

# Spike in dengue has Brazil on alert for epidemic

November 13 2010, By JULIANA BARBASSA , Associated Press

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(AP) -- Health officials say Brazil is at risk of an even deadlier outbreak of dengue fever as the South American nation enters its long, wet summer, when standing water turns into breeding ponds for the mosquitoes that spread the disease.

The country saw a dramatic spike in the number of fatal cases this year: 592 were recorded from January through October, an increase of 90 percent over the 312 [dengue](#) deaths recorded during the same period last year, according to figures released Thursday by the Ministry of Health.

And the resurgence of the Type 1 dengue strain largely absent in Brazil since the 1990s means that cases could continue to rise, officials say, stretching an overtaxed health care system.

When the six-month rainy season starts in December, the frequent downpours will quickly turn trash piles, old tires, abandoned wells and even crumpled cigarette packs into containers of stagnant water where mosquitoes can breed.

Luis Fernando Moraes, president of the Regional Council of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, said the risk is particularly high for children who have never been exposed to the resurgent Type 1 strain of the disease and thus have low resistance to it.

Exposure to a single strain of the disease helps develop immunity to that particular variant, but subsequent infection by a different strain can

cause the sometimes fatal hemorrhagic dengue.

Symptoms of dengue include flulike conditions such as high fever, headaches, and severe muscle and joint pain. The health ministry has registered about 940,000 cases of dengue so far in 2010, nearly double last year's total. Treatment options are few, and a potential vaccine is still in testing and not available to the public.

A health ministry report said the states most at risk include Rio de Janeiro, where the recent closure of a major suburban hospital and the scheduled shuttering of two more has raised concerns that there might not be enough medical resources to deal with an epidemic.

"There is huge concern with the arrival of summer," Moraes said. "We could face a difficult situation in which our overburdened [health care system](#) would be stretched even further."

Brazil has worked hard to fight the disease within its own borders and help neighboring countries, said Dan Epstein, a spokesman with the World Health Organization in Washington, D.C.

The government is campaigning to educate the public to prevent water from pooling, but getting word to the sprawling country's remote areas is tough, Epstein said.

"The weather and circumstances make for perfect breeding ground for *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes," he said.

The WHO estimates that more than 2.5 billion people worldwide are at risk for dengue, and at least 50 million are sickened each year.

"It's a serious problem in the Americas and globally, particularly in Southeast Asia," Epstein said. "It's one of the serious neglected diseases

affecting tropical countries, and one of the things we have make a priority."

To Brazil's north, neighboring Venezuela has also been confronting a dengue epidemic with about 100,000 diagnosed cases so far this year compared with 40,000 during the same period last year, according to recent Health Ministry figures.

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