

**SEPTEMBER 2025
HIPC NEWSLETTER**

In This Issue

- DENGUE FEVER
- > INTRODUCTION
 - SOURCE OF INFECTION
 - SYMPTOMS
 - TRANSMISSION
 - DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT
 - PREVENTION AND CONTROL
- HAI DATA- AUGUST 2025
- HAND HYGIENE COMPLIANCE AUDIT DATA

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/6pscvapcurrent.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
- <https://www.who.int/teams/integrated-health-services/infection-prevention-control/injection-safety>

DENGUE FEVER

INTRODUCTION



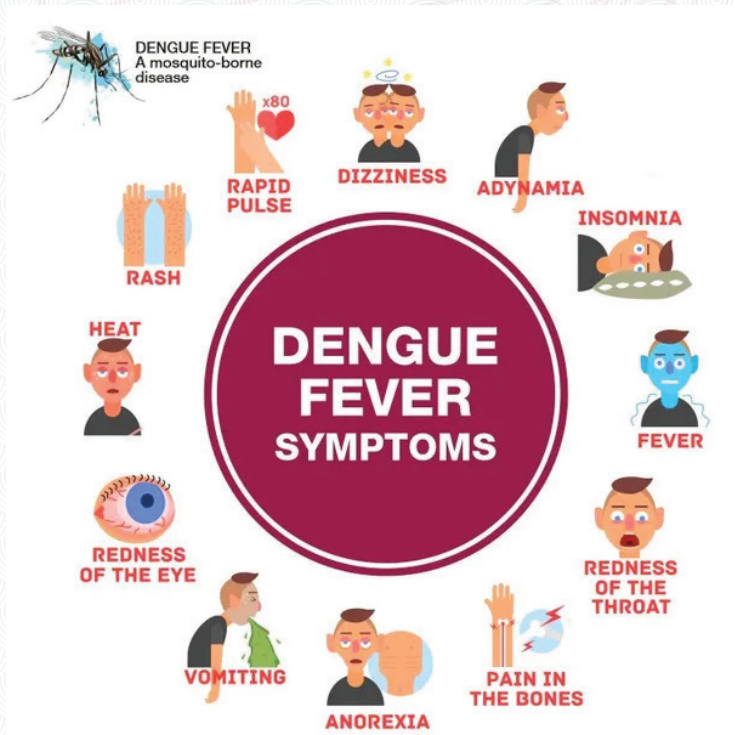
Dengue, also known as break-bone fever, is a disease caused by a virus that is transmitted from mosquitoes to humans. It is more common in tropical and subtropical climates.

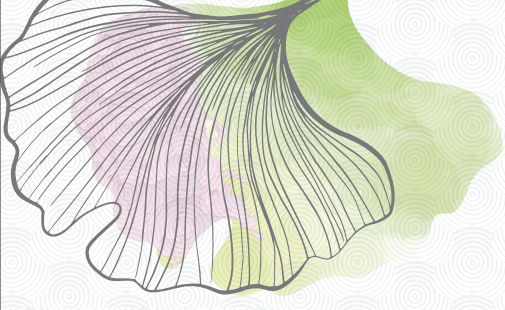
The most common symptoms are high fever, headache, body aches, nausea, and rash. Most will get better in 1–2 weeks. Few develop dengue hemorrhagic fever and dengue shock syndrome.

SOURCE OF INFECTION

Vector –borne diseases transmitted by infected Aedes Aegypti mosquitoes

SYMPTOMS





https://www.google.com/search?q=dengu+fever+cdc+guidelines+dinos+is+and+treatment&sca_esv=1cd912c63e8479c3&biw=1366&bih=

Features Of Mild Dengue Fever Include:

