



Dengue Prevention and control measure @ VTC 2018

Vientiane Capital

Department of Health Communicable
Disease Division

Dr Chanthalay Sayavong

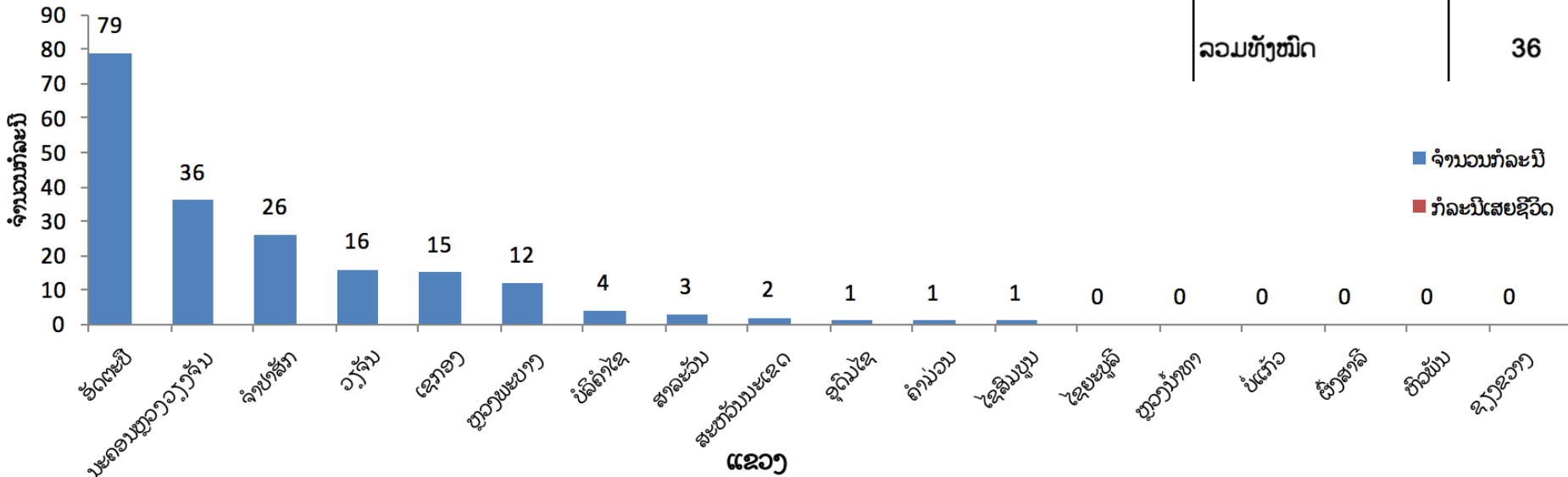


Alarm signal

Epidemic alarms are signaled when case numbers exceed two standard deviations above the historical mean. Historical means are usually based on five years of reported data (epidemic years are excluded).

