Suspected case: Not Applicable

Probable case (with or without warning signs):  
- Any person with fever and two or more of the following: nausea/vomiting, rash, aches and pains, tourniquet test positive, leukopenia
- Any person with fever and two or more of the following: (nausea/vomiting, rash, aches and pains, tourniquet test positive, leukopenia) and any warning sign.

Confirmed case

- A probable case with laboratory confirmation:
  1. Highly suggestive
     - Immunoglobulin M (IgM) positive in a single serum sample
     - Immunoglobulin G (IgG) positive in a single serum sample with a house index (HI) titre of 1280 or greater
     - Detection of viral antigen NS1+ in a single serum sample (by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) or rapid tests)
  2. Confirmed
Severe dengue case

Suspected dengue with one or more of the following: severe plasma leakage, leading to dengue shock syndrome, fluid accumulation with respiratory distress; severe bleeding, as evaluated by clinician; severe organ involvement, such as liver (aspartate aminotransferase (ASAT) or alanine aminotransferase (ALT) elevation > 1000), central nervous system (impaired consciousness) or heart and other organs.

1 Source of definition: Chapter 3: Outbreak alert and outbreak detection Technical handbook for dengue surveillance, outbreak prediction/detection and outbreak response (Geneva: World Health Organisation; 2016) Pg 19 - 26

2 Requiring strict observation and medical intervention. Warning signs may include abdominal pain or tenderness, persistent vomiting, clinical fluid accumulation, mucosal bleeding, lethargy, restlessness, liver enlargement >2 cm, or increase in haematocrit with rapid decrease in platelet count

3 confirmed cases if they have evidence of DENV infection by direct detection of viral RNA in acceptable clinical specimens by NAAT (e.g., RT-PCR), viral isolation by culture, or for DENV, detection of DENV NS1 antigen by a validated immunoassay.

Data collection tools

- Case investigation form: No available
- Line list: Not available.
- Electronic tools: Not available.

Laboratory confirmation

- Laboratory testing for Zika virus and dengue virus infections: Interim Guidance 14 July 2022 (Geneva: World Health Organization; 2022)

Response tools and resources

- Chapter 4: Outbreak response Technical handbook for dengue surveillance, outbreak prediction/detection and outbreak response (Geneva: World Health Organisation; 2016) Pg 29 – 49
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Pacific regional action plan for dengue prevention and control</td>
<td>WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific; 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishing syndromic surveillance and event-based surveillance systems for Zika, dengue and other arboviral diseases</td>
<td>EMRO 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dengue clinical management: facilitator's training manual</td>
<td>WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific; 2013</td>
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**Other resources**

- **Operational guide using the web-based dashboard: Early Warning and Response System (EWARS) for dengue outbreaks, 2nd ed** (Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020)
- **A toolkit for national dengue burden estimation** (Geneva: World Health Organization; 2018)
- **Informing vaccination programs: a guide to the design and conduct of dengue serosurveys** (Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020)