

## Dengue Situation Report, Issue # 7, 09 OCT 2023

<https://www.who.int/bangladesh/emergencies/dengue-update-2023>

Epi-week 39: 02-08 Oct 2023



**Weekly Case**

17 276



**Weekly Recovered**

17 753



**Weekly Death**

80



**Presently Hospitalised**

8 800



**Cumulative Case**

223 564



**Cumulative Death**

1 086

(Data source: HEOC & Control Room, MIS-DGHS)

## Highlights

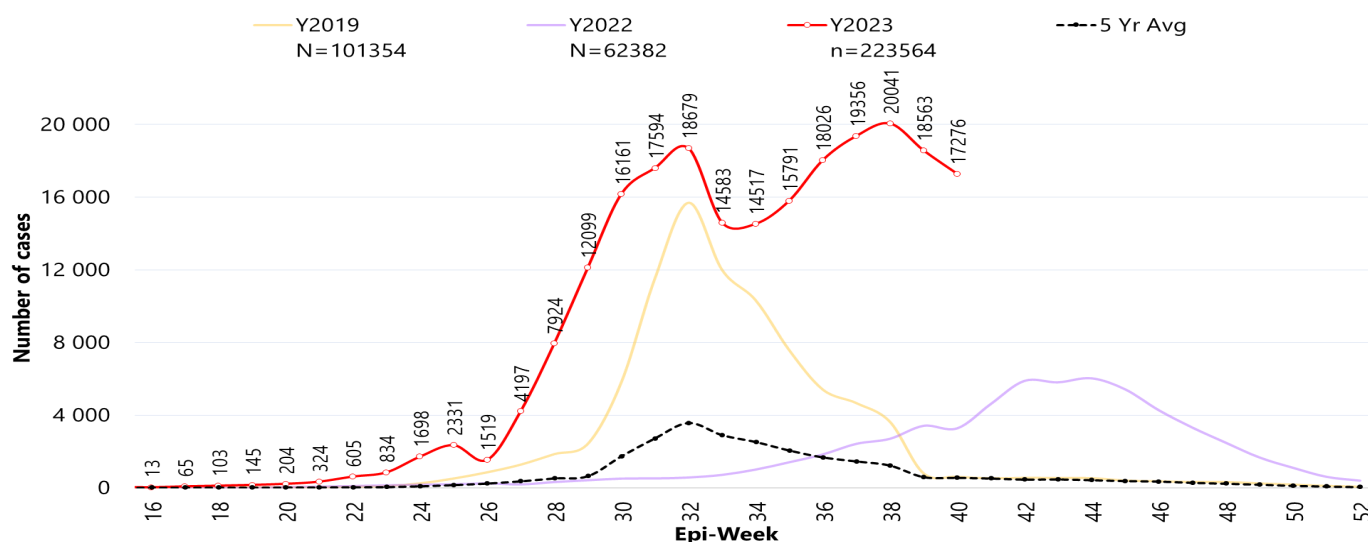
- The number of reported cases and deaths have shown a slight downward trend in the last 2 weeks.
- In the reporting week (week 40) 17 276 new cases were reported which is a 6.9% drop compared to the previous week (18 563). The weekly number of reported deaths was 80 compared to 97 in the previous week.
- Cumulatively 223 564 cases including 1 086 deaths have been reported since January 2023. September was the highest in terms of reported cases and deaths.
- Government plans to undertake an all-year round strategy to strengthen capacity for dengue prevention and control due to changing epidemiology of the disease in the country influenced by factors including climate and environment.
- WHO is providing additional support for case management to address the concerning high fatality.

## Surveillance & Laboratory

- As of 08 October 2023, a total of 223 564 cases (dengue NS1 or IgM test-positive persons hospitalized in the reporting health facilities), including 1 086 deaths, had been reported in the country, according to the [DGHS Dengue press release](#).
- In epidemiological week 40 (02 – 08 October 2023), 17 276 new cases were reported, including 80 deaths. Over the week, the number of new cases dropped by 6.9% from the number (18 563) of the previous week. During the reporting period, 17 753 hospitalised persons were released from the hospital after treatment.
- The weekly number of cases continued to drop for the second week, following the second peak of the year on the epidemiological week 38 [Figure 1]. During the epi-week 30, the proportion of cases in Dhaka city and rest of the country was 50:50. Subsequently the proportion of cases from Dhaka City continues to reduce compared the rest of the country. As of the second peak in week 38, 72% of cases were reported from outside of Dhaka city.

