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Short Communication

Dengue Fever: Vectors Responsible for Increase Incidence

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DESCRIPTION

Over the past 17 years, dengue fever and dengue hemorrhagic fever epidemics have become major global public health issues. Even though there are a variety of factors that contribute to the large comeback and appearance of these outbreaks, pinpointing these elements is difficult and poorly understood. But over the past 50 years, this revival appears to have only a tenuous connection to societal and demographic shifts [1]. The four main causes of the increase in incidence are listed below [2].

The phenomenal increase in the world population has been one of the main contributing elements. Particularly in tropical nations, this population increase has been the primary factor for unplanned urbanization [3]. In this regard, poor living conditions, city overpopulation, and deteriorating sewer, water, and waste management systems all contribute to creating an environment that is conducive to the spread of vector-borne diseases.

The absence of an efficient programme to control mosquitoes in places where dengue is prevalent is a second significant contributing factor. Spraying insecticides into the spaces to kill mosquitoes has been practised for the past 25 years, but it has become clear over time that this method is useless. In addition, the population density and terrestrial spread of a [4]. aegypti have grown, notably in the tropics, as a result of the increased number of mosquito larval habitats. The increased use of aeroplanes for travel is another major factor influencing the rise in dengue fever and dengue hemorrhagic fever epidemics.

The increased use of aeroplanes for travel is another major factor influencing the rise in dengue fever and dengue hemorrhagic fever epidemics. Transporting viruses like dengue and other urban infections across different population centres around the world is made ideal by air travel [5]

CONCLUSION

The erosion of public health infrastructure in developing nations over the past 30 years is the fourth significant element to blame for the comeback of Dengue outbreaks. Due to a severe lack of resources, there are far fewer qualified doctors who can plan and create efficient prevention and control programmes for mosquito and other vector-borne diseases.

In conclusion, societal and demographic changes, a lack of efficient mosquito control programmes, a lack of resources for the prevention and control of vector-borne diseases, and changes in the public health programme have all contributed to the increased activity of the Dengue epidemic, the development of hyperendemicity, and the occurrence of the epidemic of Dengue hemorrhagic fever. Dengue virus disease is widespread in over 100 countries in Asia, the Pacific, the Americas, Africa, and the Caribbean, affecting over 2.5 billion people or 40% of the world's population as of 2019.The World Health Organization estimates that there are between 50 and 100 million cases of dengue fever each year, resulting in a startling 22,000 fatalities.

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