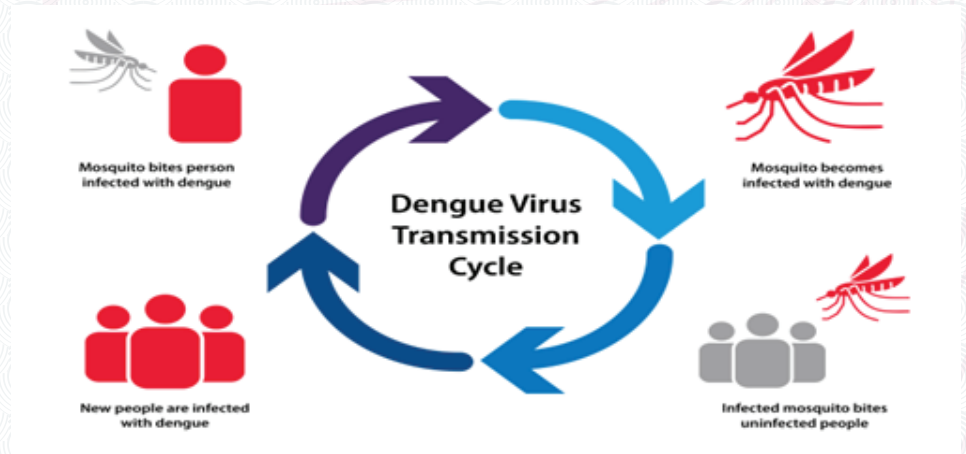
- Fever
- Headache
- Fatigue
- Persistent vomiting
- Rash
- Intense pain behind eyes
- Muscle, bone and joint pain

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

Features Of Severe Dengue Include

- High grade continuous fever
- Hepatomegaly
- Thrombocytopenia
- Raised hematocrit
- Positive tourniquet test
- Bleeding in gums or nose bleed

TRANSMISSION

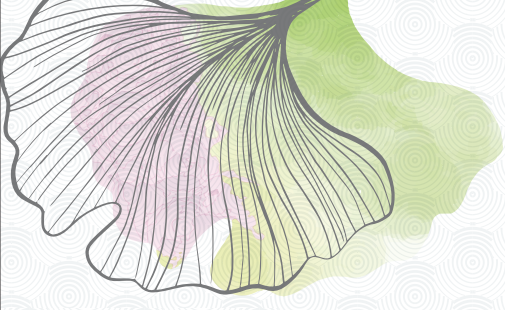


Bites of an infected Aedes mosquito can transmit the disease. It bites throughout the day, especially between 6 and 8am and 4 and 6 pm, sunrise and sunset.

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 the symptoms of the illness, and up to 2 days after the fever has resolved.

DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT

Diagnosis

- **Laboratory Tests:**
 - **NS1 Antigen Test:** Detects a viral protein, helpful in the early stages of infection.
 - **IgM Antibody Test:** Identifies antibodies produced by the body in response to the infection.
 - **Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (NAAT):** A PCR test to detect the virus's genetic material

Treatment

Supportive Care:

There is no specific antiviral treatment for dengue fever. Management focuses on relieving symptoms and maintaining proper fluid balance.

Fluid Management:

Mild/Moderate Cases: Oral rehydration is sufficient.

Severe Cases: Intravenous (IV) fluids and potentially blood transfusions are necessary to prevent severe consequences like dengue shock syndrome.

Pain Relief: Acetaminophen (paracetamol) is recommended for fever and pain. Avoid aspirin and NSAIDs, which can increase the risk of bleeding.

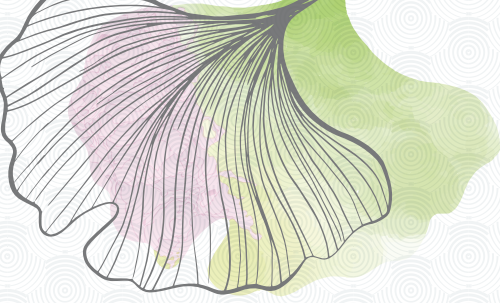
Monitoring for Warning Signs: Watch for warning signs of severe dengue, such as lethargy or persistent vomiting, as fever subsides.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL

DO'S TO PREVENT DENGUE

- **Keep home, environment and surroundings in hygienic conditions**
- **Remove all stagnant water, containers, old tyres, air-coolers, etc.**
- **Keep all drains well maintained**
- **Observe dry day once**
- **Repellents, medicated screens, coils and sprays to avoid mosquito bites**
- **No self-medication. Consult a physician if high fever persists for more than 48 hours**





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.