**Figure 1: Weekly Dengue Cases and Deaths, Bangladesh,**

(Data source: HEOC & Control Room, MIS-DGHS)



- As of 08 October 2023, cumulatively, the highest number of cases has been reported in Dhaka division (n=124 920), followed by Chattogram division (n=32 491) and Barishal division (n=27 004). The highest number of deaths was reported in Dhaka division (n=786, CFR=0.63%) followed by Barishal division (n=115, CFR=0.43%) and Chattogram division (n=88, CFR= 0.27%) [Table 1].

**Table 1: Weekly Dengue Cases and Deaths, Bangladesh, 2023**

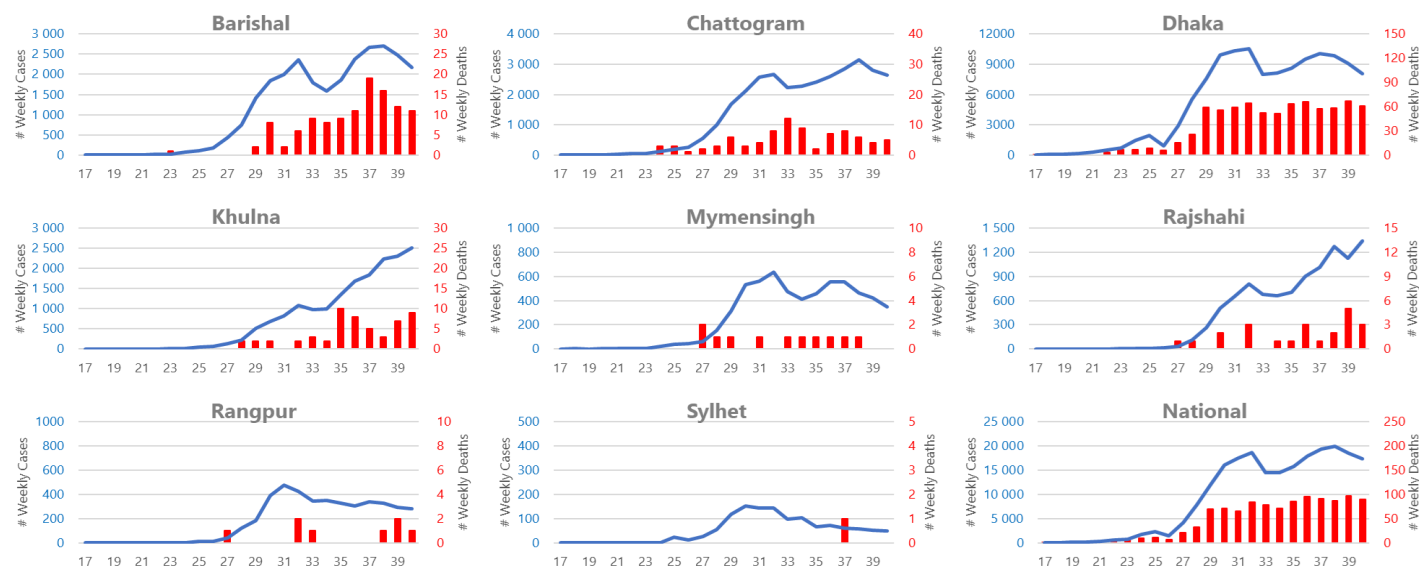
(Data source: HEOC & Control Room, MIS-DGHS)

