

Department of Disease Control Weekly Disease Forecast No. 231_Dengue (13 – 19 October 2019)

From the national disease surveillance system during 1 January to 7 October 2019, the Department of Disease Control reveals 98,741 dengue cases of which 106 died. The young adults aged 15 - 24 years old had the highest Case Fatality Rate (CFR), i.e. 24.9%. The Northeastern region had the highest incidence rate (case per 100,000 population). Provinces with the top five incidence rates were Ubonratchathani, Chiangrai, Chanthaburi, Rayong, and Nakhonratchasima.

This year, the number of dengue cases has been increasing since May and had peaked in July.



This week disease forecast reveals a continue risk of dengue in some areas with rainfalls that leave outdoor stagnant water in natural and artificial water containers serving as mosquito breeding sites.

Dengue is transmitted by Aedes mosquitoes. The Department of Disease Control (DDC) therefore strongly advises people to protect themselves and their children well from mosquito bites. DDC urges people in all households, communities, and workplaces to routinely eliminate mosquito breeding sites using the mosquito control measure called “3 Do’s to prevent 3 diseases (dengue, chikungunya and Zika virus)”, i.e. 1) cover water-storage containers, change water in small containers every 7 days and eliminate all outdoor mosquito breeding sites, 2) dispose garbage properly, and 3) keep houses, workplaces, and residence areas tidy without any corners suitable for mosquitoes to rest. Campaigns to eliminate mosquito breeding sites such as ‘Big Cleaning Day’ is helpful.

Common symptoms of dengue include abrupt high grade fever that lasts 2 to 5 days, headache, eye socket pain, body ache, nausea, vomiting, anorexia, coughing without running nose, facial skin redness, skin petechiae on arms, legs, and joints. For patients with the warning signs, occurring especially when temperature declines, including bleeding from nose or gums, drowsiness or irritability, pale, cold, or clammy skin or difficulty breathing, and shock, a special medical care at the hospital for life saving is urgently needed. The patients with high risk of dengue complications and severe illness are those with chronic diseases such as hypertension, heart diseases, obesity, asthma, alcoholism, thalassemia, those who had previous dengue infection as well as patients with delay hospital visits.

For queries or additional information, please call DDC hot line 1422.



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