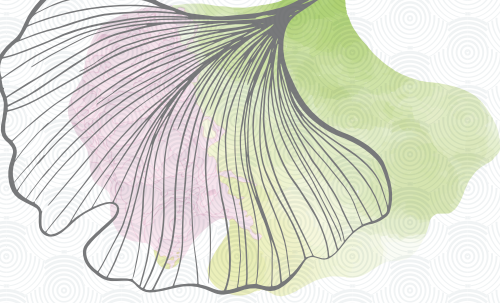
If you get dengue, it's important to:

- 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.

Vaccination:

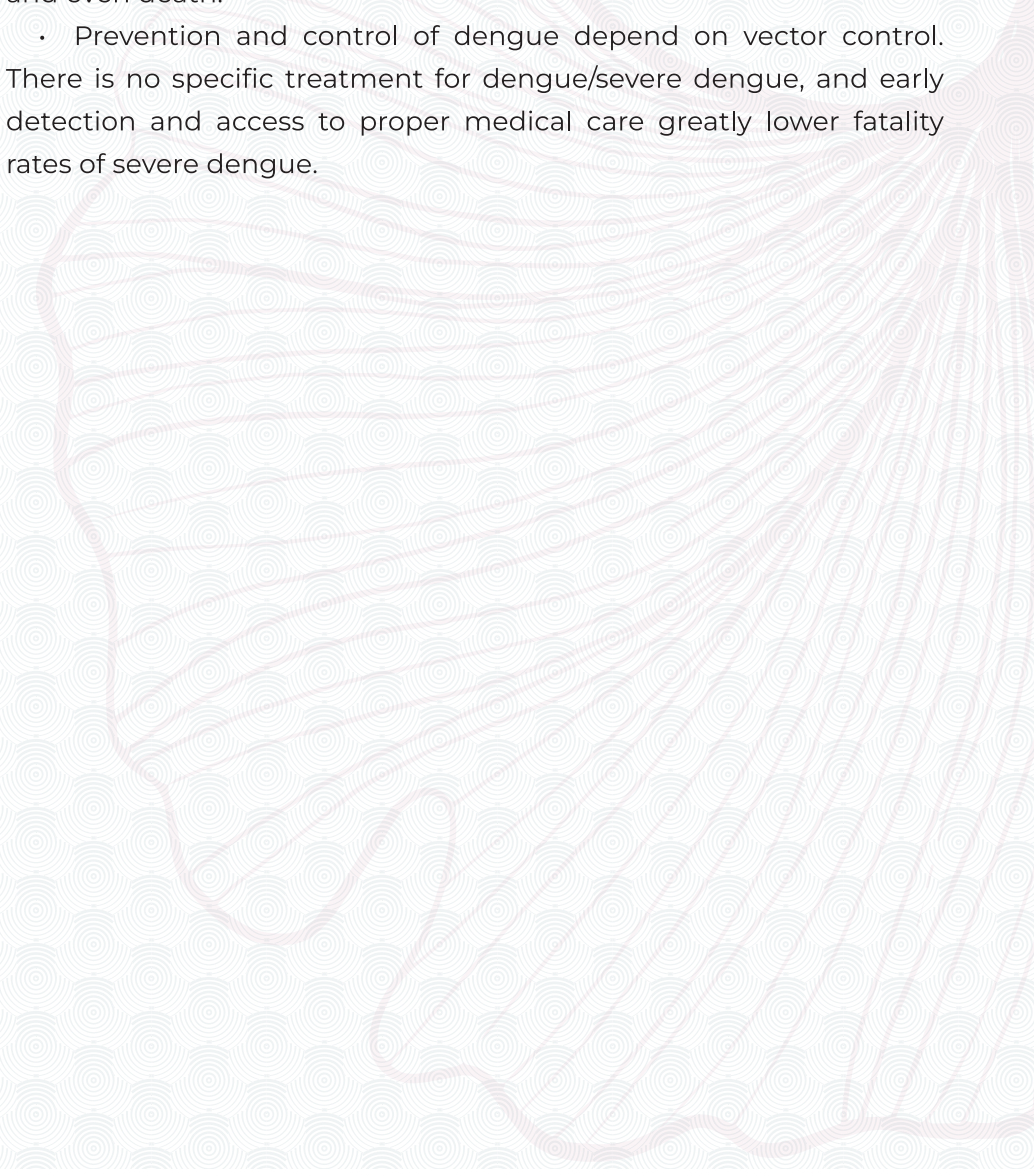
Dengue vaccines are available in some countries and are part of a comprehensive prevention strategy.