Division	Cumulative Cases	Weekly Cases	Weekly Cases /100K	Cumulative Deaths	Weekly Deaths	Weekly Deaths/100K	Cumulative CFR
Barishal	27 004	2 196	23.5	115	12	0.13	0.43%
Chattogram	32 491	2 645	7.7	88	4	0.01	0.27%
Dhaka	124 920	7 998	17.5	786	52	0.11	0.63%
Khulna	17 499	2 459	13.8	54	8	0.04	0.31%
Mymensingh	6 079	336	2.7	11	0	0.00	0.18%
Rajshahi	10 102	1 340	6.4	23	3	0.01	0.23%
Rangpur	4 226	258	1.4	8	1	0.01	0.19%
Sylhet	1 243	44	0.4	1	0	0.00	0.08%
National	223 564	17 276	10.2	1 086	80	0.05	0.49%

- All the divisions reported fewer cases compared to the previous week, except Khulna and Rajshahi. Dhaka division reported the highest number of cases (7 998 this week and 9 086 in the previous week, 12.0% lower), followed by Chattogram (2 645 this week and 2 805 in the previous week, 5.7% lower), Khulna (2 459 this week and 2 299 in the previous week, 7.0% higher), Barishal (2 196 this week and 2 477 in the previous week, 11.3% lower), Rajshahi (1 340 this week and 1 128 in the previous week, 18.8% higher), Mymensingh (366 this week and 422 in the previous week, 20.4% lower), Rangpur (258 this week and 293 in the previous week, 11.9% lower), and Sylhet (44 this week and 53 in the previous week, 17.0% lower) [Figure 2].

**Figure 2: Dengue weekly epi-curve by division, Bangladesh, 2023**

(Data source: HEOC & Control Room, MIS-DGHS)