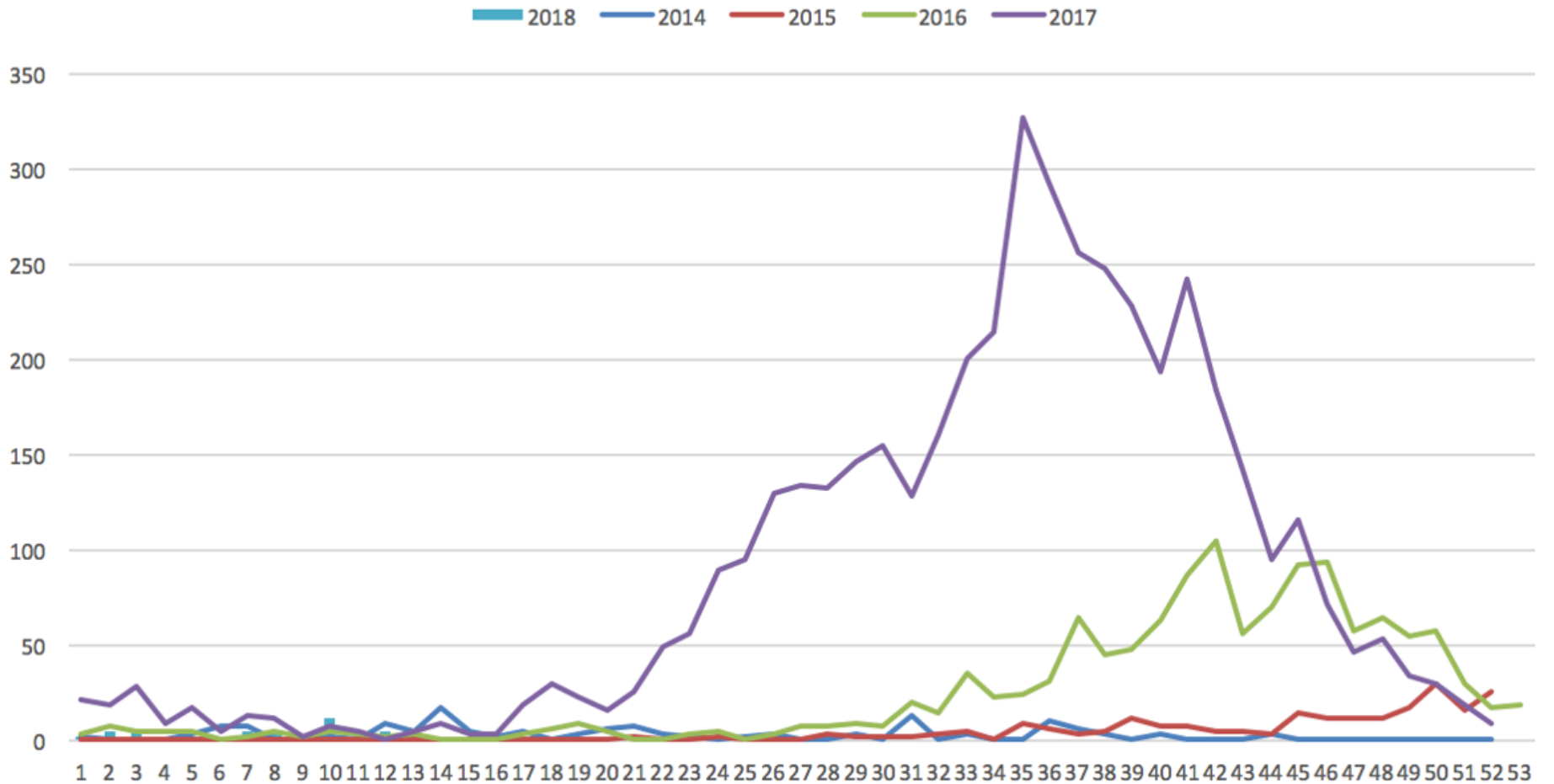
ຈັນທະບູລີ	4
ສີໂຄດຕະບອງ	4
ໄຊເສດຖາ	6
ສີສັດຕະນາກ	4
ນາຊາຍທອງ	7
ໄຊທານີ	7
ຫາດຊາຍຝອງ	4
ສັງທອງ	0
ປາກງື່ມ	0
ລວມທັງໝົດ	36

ຈຳນວນສະສົມກໍລະນີ ແລະ ຕາຍຂອງພະຍາດໄຂ້ຍຸງລາຍ ຢູ່ແຕ່ລະແຂວງ
30/12/2017- 19/03/2018 ອາທິດທີ 12



