

Dengue Fever

Disease Case Classification	
Confirmed Case	<p>Clinical illness¹ with laboratory confirmation of infection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Isolation of dengue virus from serum, plasma, leukocytes or autopsy tissue samples <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demonstration of a fourfold or greater rise or fall in reciprocal Immunoglobulin G (IgG) or Immunoglobulin M (IgM) antibody titres to one or more dengue virus antigens in paired serum samples <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demonstration of dengue virus antigen in autopsy tissue by immunohistochemistry or immunofluorescence or in serum samples by EIA <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Detection of viral genomic sequences in autopsy tissue, serum or CSF samples by PCR
Probable Case	<p>Clinical illness¹ with one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supportive serologic findings (a reciprocal IgG antibody titre of greater than or equal to 1280 or a positive IgM antibody test on a single acute (late) - or convalescent-phase serum specimen to one or more dengue virus antigens) <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Occurrence at the same location and time as other confirmed cases of dengue fever
National Surveillance	Confirmed, Probable and Suspect Cases
Provincial Surveillance	Confirmed, Probable and Suspect Cases
Type of Surveillance	Case-by-Case
Comments	
Date of Development	June 2003

¹. Clinical illness: a mosquito-borne acute febrile viral illness of 2-7 days duration with 2 or more of the following: headache, retro-ocular pain, muscle and joint pain, rash, hemorrhagic manifestations, leucopenia. Severe manifestations include dengue hemorrhagic fever, and dengue shock syndrome. Dengue hemorrhagic fever is defined as an acute febrile illness with minor or major bleeding phenomena, thrombocytopenia (less than or equal to 100,000/mm³), and evidence of plasma leakage documented by hemoconcentration (hematocrit increased by greater than or equal to 20%) or other objective evidence of increased capillary permeability. The definition of dengue shock syndrome follows all of the above criteria for dengue hemorrhagic fever and also includes hypotension or narrow pulse pressure (less than or equal to 20 mm Hg).