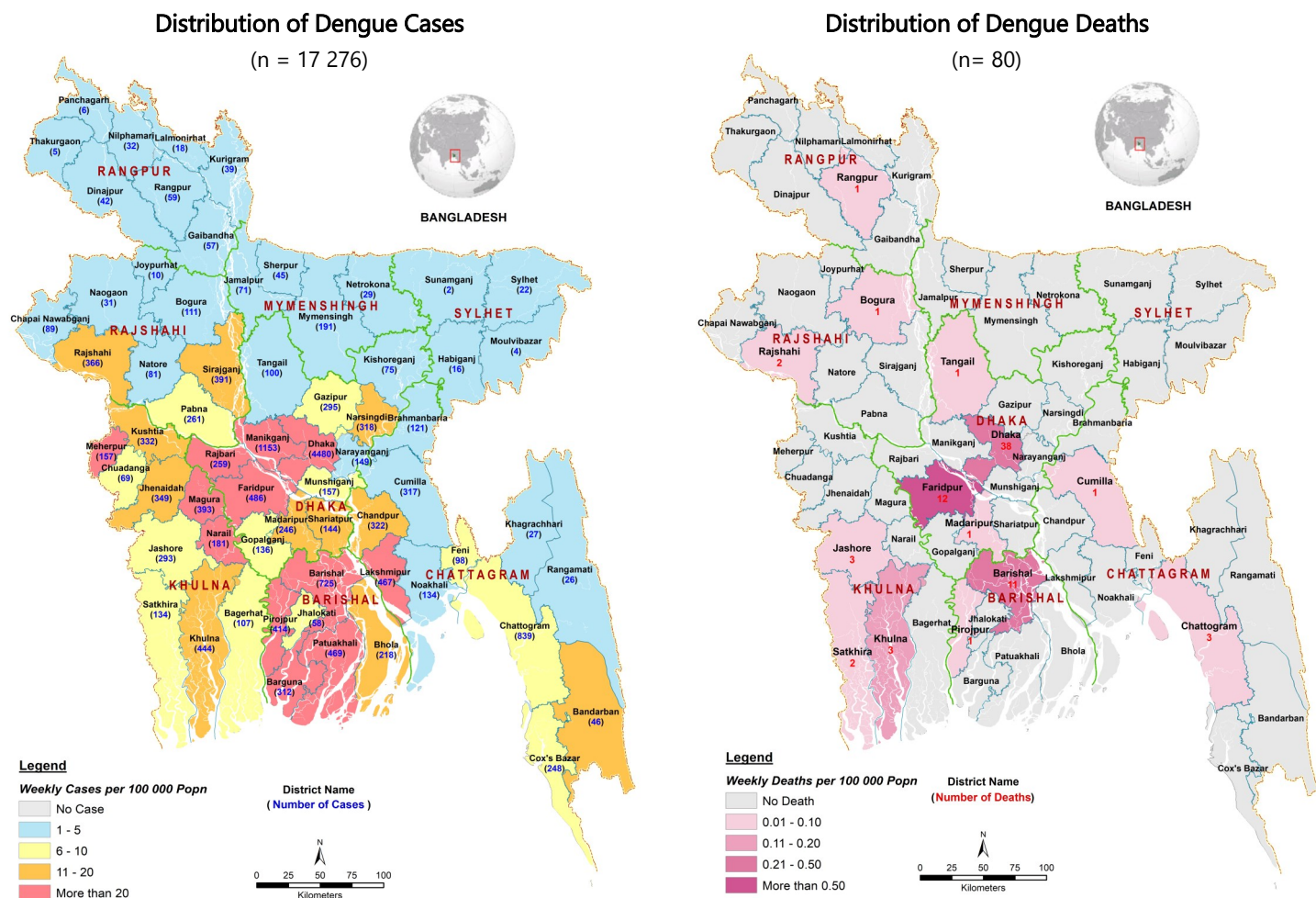


- In the reporting week, all 64 districts have reported cases ranging from 2 (in Sunamganj) to 4 480 (in Dhaka) [Figure 3]. Most districts showed a decreasing trend. However, 25 districts, especially Manikganj, Magura, Sirajganj, Rajshahi, Jhenaidah, Kushtia, and Brahmanbaria, showed an upward trend.
- A higher case density (>20 per 100 000 population per week) was reported in Manikganj, Magura, Dhaka, Pirojpur, Barguna, Barishal, Patuakhali, Lakshmipur, Faridpur, Narail, Rajbari, and Meherpur districts [Figure 3]. Among rest of the districts, 11 were in the group of 11-20, 12 were in the group of 6-10, and 29 were in the group of ≤5 cases per 100 000 population per week.

- During week 40, a total of 80 deaths were reported, which was 17.5% lower than the previous week 39 (n=97). Weekly deaths were 37 this week and 45 in the previous week in Dhaka city. In the rest of the country, weekly deaths were 43 this week and 52 in the previous week) [Figure 3].

**Figure 3: Dengue Cases and Deaths by Districts, Week 40, 2023**

(Data source: HEOC & Control Room, MIS-DGHS)



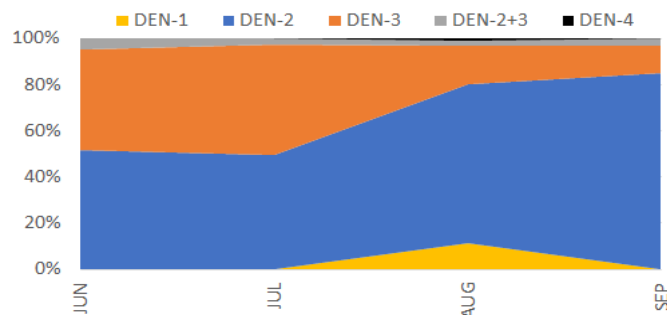
- At the divisional level, the number of deaths has increased only in the Khulna division in the reporting week (epi-week 40), the number of deaths either decreased or remained unchanged in other divisions. Dhaka division reported the highest number of deaths (52 this week and 67 in the previous week, 22% lower), followed by Barishal (12 in both this week and the previous week), Khulna (8 this week and 7 in the previous week), Chattogram (4 in both this week the previous week), Rajshahi (3 this week and 5 in the previous week), Rangpur (1 this week and 2 in the previous week), Mymensingh and Sylhet reported 0 deaths both in this week and the previous week.
- During the reporting week, the highest number of deaths were reported from Dhaka Medical College Hospital (14), followed by Faridpur Medical College Hospital (12), Sher-e-Bangla Medical College Hospital (11), Sir Salimullah medical College Hospital (5), Kurmitola General Hospital (3), Mugda Medical College (3), Khulna Medical College Hospital (3), and the remaining 29 from different public and private hospitals in the country [Table 2].