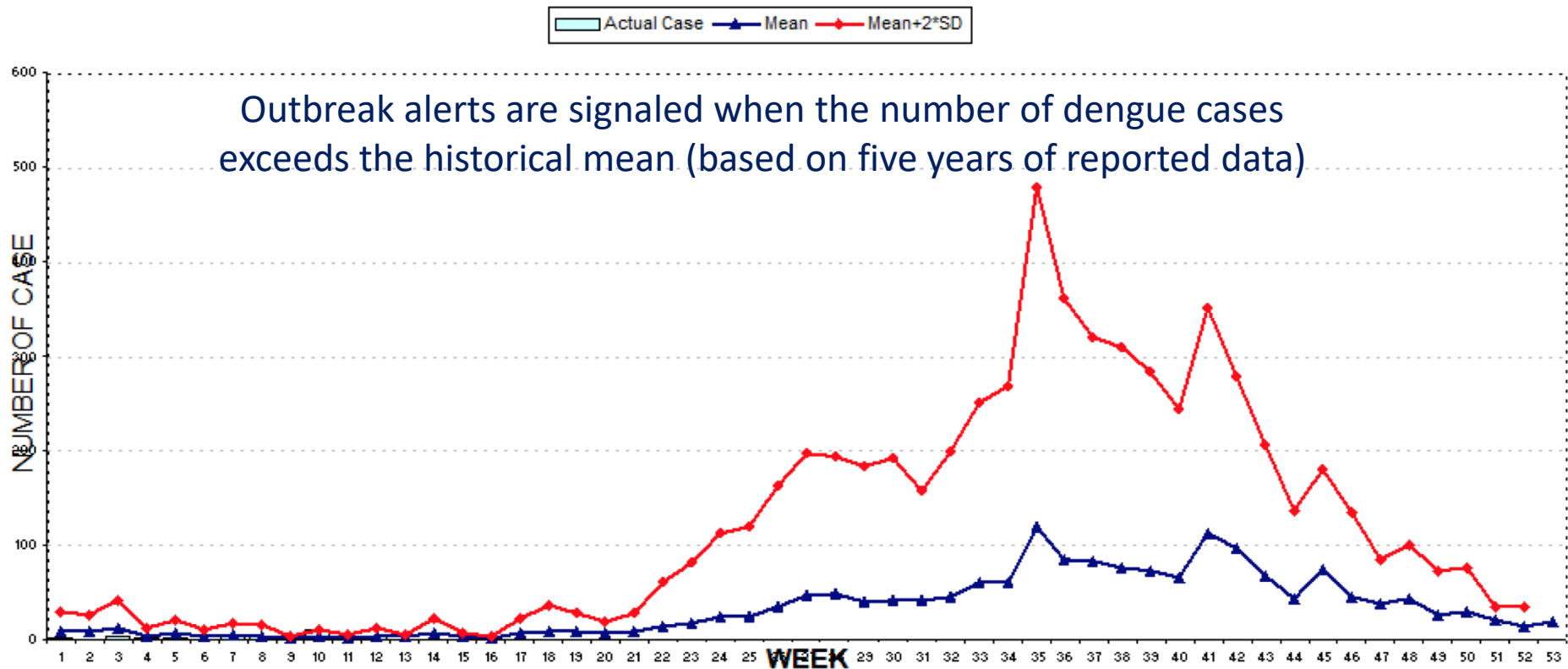
Statistical Analysis

Dengue cases comparison by week during the last 5 years.

