



JUNE 2024 HIPC NEWSLETTER

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Important Dates

- | World Hand Hygiene Day-
May 5th
- | Global Handwashing day-
October 15th
- | AMR Awareness Week-
18-24 November
- | International Infection
Prevention Week – Every
3rd Week Of October

Guideline Updates Quick Links

<https://www.cdc.gov/hai/vap/vap.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/pdfs/pscmanual/6pscvcapcurrent.pdf>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9163435/#:~:text=Batra%20P.%2C%20Soni,Google%20Scholar%5D>

[www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov)

<https://www.who.int/teams/integrated-health-services/infection-prevention-control/injection-safety>

DENGUE FEVER



Dengue, also known as break-bone fever, is a disease caused by a virus that is transmitted from mosquitoes to humans. It is more common in tropical and subtropical climates.

Most people who get dengue will not have symptoms. But for those who do, the most common symptoms are high fever, headache, body aches, nausea, and rash. Most will get better in 1–2

weeks. Some people develop severe dengue and need care in a hospital. In severe cases, dengue can be fatal.

SOURCE OF INFECTION

- ◆ Vector – borne diseases transmitted by infected Aedes mosquitoes

SYMPTOMS

Features Of Mild Dengue Fever Include:

- ◆ Fever
- ◆ Headache
- ◆ Fatigue
- ◆ Persistent vomiting
- ◆ Rash
- ◆ Intense pain behind eyes
- ◆ Muscle, bone and joint pain

Individuals who are infected for the second time are at greater risk of severe dengue.

Features Of Severe Dengue Include

- ◆ Bleeding in gums or nose bleed
- ◆ Throwing up blood or blood in poop
- ◆ Frequent vomiting
- ◆ Severe abdominal pain
- ◆ Rapid breathing
- ◆ Extreme tiredness, restlessness or irritability

TRANSMISSION

Bites of an infected Aedes mosquito .dengue can be transmitted by pregnant women to fetus during pregnancy or around the time of birth. It bites throughout the day, especially between 6 and 8am and 4 and 6 pm ,sunrise and sunset. Human-to-mosquito transmission

Mosquitoes can become infected by people who are viremic with the dengue virus. This can be someone who has a symptomatic dengue infection, someone who is yet to have a symptomatic infection (they are pre-symptomatic), and also someone who shows no signs of illness (they are asymptomatic).





Human-to-mosquito transmission can occur up to 2 days before someone shows symptoms of the illness, and up to 2 days after the fever has resolved.

Other transmission modes

Rare cases of transmission via blood products, organ donation and transfusions have been recorded. Similarly, transovarial transmission of the virus within mosquitoes have also been recorded.

DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT

There is no specific treatment for dengue. The focus is on treating pain symptoms. Most cases of dengue fever can be treated at home with pain medicine.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL

The mosquitoes that spread dengue are active during the day. Lower the risk of getting dengue by protecting yourself from mosquito bites by using:

- ◆ Clothes that cover as much of your body as possible;
- ◆ Mosquito nets if sleeping during the day, ideally nets sprayed with insect repellent;
- ◆ Window screens;
- ◆ Mosquito repellents (containing DEET, Picaridin or IR3535); and
- ◆ Coils and vaporizers.

Mosquito breeding can be prevented by:

- ◆ Preventing mosquitoes from accessing egg-laying habitats by environmental management and modification;
- ◆ Disposing of solid waste properly and removing artificial man-made habitats that can hold water;
- ◆ Covering, emptying and cleaning domestic water storage containers on a weekly basis;
- ◆ Applying appropriate insecticides to outdoor water storage containers.

If you get dengue, it's important to:

- ◆ Rest;
- ◆ Drink plenty of liquids;
- ◆ Use acetaminophen (paracetamol) for pain;
- ◆ Avoid non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, like ibuprofen and aspirin; and
- ◆ Watch for severe symptoms and contact your doctor as soon as possible if you notice any.





