



Examining the Impact of Climate Change on Dengue Fever Incidence

Ren Shi*

Department of Health and Primary Care, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

DESCRIPTION

Dengue fever is a mosquito-borne viral infection that has been around for centuries. It has historically been found in tropical and subtropical regions, but its reach has expanded significantly over the last few decades due to global warming and climate change. In fact, dengue fever is now present in more than 100 countries, with more than 400 million people estimated to be infected each year. The virus can cause severe flu-like symptoms such as fever, headache, joint and muscle pain, nausea and vomiting. In some cases it can lead to death. The spread of dengue fever is closely linked to temperature and humidity levels. Warmer climates increase the rate of virus transmission between mosquitoes and humans, while higher humidity levels provide ideal conditions for mosquitoes. As temperatures increase as a result of climate change, so too does the risk of dengue fever spreading further afield. Furthermore, changes to weather patterns can bring about increased flooding events. In some areas this has led to an increase in cases of the disease due to increased availability of food sources for mosquitoes.

While there is no cure or vaccine available for dengue fever yet, awareness needs to be raised about how climate change is affecting its spread across the world. Governments must prioritize public health initiatives that focus on prevention through better mosquito control measures and improved access to healthcare services in order to reduce the risk posed by this increasingly common disease. Dengue fever is one of the fastest-growing infectious diseases in the world. The virus is spread by mosquitoes and has been on the rise since the 1950s, affecting an estimated 390 million people annually throughout tropical and subtropical regions. While there are no vaccines or specific treatments for dengue fever, its spread can be managed by controlling mosquito populations and preventing bites.

Climate change has been associated to an increase in the spread of Dengue fever, a mosquito-borne illness that can cause severe symptoms and even death. While it is known that warm temperatures are conducive to the growth and spread of Dengue, recent research has found that higher temperatures due to climate

are leading to increased transmission rates. In areas where Dengue is already endemic, rising temperatures have resulted in longer transmission seasons. This means that more people are at risk for infection throughout the year. In addition, higher temperatures can also result in an increase in mosquito populations, further compounding the problem. The World Health Organization (WHO) has warned that climate change could lead to a doubling of global cases of Dengue by 2080 if no preventative measures are taken. In areas where Dengue is not endemic, rising temperatures due to climate change can also allow for its spread into new regions. As temperatures rise and become more consistent throughout the year, mosquitoes carrying the virus have been able to survive and thrive in areas where they previously would not have been able to survive cold winters. This has enabled them to spread Dengue fever into new regions, exposing more people than ever before to this potentially deadly virus.

The effects of climate change on Dengue fever transmission vary depending on region and local conditions. It is important for governments and health organizations around the world to take into account these regional variations when planning preventative measures against this disease. By understanding how climate change affects different regions differently, we can better equip ourselves with tools needed to protect public health from this dangerous virus.

Dengue fever in a changing is continues to affect global temperatures, it is important to consider the impact of our changing environment on the spread of dengue fever. In order to mitigate the effects of climate change on dengue fever transmission, it is essential to identify potential solutions and strategies for prevention. This can be done through eliminating standing water, using insecticides, and applying larvicides in areas where mosquitoes lay their eggs. Additionally, introducing predators such as fish or dragonflies into standing water can help reduce mosquito populations in certain areas. Another strategy for reducing the spread of dengue fever is increasing public awareness about preventative measures.

Correspondence to: Ren Shi, Department of Health and Primary Care, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, E-mail: shi.ren.luck@email.com

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