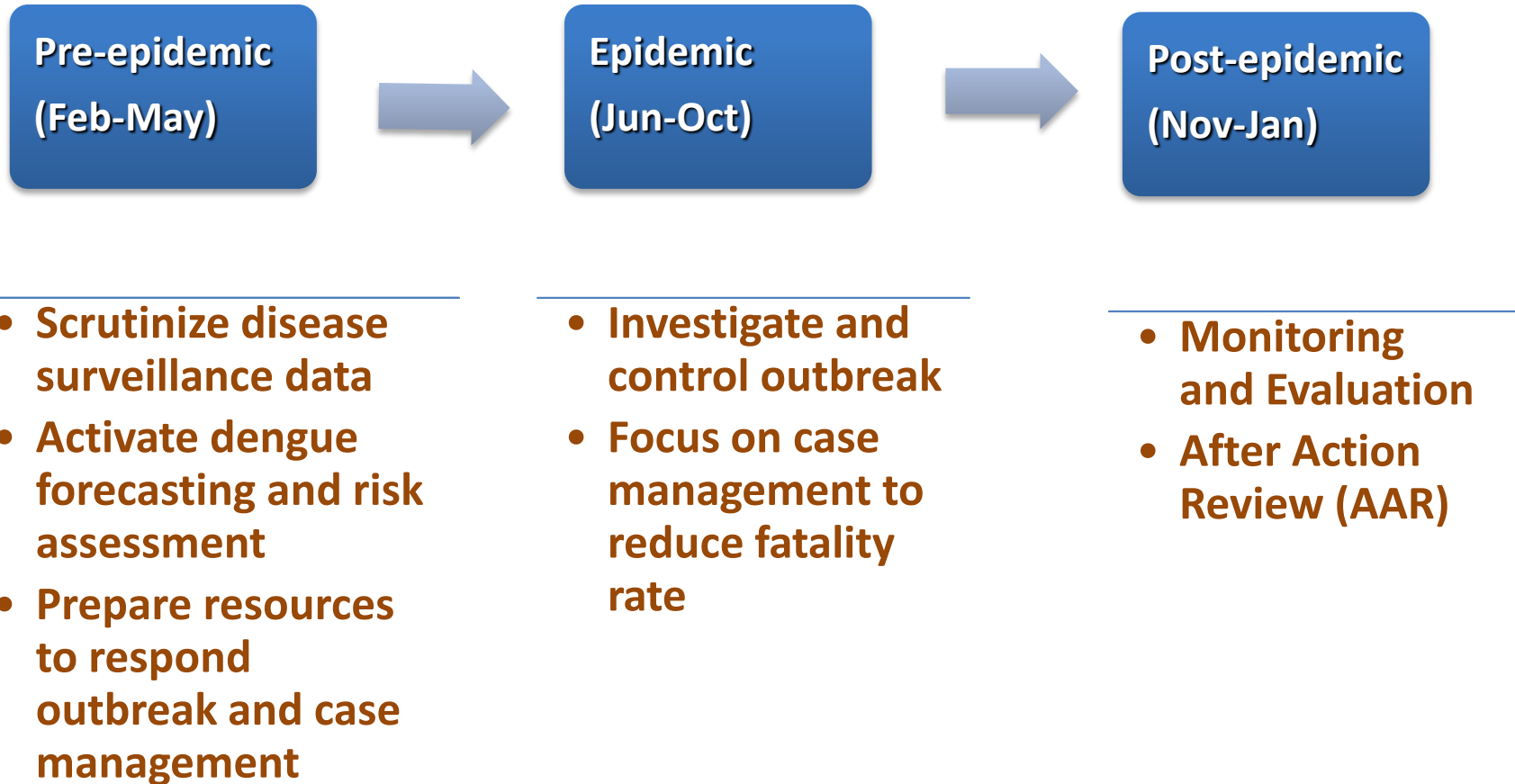


LAO Early Warning System (EWARN) scrutinize 17 diseases / Dengue cases surveillance

Dengue surveillance in the Lao PDR is included within the indicator-based National Surveillance System for Notifiable Selected Diseases that consists of passive weekly reports of clinically suspected cases, on admission, from all health-care facilities across the country.



Dengue prevention and control measures



Dengue prevention and control measure

Notify dengue case to Sub-district health officer within 3 hours.