**Table 2: Weekly dengue deaths, 2023**

(Data source: HEOC & Control Room, MIS-DGHS)

Hospitals in Dhaka City	Cumulative (01 JAN – 08 OCT 2023)			Week 40		Hospitals in Rest of the Country	Cumulative (01 JAN – 08 OCT 2023)			Week 40	
	Cases	Deaths	CFR	Cases	Deaths		Cases	Deaths	CFR	Cases	Deaths
Dhaka MCH	6733	168	2.50%	308	14	SBMCH, Barishal	5875	81	1.38%	419	11
Mugda MCH	11530	129	1.12%	366	3	Faridpur MCH	2429	65	2.68%	285	12
Sir Salimullah MCH	7019	51	0.73%	324	5	Chattogram MCH	3115	48	1.54%	219	2
Kurmitola Gen. Hosp.	5664	40	0.71%	393	3	Khulna MCH	2098	16	0.76%	262	3
DNCC Dedicated Hosp.	6697	39	0.58%	450	2	Rajshahi MCH	2302	12	0.52%	349	2

- IEDCR reported serotyping of 66 additional samples that were collected during September 2023. With this the total number of known serotyped samples is 511, from the Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (311) and the National Institute of Laboratory Medicine and Referral Centre (200) and the overall proportion of circulating dengue was found to be DENV-1 (2.2%), DENV-2 (68.1%), DENV-3 (25.4%), DENV-4 (0.2%), and coinfection with DENV2+DENV3 (4.1%).



## Case Management

- WHO case management experts visited three government facilities (Kurmitola General Hospital, DNCC Dedicated COVID-19 Hospital (now repurposed for dengue treatment), Shaheed Suhrawardy Medical College Hospital) and provided some immediate recommendations. These include not relying only on NS1/IgM tests positivity alone for diagnosis but to also consider cases with compatible clinical features. Hospitals to consider installing automated haematology analysers and bedside micro-haematocrit machines to reduce for reducing the laboratory turnaround time, to further improve fluid balance and patient monitoring for better outcome.
- The team has travelled to Barishal Division to assess case management at subnational level and provide trainings.
- The team will also be meeting with the relevant medical societies in Dhaka to share experiences.

## Risk Communication & Community Engagement

- Regular RCCE activities including Miking, IEC materials distribution, quiz competition among students, street drama, awareness message through the electronic media is ongoing to keep the community informed, properly engaged and sustain the momentum.
- Additional WHO URLs have been provided to Google and are generated as SOS alerts to further enhance quick and accessible data on the current outbreak.
- A photographic documentation of the current dengue outbreak and response activities have been completed by a photographer from the WHO HQ and photo gallery shared with WHO Bangladesh.

## Situation update of FDMN Camp

- During the Epi Week 40, 246 confirmed cases including two (02) dengue deaths were reported in the FDMN Camp and surrounding host population which moved the cumulative confirmed number of cases to 12 475 including 16 total deaths (CFR 0.1%).
- All the 33 camps have so far reported dengue cases in 2023, however camp 3 and surrounding camps (camps 1W, 4,9 and 11) in Ukhiya Upazila remain the hotspot for transmission accounting for > 50% of the total cases so far reported.
- The current upsurge of Dengue Fever cases in FDMN camps is a continuation of 2021 and 2022 transmissions, gradually evolving into an endemic pattern, with stable hotspot around camp 3 and around four surrounding camps, while sporadic transmission is witnessed across other camps.
- The current upsurge in 2023 seems to have commenced in Epi week 27, though this was a lag by almost 4 weeks compared to that for 2022 due to delayed rainy season. However, it has seen a remarkable turndown from its peak week in Epi week 31 and continued to witness steady decline since then.
- Key credits to this decline go to well-coordinated multi-sectoral preparedness and response led by health sector, District, Civil Surgeon and RRRC, strong surveillance systems including agile Early Warning and Alert Response (EWARS) Sentinel/ laboratory and case-based surveillance systems, robust case management by health sector partners, integrated vector control, environmental hygiene and waste management by WASH sector, and Site Management teams.