



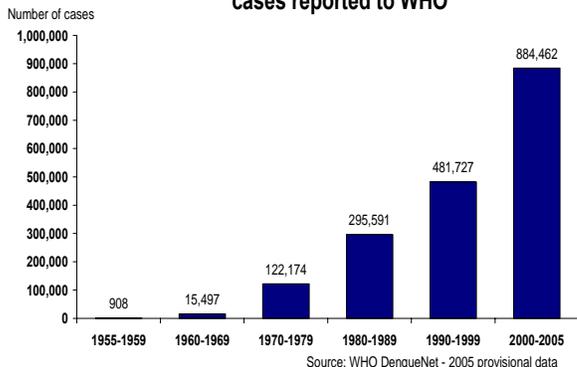
DengueNet Global surveillance of dengue and dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF)

The problem

Dengue currently poses an increasing threat to over 2.5 billion people in over 100 tropical and sub-tropical countries around the world. And the number of countries reporting DHF is rising. International air travel is facilitating the rapid global movement of the viruses that cause dengue and increase the risk of DHF epidemics through the introduction of new virus serotypes into susceptible populations.

Standardized epidemiological and laboratory surveillance data are needed to monitor dengue distribution and guide preparedness and control interventions. These data are also critical to determining the health and economic burden of the disease on affected countries.

Average annual number of DF/DHF cases reported to WHO



W H O I N P A R T N E R S H I P

WHO's Central Data Management System

WHO has created this DengueNet, an Internet-based surveillance tool:

- to collect and analyze standardized data in a timely manner and present epidemiological trends, as soon as new data are entered.
- to display in real-time important indicators such as incidence data, case fatality rates (CFR) for DHF, proportion of dengue cases that are DHF, frequency and distribution of cases, and distribution of virus serotypes. Data is presented in graphic, map and tabular formats and as free text.
- to provide unrestricted access to useful information that can help public health professionals to improve epidemic preparedness, case management and reduce CFR.



Progress Report

Dengue statistics from 1955 onwards can be presently accessed on DengueNet.

The DengueNet pilot was first started with the Americas and was then expanded to include SE Asia and Western Pacific regions. The consensus DengueNet platform was developed in 2005 with the participants from the three regions and is now ready to receive data globally.

- The current focus of DengueNet is on global data collection and further development of partnerships
- The focus of the next phase is on molecular epidemiology and the collection of viral data from endemic countries and networks as well as data on imported viruses from non-endemic countries.

When fully implemented, public health authorities and the general public will have immediate access to current epidemiological data and trends on dengue, DHF cases and deaths based on standardized case definitions, and virological data on the currently circulating dengue virus serotypes Den-1,2,3,4 that have been entered into the DengueNet database via the Internet directly by national health officials and laboratories.