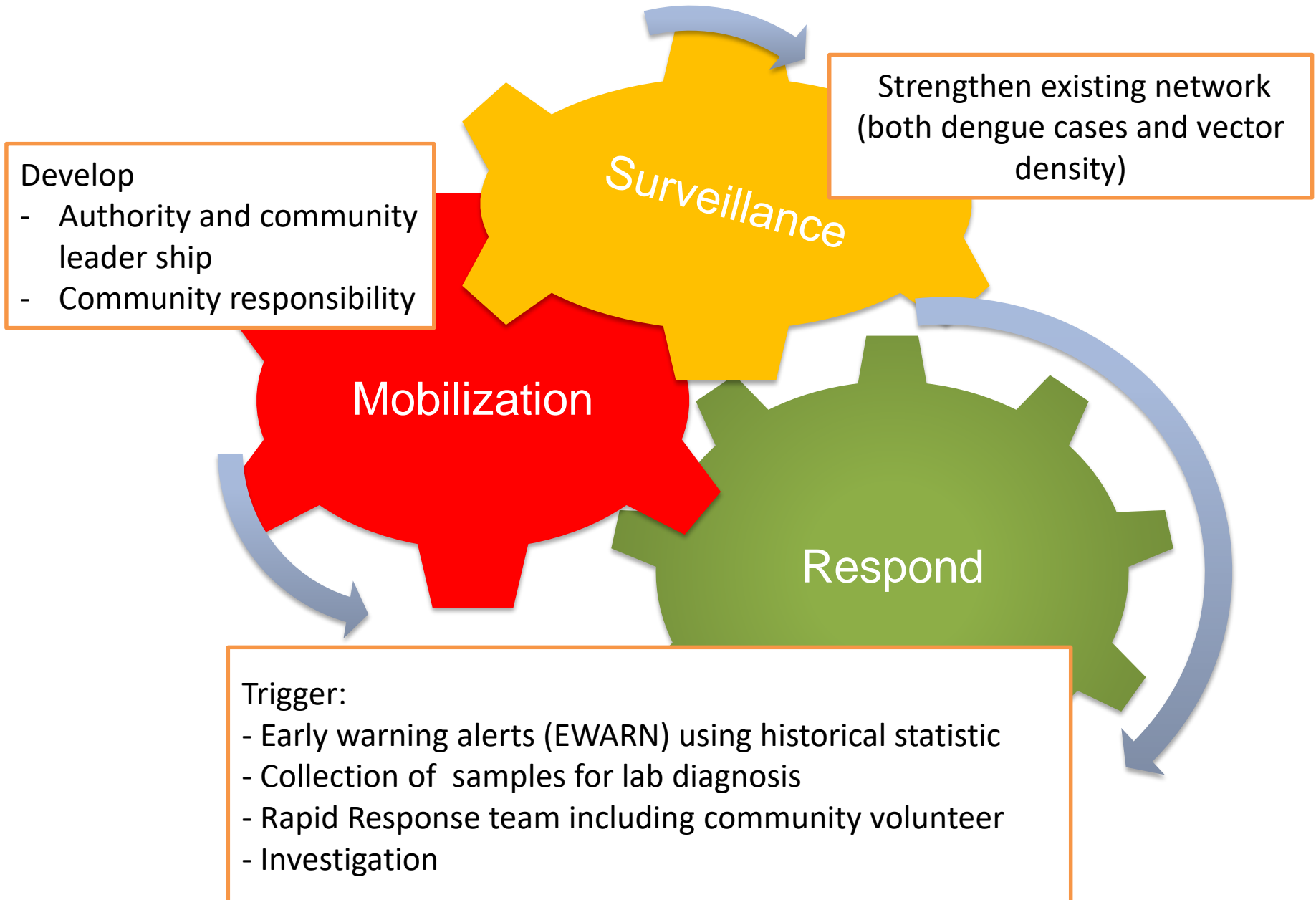
Vector control in 100 meters around index case house

- **Application of larvicides and breeding sources reduction.**
- **Insecticide space spraying**

Give health information to people about symptoms of dengue, and good practices to prevent mosquito bite and control breeding sites .

Active case finding and monitoring dengue case in the community during 14 days .

