



To: CAHAN San Diego Participants

Date: June 28, 2024

From: Public Health Services

Health Advisory: Increased Risk of Dengue Infections in the U.S.

Key Messages

- Anticipate an increase in travel-associated dengue infections due to increased global dengue cases.
- No local transmission of dengue has occurred in San Diego County, but local transmission is possible due to the presence of invasive *Aedes* mosquitoes.
- Healthcare providers should report cases of suspected dengue to the County Epidemiology Unit by calling 619-692-8499 (Monday-Friday 8 AM-5 PM) or 858-565-5255 (after hours and holidays).

Situation

On June 25, 2024, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) issued a [Health Advisory](#) warning providers of an increased risk of dengue virus infections in the United States. [Globally](#), the incidence of dengue in 2024 is at an all-time high, and this increase in cases has been most pronounced in the [countries of the Americas](#), including Mexico, and across Central and South America, and the Caribbean.

Background

Dengue is the most common mosquito-borne infection in the world. It is caused by 4 related dengue viruses that are transmitted by invasive *Aedes* species mosquitoes. Dengue transmission typically peaks in [endemic regions](#) during the warmer and wetter months, which often overlap with U.S. summer travel and increases the risk of travel-associated cases in the U.S.

In October 2023, the first case of locally transmitted [dengue](#) in California occurred in Pasadena presumably propagating from a returning traveler infecting invasive *Aedes* mosquitoes. In November 2023, a second [case](#) occurred in Long Beach. No cases of locally acquired dengue have been identified among San Diego County (SDC) residents to date. In 2023, there were 26 cases of travel associated dengue in SDC. As of June 21, 2024, there have been [12 confirmed travel-associated cases](#). While there have not been any locally acquired cases in SDC, the risk of local transmission is present, as it has occurred in [other jurisdictions in California](#), and the invasive [Aedes mosquito vector is present in San Diego County](#). Following referral of a dengue case, the County's [Vector Control Program](#) investigates the mosquito populations in proximity to a case and uses a risk-based approach to determine the appropriate mosquito control and/or prevention measures to prevent disease spread.

Clinically, the presentation of dengue can range from mild viral syndrome to life-threatening hemorrhagic illness. Common symptoms include fever, aches/pains (e.g., retro-ocular, muscles, joints, bones), nausea/vomiting, and non-specific viral exanthem. Red flag symptoms for progression to severe disease include abdominal pain, persistent vomiting, edema (e.g., pleural effusion, ascites), and mucosal bleeding.

Diagnostic testing for acute dengue should a molecular assay [e.g. nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) such as RT-PCR, or NS1 antigen) and IgM serology. For more details, please see the CDC's [Clinical Testing Guidance for Dengue](#).

The mainstay of treatment for suspected or confirmed dengue is supportive care, especially fluid management. For more details, please see the CDC's [Clinical Care of Dengue](#).

Actions Requested

- **Consider** dengue infection in the differential diagnosis of patients with acute febrile illness with other symptoms compatible with dengue, especially with a history of recent international travel.
- **Review** the CDC's [Clinical Testing Guidance for Dengue](#). For acute dengue diagnosis, order a nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) (e.g. RT-PCR) or NS1 antigen test, in addition to an IgM antibody test.
- **Counsel** international travelers to review [CDC travel guidance](#) for their destination countries for information on how to protect themselves from mosquito-borne and other endemic illnesses.
- **Report** cases of suspected dengue to the County Epidemiology Unit by calling 619-692 8499 (Monday-Friday 8 AM-5 PM) or 858-565-5255 (after hours and holidays).

Resources

Federal

[Health Alert Network \(HAN\) - 00511 | Increased Risk of Dengue Virus Infections in the United States \(cdc.gov\)](#)

[Areas with Risk of Dengue | Dengue | CDC](#)

[Clinical Care of Dengue | Dengue | CDC](#)

[Preventing Dengue | Dengue | CDC](#)

State

CDPH Health Advisory: [Dengue Infection in California](#)

[Dengue \(ca.gov\)](#)

[CDPH Information for Clinicians: Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus Mosquitoes in California and Reporting Patients with Suspected Dengue or Chikungunya to Public Health](#)

Local

[Invasive Aedes Mosquitoes \(sandiegocounty.gov\)](#)

Thank you for your participation.

