



PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION  
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



## 128th SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

*Washington, D.C., 25-29 June 2001*

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### ***RESOLUTION***

#### ***CE128.R13***

#### **DENGUE AND DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER**

##### ***THE 128th SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,***

Having considered the alarming situation of dengue, the eminent threat of an increase in dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF), and the reappearance of urban yellow fever in the Americas (Document CE128/15); and

Expressing concern that there is a similar trend in the Region of the Americas to that seen in South East Asia where hundred of thousands of DHF cases occur each year,

##### ***RESOLVES:***

To recommend to the Directing Council the adoption of a resolution along the following lines:

##### ***THE 43rd DIRECTING COUNCIL,***

Having considered the report on dengue and dengue hemorrhagic fever in the Americas (Document CD43/ \_\_);

Recognizing the trend of increasing numbers of cases of dengue and dengue hemorrhagic fever in the Americas, as well as the potential reurbanization of yellow fever in the Region; and

Considering Resolutions CD38.R12, CD39.R11, and CD40.R15,

***RESOLVES:***

1. To urge Member States to:

- (a) promote intersectoral coordination, develop partnerships, and support networks to strengthen dengue prevention control programs;
- (b) stimulate sustainable environmental actions in the areas of urban planning and services such as local water supply, wastewater disposal, solid waste management, and used tire disposal;
- (c) incorporate community participation, health education, and social communication strategies to promote behavioral change into dengue prevention and control programs;
- (d) implement appropriate patient care within and outside the formal health sector, including disease recognition, diagnosis, and proper response (including initial care in the home and knowledge of basic treatment measures);
- (e) standardize dengue case reporting throughout the Region to improve information-sharing that allows all countries to be knowledgeable about the dengue situation as well as the nature of the circulating viruses, with case reporting to include clinical cases (probable cases), laboratory-confirmed cases, cases of dengue hemorrhagic fever, deaths due to dengue hemorrhagic fever/dengue shock syndrome and serotypes identified;
- (f) implement emergency modes of action and preparedness for outbreaks and epidemics;
- (g) review the role of insecticides in dengue prevention and control programs, so as to better incorporate them in a comprehensive program.

2. To request the Director to:

- (a) continue promoting the incorporation by Member States of social communication and community participation measures that encourage positive behavioral changes into their dengue prevention and control programs;
- (b) continue to advocate the need to confront the threat of dengue and dengue hemorrhagic fever in Member States through intersectoral partnerships;

- (c) assist Member States to strengthen dengue prevention and control programs by incorporating health education components in formal (basic) education systems;
- (d) reinforce multisectoral actions which encourage the development of healthy habits in the community, such as ecoclubs, healthy housing, and other environmentally-oriented initiatives;
- (e) promote training of health workers at all levels to improve their capacity to address the ever-mounting dengue burden on society.
- f) as resources permit, give due attention and allocate resources within the Secretariat, as well as in the technical cooperation to the countries, in order to meet the great challenge that dengue, dengue hemorrhagic fever, and potential reurbanization of yellow fever pose to the Region.

*(Eighth meeting, 28 June 2001)*