Strategy for Dengue Control



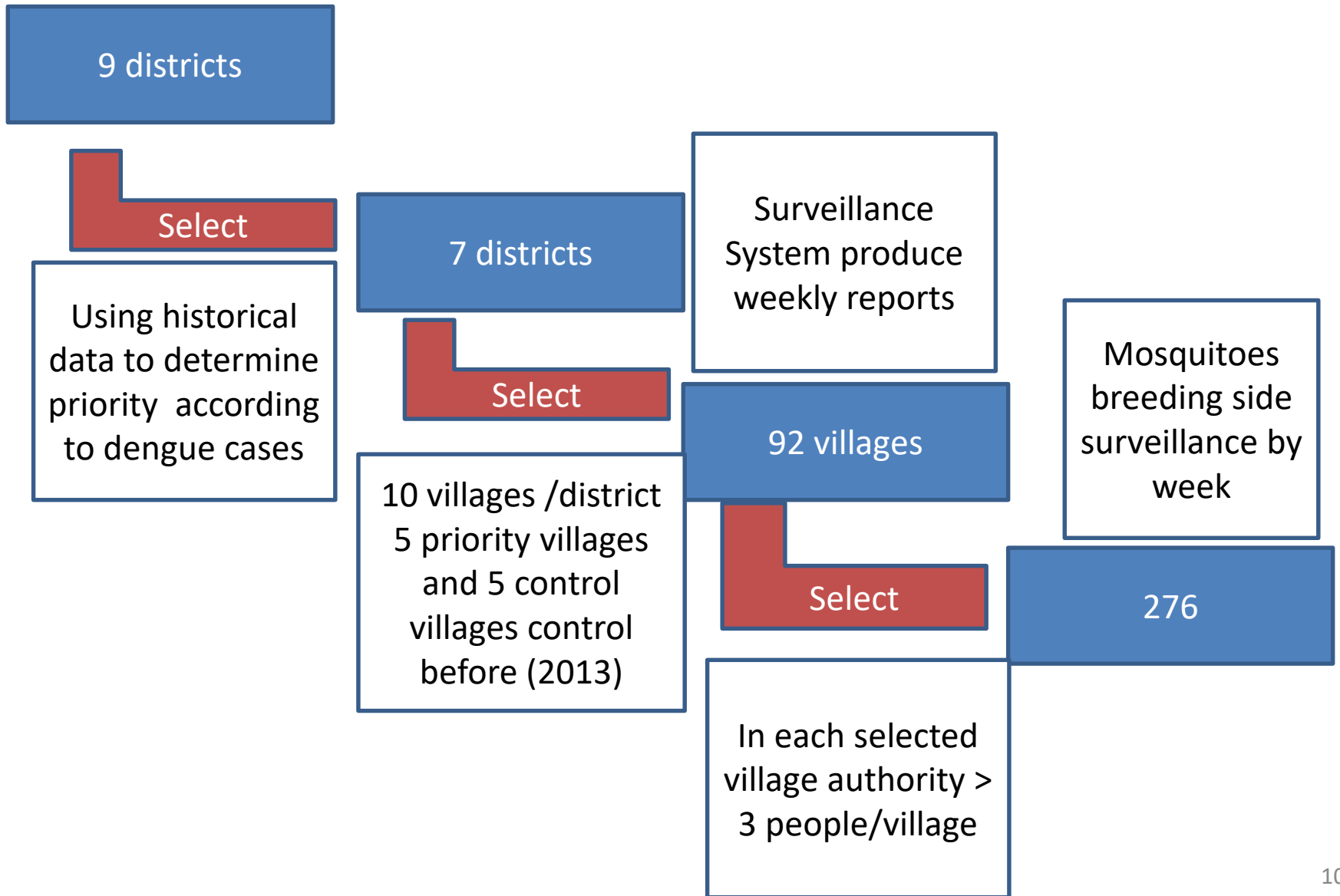
Steps of Pre-epidemic period, Feb - May

1. Develop a prevention model at the village level involving local authorities, village head, heads of HHs and Village Health Volunteers
2. Encourage each households to commit to keeping their premises and surrounding areas clean and dengue free to reinforce community leadership.
3. Set up a team network for surveillance/destruction of mosquitoes breeding side in the villages
4. Organize the 5 steps extension program: put guppy fish in the jars, cover jars, change water, clean up environment, carry out good practices regularly) in collaboration with village authorities
5. Ensure good cooperation between Health Personal and Village Health Volunteers