CAHAN San Diego

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 An official website of the United States government [Here's how you know](#) ▾



Emergency Preparedness and Response

Increased Risk of Dengue Virus Infections in the United States




Distributed via the CDC Health Alert Network

June 25, 2024, 2:30 PM ET

CDCHAN-00511

Summary



The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is issuing this Health Alert Network (HAN) Health Advisory to notify healthcare providers, public health authorities and the public of an increased risk of dengue virus (DENV) infections in the United States in 2024. Global incidence of dengue in 2024 has been the highest on record for this calendar year; many countries are reporting higher-than-usual [dengue case numbers](#). In 2024, [countries in the Americas](#)  have reported a record-breaking number of dengue cases, exceeding the highest number ever recorded in a single year. From January 1 – June 24, 2024, countries in the Americas reported more than 9.7 million dengue cases, twice as many as in all of 2023 (4.6 million cases). In the United States, Puerto Rico has declared a public health emergency (1,498 cases) and a higher-than-expected number of dengue cases have been identified among U.S. travelers (745 cases) from January 1 – June 24, 2024. In the setting of increased global and domestic incidence of dengue, healthcare providers should take steps including:

1. Have increased suspicion of dengue among people with fever who have been in areas with frequent or continuous dengue transmission within 14 days before illness onset,
2. Order appropriate diagnostic tests for acute DENV infection: reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction [RT-PCR] and IgM antibody tests, or non-structural protein 1 [NS1] antigen tests and IgM antibody tests,
3. Ensure timely reporting of dengue cases to public health authorities, and
4. Promote mosquito bite prevention measures among people living in or visiting areas with frequent or continuous dengue transmission.


Background

[Dengue](#) is the most common arboviral disease globally. It is caused by four distinct but closely related dengue viruses (DENV-1, -2, -3, and -4). DENVs are transmitted through bites of infected *Aedes* species mosquito vectors. Infection with one DENV generally induces life-long protection against infection from that specific DENV but only protects against other DENVs for several months to years. Dengue is a [nationally notifiable](#) disease in the United States. Six U.S. territories and freely associated states are classified as [areas with frequent or continuous dengue transmission](#): Puerto Rico, American

Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau. In the rest of the United States, local transmission of DENV has been limited, with sporadic cases or small outbreaks in Florida, Hawaii, and Texas. However, confirmed local DENV transmission has also been reported by Arizona and California over the past two years.

Approximately one in four DENV infections are symptomatic and can be mild or severe. Symptoms begin after an incubation period of 5–7 days (range 3–10 days) and present as fever accompanied by [non-specific signs and symptoms](#) such as nausea, vomiting, rash, muscle aches, joint pain, bone pain, pain behind the eyes, headache, or low white blood cell counts. [Warning signs](#)  are specific clinical findings that predict progression to severe disease. Warning signs include abdominal pain or tenderness, persistent vomiting, clinical fluid accumulation (e.g., ascites, pleural effusion), mucosal bleeding, lethargy or restlessness, progressive increase of hematocrit, or liver enlargement >2cm. Severe disease, with associated severe bleeding, shock or respiratory distress caused by plasma leakage, or end-organ impairment, develops in 1 in 20 people with symptomatic dengue. Infants aged ≤1 year, pregnant people, adults aged ≥65 years, and people with [certain medical conditions](#)  are at increased risk of severe dengue. Although a second DENV infection (i.e., with a different DENV from the first infection) carries a higher risk of severe disease than a first, third, or fourth infection, any infection can lead to severe disease.

Patients with [symptoms](#) compatible with dengue can be [tested](#) with both molecular and serologic diagnostic tests. All patients with suspected DENV infection should be tested with RT-PCR (i.e., a nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT)) or a NS1 antigen test, and also with IgM antibody test to confirm DENV infection. These tests can be considered regardless of the symptom onset date, although the test sensitivity of RT-PCR and NS1 antigen tests decrease after the first 7 days. IgG detection by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) in a single serum sample should not be used to diagnose a patient with acute dengue because it does not distinguish between current and previous DENV infection. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved testing is available at public health laboratories and some commercial laboratories. State, tribal, territorial, and local health departments, and CDC can offer additional testing guidance.