KEY FACTS

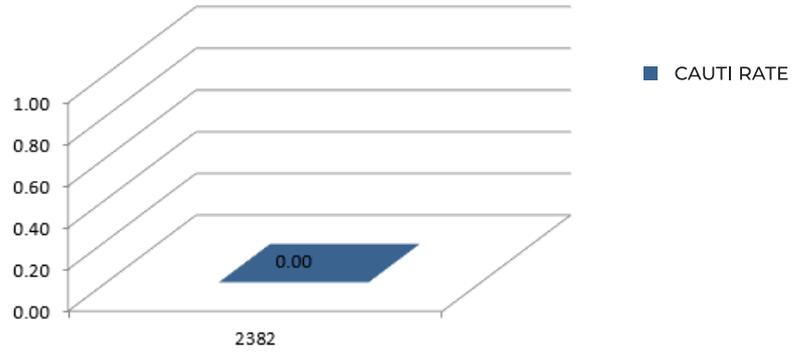
- ◆ Dengue is a viral infection transmitted to humans through the bite of infected mosquitoes.
- ◆ About half of the world's population is now at risk of dengue with an estimated 100–400 million infections occurring each year.
- ◆ DAY-Dengue is found in tropical and sub-tropical climates worldwide, mostly in urban and semi-urban areas.
- ◆ While many dengue infections are asymptomatic or produce only mild illness, the virus can occasionally cause more severe cases, and even death.
- ◆ Prevention and control of dengue depend on vector control. There is no specific treatment for dengue/severe dengue, and early detection and access to proper medical care greatly lower fatality rates of severe dengue.



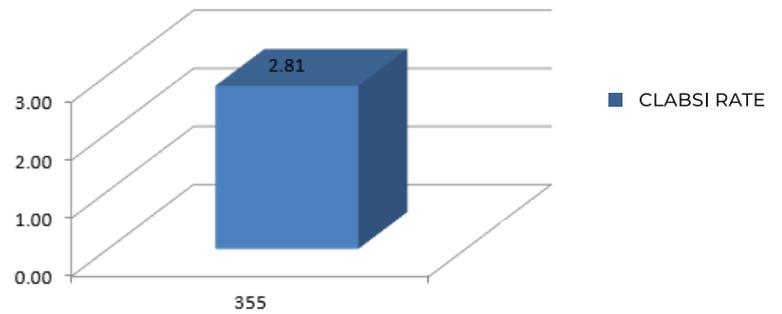


HAI DATA - APRIL, 2024

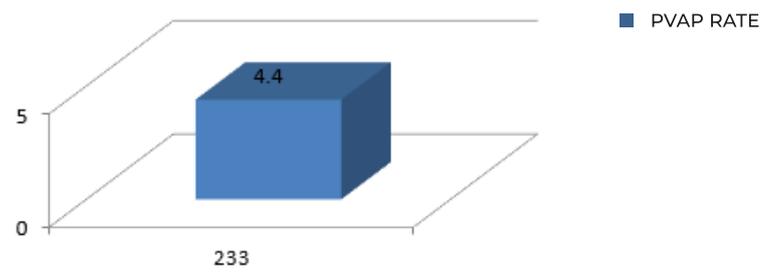
CAUTI RATE

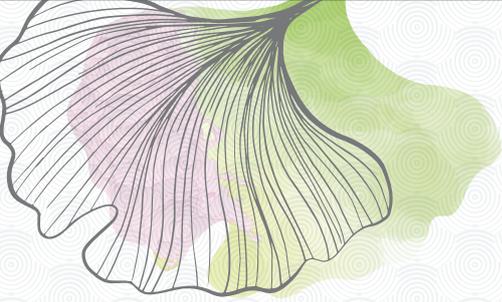


CLABSI RATE



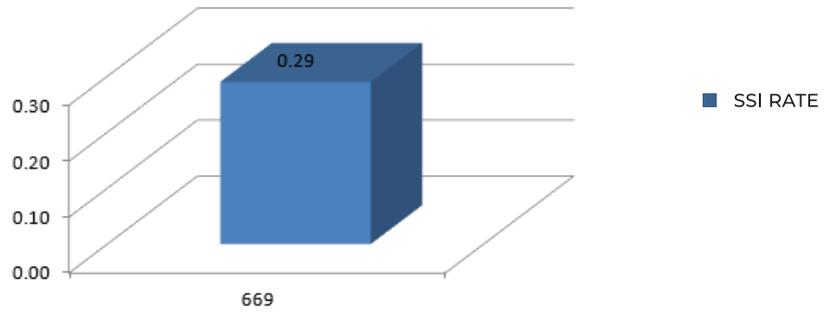
PVAP RATE





HAI DATA - MARCH, 2024

SSI RATE



PERCENTAGE OF HAND HYGIENE COMPLIANCE