3rd project. Dengue control

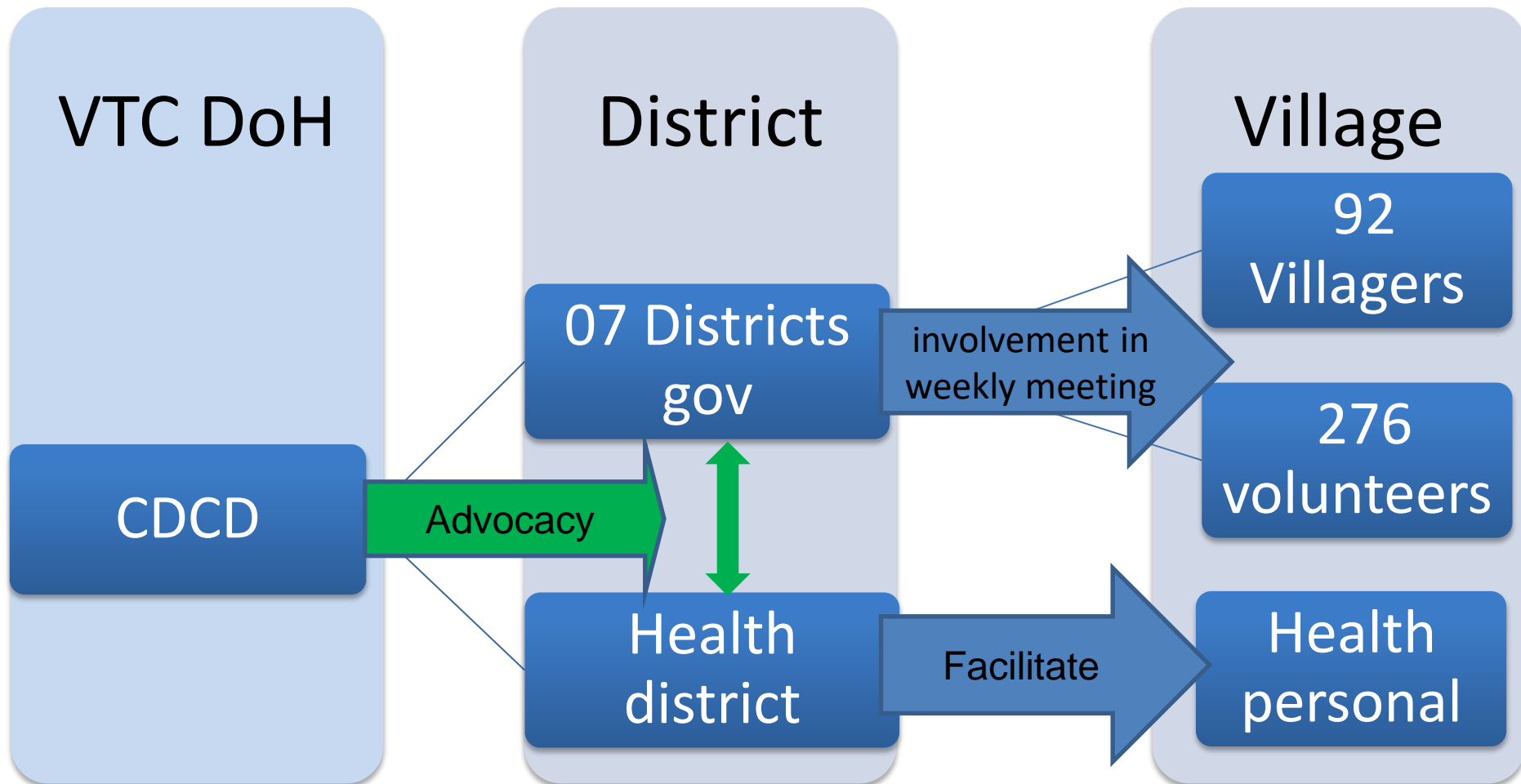
Goal	Elements	Indicator	Strategy
Larval and adult mosquito surveillance	<p>Train village volunteer, district and dispensary level.</p> <p>Education and meeting.</p> <p>Material, budget and laboratory</p>	<p>Receive larval indicator report at least 95% from districts, centers, from Monday-Friday</p> <p>Adult mosquito of every week: 1 room for rearing mosquito to know the species.</p>	<p>Train village volunteer, district staff, form a team to be family of dengue prevention</p>
Implement dengue control measures	<p>Organize the meeting for mobilize community representative to collaborate and participate in term of insecticide, material, budget and implementation plan.</p>	<p>Vector control: HI BI CI to be lower than standard value, if many cases occur or death case, destroy breeding sites, spraying to kill adult mosquito >90%</p>	<p>Train collaborator in village and community level, organize surveillance network together with district, village level and other partners (e.g. IPL, WHO)</p>