There are no antiviral medications approved to treat dengue. Treatment is supportive and requires careful volume management. Appropriate [triage, management, and follow-up](#)  remain the most effective interventions to reduce dengue morbidity and mortality. Expectant management of patients at high risk for severe disease and rapid initiation of a standardized fluid replacement strategy recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) can decrease mortality from 13% to <1%. In June 2021, the Advisory Committee of Immunization Practices recommended a dengue vaccine, [Dengvaxia](#), for children aged 9–16 years with laboratory confirmation of previous DENV infection and living in [areas with frequent or continuous dengue transmission](#) such as Puerto Rico. While the vaccine is considered safe and effective, the manufacturer (Sanofi Pasteur, Inc., Paris France) has discontinued production citing a lack of demand. Vaccine administration will continue in Puerto Rico until available doses expire in 2026. There are no vaccines recommended for travelers, adults, or persons without a previous DENV infection.

Dengue cases resurged globally after the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2023, more than 4.6 million cases and 4000 deaths were reported in the Americas region. As of June 24, 2024, more than 9.7 million dengue cases have been reported in the Americas, twice as many as in all of 2023 (4.6 million cases). Dengue transmission peaks during the warmer and wetter months in many tropical and subtropical regions. Dengue cases are likely to increase as global temperatures increase. Higher temperatures can expand the range of the mosquitoes that spread dengue, as well as affect other factors that facilitate virus transmission like faster viral amplification in the mosquito, increased vector survival, and changes in reproduction and biting rates. U.S. summer travel often overlaps with the months of increased dengue activity in many countries. Epidemics in the Americas region increase travel-associated cases and limited local transmission in the continental United States. A higher-than-expected number of dengue cases (total of 2,241 cases, including 1,498 in Puerto Rico) were reported in the United States from January 1 – June 24, 2024. Public health authorities in Puerto Rico declared a public health emergency in March 2024 because of the high number of cases reported during the low dengue season. Healthcare providers should be prepared to recognize, diagnose, manage, and report dengue cases to public health authorities; public health partners should investigate cases and disseminate clear prevention messages to the public. The CDC is actively implementing several strategies to address the increase in cases of dengue in the United States, including:

- Launching a program-led emergency response, which was activated on April 8, 2024.
- Providing regularly scheduled monthly situational updates on dengue to partners, stakeholders, and jurisdictions.
- Expanding laboratory capacity to improve laboratory testing approaches.

- Collaborating with State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Health Departments to strengthen dengue surveillance and recommend prevention strategies.
- Educating the public on dengue prevention.

Recommendations for Healthcare Providers

- Maintain a high suspicion for dengue among patients with fever and recent travel (within 14 days before illness onset) to [areas with frequent or continuous dengue transmission](#).
- Consider locally acquired dengue among patients who have signs and symptoms highly compatible with dengue (e.g., fever, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, aches, pains, rash) in [areas with competent mosquito vectors](#).
- Order appropriate FDA-approved dengue [tests](#) (RT-PCR and IgM antibody tests, or NS1 and IgM antibody tests), and do not delay treatment waiting for test results to confirm dengue.
- Know the warning signs for progression to severe dengue, which include abdominal pain or tenderness, persistent vomiting, clinical fluid accumulation, mucosal bleeding, lethargy or restlessness, and liver enlargement.
- For people with suspected dengue who do not have warning signs and are not part of a population at high risk for severe dengue, consider outpatient management with close follow-up.
- Teach patients about the warning signs that may appear as their fever starts to decline and instruct them to seek care urgently if they experience any warning signs.
- Recognize the critical phase of dengue. The critical phase begins when fever starts to decline and lasts for 24–48 hours. During this phase, some patients require close monitoring and may deteriorate within hours without appropriate intravenous (IV) fluid management.
- Hospitalize patients with severe dengue or any warning sign of progression to severe dengue and follow [CDC/WHO protocols for IV fluid management](#)  .
- Follow local guidelines to report dengue cases to state, tribal, local, or territorial health departments.

Recommendations for State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Health Departments

- Use FDA-approved dengue tests. Ensure access to dengue [testing](#) for all patients with suspected dengue.
- Remind clinicians of the high risk of dengue among patients with fever who have been in [areas with frequent or continuous dengue transmission](#).
- Remind clinicians that local transmission can occur in [areas with competent vectors](#) and to test patients with compatible illnesses even without a history of having been in an area with dengue.
- Inform healthcare providers and the public when locally acquired and travel-associated dengue cases are detected in the area.
- Report dengue cases to CDC via [ArboNET](#), the national arboviral surveillance system managed by CDC and state health departments.
- Take the lead in investigating dengue cases and outbreaks.
- Consider targeted outreach about increasing dengue risk to healthcare providers more likely to identify dengue cases (i.e., travel medicine clinics, infectious disease physicians, or healthcare systems serving highly mobile populations such as migrant and border health clinics, and clinics with frequent travelers to areas with frequent or continuous dengue transmission) and messaging to populations at higher risk for dengue.


