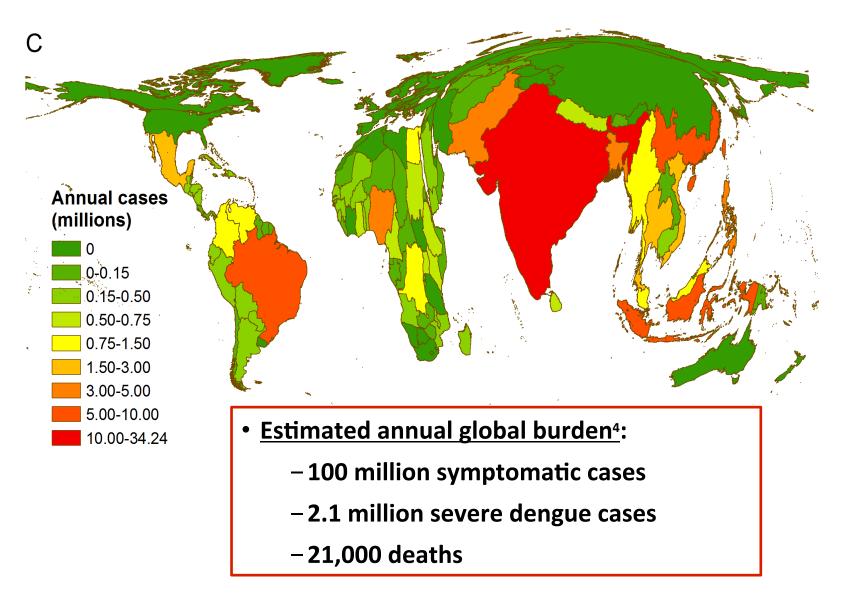
The epidemiological and clinical problem

- Unpredictability temporal and spatial heterogeneity in transmission patterns
- High case burden (seasonal)
- Large numbers hospitalised for observation
- Stretched health care systems

Global evidence consensus, burden of dengue in 2010.



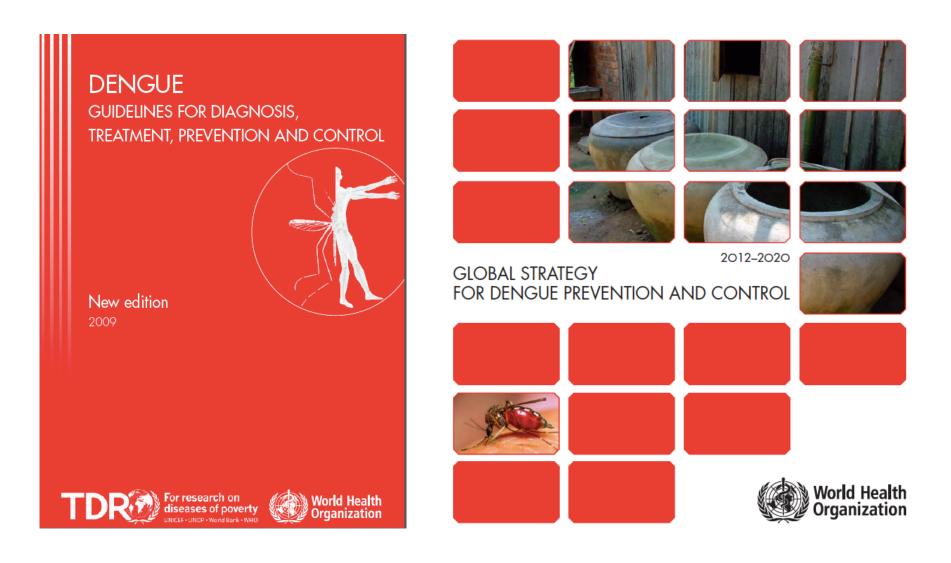
Global evidence consensus, burden of dengue in 2010.



Understanding the global disease burdenwhat are the gaps?

- Clinical surveillance systems exist in SE Asia and Latin America
 - mainly middle income countries
 - seldom supported by laboratory diagnostics
- Burden of dengue in Africa and South Asia very poorly understood
- Better harmonisation of surveillance methods and reporting is needed

WHO plays a leadership role in policy



Goal: to reduce the burden of dengue

- 1. To reduce dengue mortality by 50% by 2020
- 2. To reduce dengue morbidity by 20% by 2020
- 3. To estimate the burden of disease by 2015

Diagnosis & case management

Integrated Surveillance & outbreak preparedness

Sustainable Vector control implementation

Future vaccine implementation

Operational research

Integration of a vaccine with other tools for prevention and control would be the most effective way to reduce the burden of dengue

Dengue Vaccine Initiative

Consortium of organizations working to lay the groundwork for dengue vaccine introduction

Objective 1:

Develop sound evidence for decision-making regarding the introduction of dengue vaccines

Objective 2:

Conduct policy and access-related activities to create an enabling environment for the introduction of dengue vaccines

Objective 3:

Conduct introduction activities in first adopter countries of a licensed vaccine and to lay the ground work for the introduction of second generation vaccines