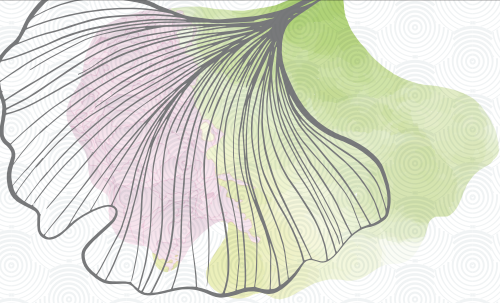




KEY FACTS

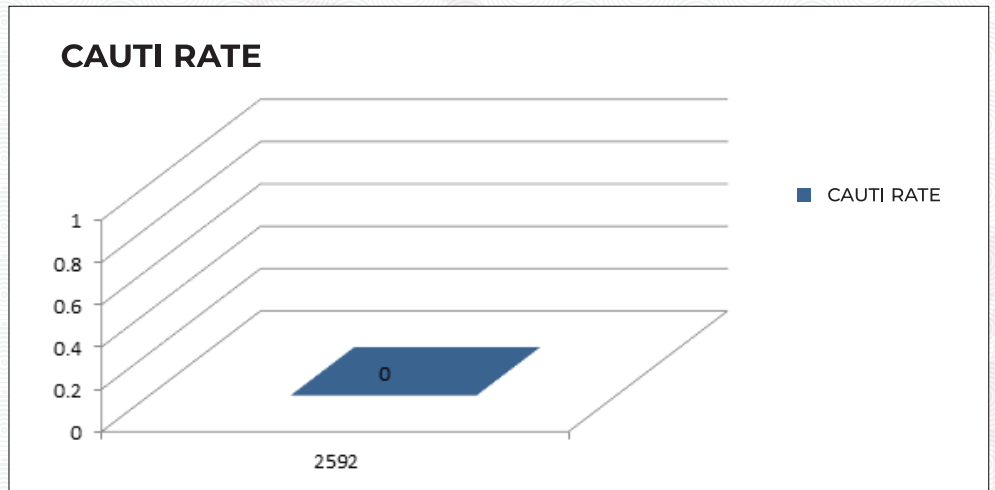
- Dengue is a viral infection transmitted to humans through the bite of infected mosquitoes.
- About half of the world's population is now at risk of dengue with an estimated 100–400 million infections occurring each year.
- Dengue is found in tropical and sub-tropical climates worldwide, mostly in urban 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.