Step1 set up team



System and mechanisms 92 villages in 7 districts

“Clean Household, Clean Village, Clean District”



Indicators

1. 92 villages in 07 districts have > 03 people/ village, 90% of them can be involved in the community team for dengue control
2. These three volunteers know well what is happening in the village, 90% produce guppy fishes by having a tank in their home, and act as good role model for people in the community
3. 60% of HHS participate to implement the 5 Dengue control measures in the village
4. 70% of HHS participate to spread adequate insecticides to control mosquitoes
5. Health Personal monitor villagers health 2 times /month
6. Number of dengue cases decrease by 50% in comparison with the historical data (5 previous years)

Challenges

- Difficulty to contract village volunteers to participate in the program to control dengue and to take the lead for dengue preparedness activities and to act as good role model for people in the community.
- Limited budget
- Ecological concern by using insecticides

ປະຕິບັດ 5 ປ - ປາບໄຂ້ຍຸງລາຍ

ໄຂ້ຍຸງລາຍ



ດ້ວຍການປະຕິບັດ 5 ປ



1. ປິດ ຝາກຊະນະທີ່ເກັບນ້ຳໃນເຮືອນ ແລະ ນອກເຮືອນ ເພື່ອບໍ່ໃຫ້ຍຸງມາໄຂ້ໄຂ້.
2. ປ່ຽນ ນ້ຳ ແລະ ຜັດຫຼືຊະນະເຊັ່ນ ເຕົ້າດອກໄມ້, ນ້ຳຮອງເຮືອນ, ຖານຮອງຈອກນ້ຳ...
3. ປ່ອຍ ປາທາງນິກຍຸງ ເພື່ອກິນໝອບນ້ຳ
4. ປັບປຸງ ບໍ່ໃຫ້ມີນ້ຳຄ້າງຊັງ ກະໂປະ, ກະປ້ອງ, ຮາງລິ້ນ, ຢ່າງຕິນລິດເກົ່າ...
5. ປະຕິບັດ ເປັນປະຈຳສູດກຸອາທິດ ແລະ ຖ້າເປັນໄຂ້ ໃຫ້ໄປປິ່ນປົວຢູ່ໂຮງແມ່ສູດສາລາໂກບານທານ

☎ 166

ປະຕິບັດພຽງເທົ່ານີ້ ທ່ານໄດ້ມີ
ສ່ວນຮ່ວມປາບໄຂ້ຍຸງລາຍ

登革热



预防登革热5妙招

登革热病毒通过埃及伊蚊传播。唯伊蚊叮咬病毒携带者，染上病毒，再传给其他人。登革热症状：高热（40℃）、严重头痛、眼球后疼痛、肌肉和关节痛、呕吐、腺体肿胀以及皮疹。



1. 关盖
装水的容器要盖上，不要让蚊子在容器内滋生。



2. 更换
家内各处积水每週更换或倒掉，容器要刷洗，花盆底碟也要注意！



3. 灭蚊
在不易经常换水的大水缸里，饲养孔雀鱼，孔雀鱼会吃掉蚊卵和幼蚊。



4. 清洁
家居四周以及区内街道，要每週清理。废弃的轮胎、汽水罐、椰子壳等会积水的垃圾，都要妥善处理。

5. 就医
如出现发烧等症状，请立刻就医。

☎ 166

预防登革热，人人有责