Recommendations for the Public

- Learn how to prevent [mosquito bites](#).
 - Use Environmental Protection Agency-approved repellents during travel to and after returning from areas with frequent or continuous dengue transmission.
 - Wear loose-fitting, long-sleeved pants and shirts.
- Control mosquitos at home [indoors and outdoors](#).
 - Use air conditioning and window screens when possible, to lower risk for mosquito bites indoors.
 - Dump and drain containers that hold water to reduce mosquito egg-laying sites in your home and neighborhood.

- Seek medical care if you have a fever or have dengue symptoms and live in or traveled to an area with dengue outbreaks .
- If you plan international travel to a an area with frequent or continuous dengue transmission, protect yourself from mosquito bites during and after your trip.

For More Information

Healthcare Providers

- [Clinical Testing Guidance for Dengue | Dengue | CDC](#)
- [Guidelines for Classifying Dengue | Dengue | CDC](#)
- [Clinical Features of Dengue | Dengue | CDC](#)
- [Dengue Case Management Pocket Guide | CDC](#) 
- [Dengue During Pregnancy | Dengue | CDC](#)
- [Dengue Vaccine | Dengue | CDC](#)
- [Dengvaxia: What Healthcare Professionals Need to Know | Dengue | CDC](#)
- [Dengue | CDC Yellow Book 2024](#)
- [Dengue Clinical Management Course | Dengue | CDC](#)
- [Webinar: What Clinicians Need to Know about Dengue in the United States | CDC](#)



Health Departments and Public Health Professionals

- [Data and Statistics on Dengue in the United States | Dengue | CDC](#)
- [What You Can Do to Control Mosquitoes During an Outbreak | Mosquitoes | CDC](#)
- [ArboNET | Mosquitoes | CDC](#)
- [Dengue case investigation report | CDC](#)
- [Dengue Print Resources | Dengue | CDC](#)
- [Communication Resources | Mosquitoes | CDC](#)
- [Submitting Specimens for Dengue Virus Tests | Vector-Borne Diseases | CDC](#)

Public

- [Preventing Dengue | Dengue | CDC](#)
- [Dengue During Pregnancy | Dengue | CDC](#)
- [Caring for a Family Member with Dengue | CDC](#) 
- [Mosquito Control at Home | Mosquitoes | CDC](#)
- [Get Rid of Mosquitos at Home | CDC](#) 
- [Your Infant has Dengue | CDC](#) 
- [Areas with Risk of Dengue | Dengue | CDC](#)
- [Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Find a Clinic | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)

References

1. Pan American Health Organization. Epidemiological Update Increase in dengue cases in the Region of the Americas. <https://www.paho.org/en/documents/epidemiological-update-increase-dengue-cases-region-americas-18-june-2024> 
2. Wong JM, Adams LE, Durbin AP, et al. Dengue: a growing problem with new interventions. *Pediatrics*. 2022;149(6):e2021055522. DOI: [10.1542/peds.2021-055522](https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2021-055522) 

3. Paz-Bailey G, Adams L, Wong JM, et al. Dengue vaccine: recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, United States, 2021. *MMWR Recommendations and Reports*. 2021;70(6):1–16. DOI: [10.15585/mmwr.rr7006a1](https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.rr7006a1) [↗](#) .
4. World Health Organization. Disease Outbreak News; Dengue – Global situation. May 30, 2024. <https://www.who.int/emergencies/disease-outbreak-news/item/2024-DON518> [↗](#)

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) protects people's health and safety by preventing and controlling diseases and injuries; enhances health decisions by providing credible information on critical health issues; and promotes healthy living through strong partnerships with local, national and international organizations.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HAN Message Types

- **Health Alert:** Conveys the highest level of importance about a public health incident.
- **Health Advisory:** Provides important information about a public health incident.
- **Health Update:** Provides updated information about a public health incident.

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This message was distributed to state and local health officers, state and local epidemiologists, state and local laboratory directors, public information officers, HAN coordinators, and clinician organizations.

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Additional Resources

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- [HAN Types](#)
- [Sign Up for HAN Email Updates](#)
- [HAN Jurisdictions](#)

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