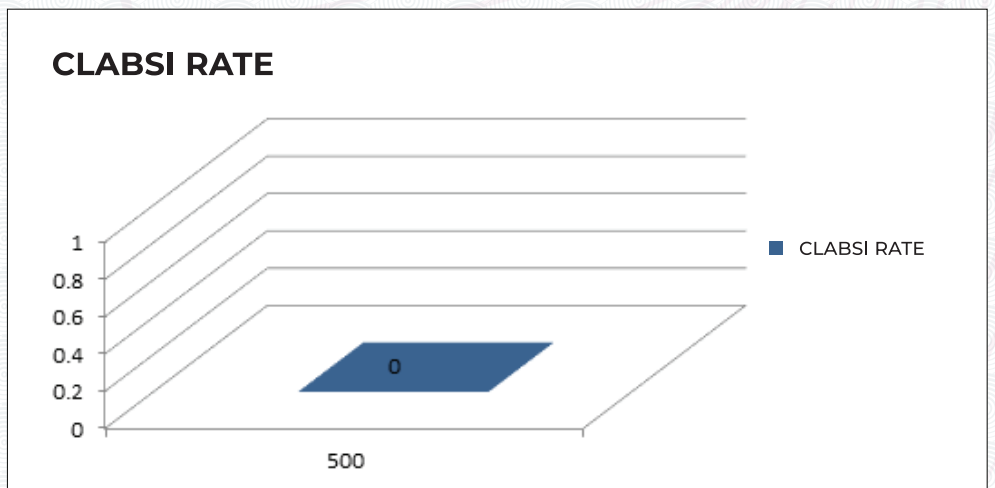


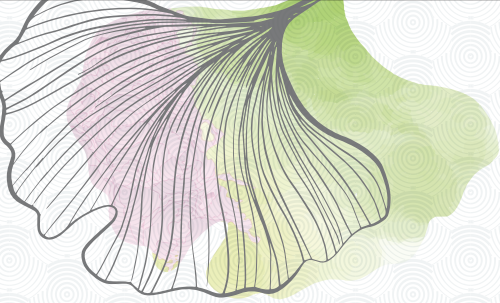
HAI DATA - AUGUST 2025

CAUTI RATE - AUGUST 2025

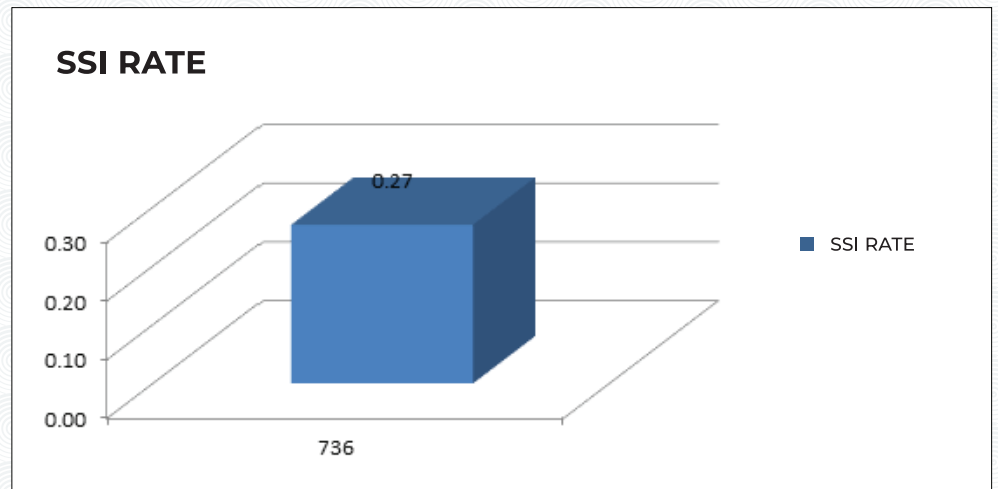


CLABSI RATE - AUGUST 2025

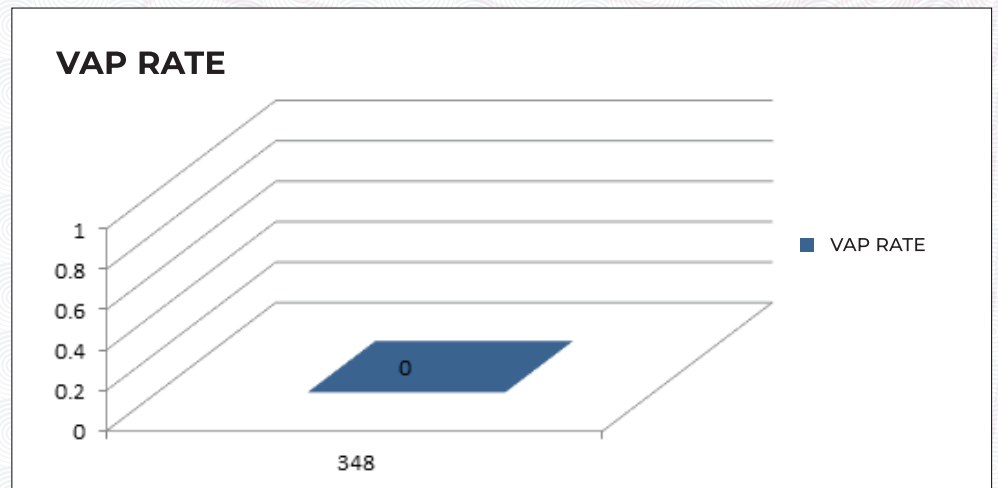




SSI RATE - AUGUST 2025



VAP RATE - AUGUST 2025



PERCENTAGE OF COMPLIANCE TO HAND HYGIENE- AUGUST 2025

