

What steps can be taken for the prevention of Dengue?

The eventual aim of controlling endemic diseases like dengue is to prevent its transmission, and control the spread of the disease as early as possible. There are no vaccines available to prevent dengue fever.

The most effective way to prevent Dengue fever is to avoid mosquito bites.

- Use mosquito repellent even indoors that includes active ingredients like deet or picaridin, oil of lemon eucalyptus
- Avoid mosquito bites by wearing long sleeves, pants and socks
- Use screens on windows and doors to prevent mosquitoes from entering your home
- Maintain public and household environmental sanitation and water supply, and through sustained modification of human behaviour
- Ensure that there is no stagnant water in your surroundings
- Use chemical or biological control of larvae and adult mosquitoes when needed
- The efforts for prevention and control of dengue count on the efficacy of the initiatives to control the mosquito breeding sites

If fever persists for more than four days, visit HCL Healthcare immediately. Avoid painkillers like Ibrufen, Crocin etc.

390 MILLION CASES GLOBALLY and COUNTING

DENGUE IS SPREADING RAPIDLY. DON'T IGNORE THE SYMPTOMS.



Treatment of Dengue at HCL Healthcare

At HCL Healthcare, endemic disease treatment comes under the Internal Medicine speciality. In consultation with your family physician, our team of internal medicine physicians will provide a collaborative treatment and recommend continued care at home. Our comprehensive services in coordination with specialists ensures a swift recovery.

Our Specialities

Dermatology, Endocrinology & Diabetology, Orthopaedics, Physiotherapy, Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Paediatrics, ENT, General Physician, Internal Medicine, Pulmonology & Sleep Medicine, Dentistry, Cardiology, Dietetics and Nutrition, Radiology

Our Services

Physiotherapy, Ultrasound, Diet & Nutrition, Vaccination, Health Checkups, X-ray, Lab, Pharmacy



EXPERT DOCTORS
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY
WORLD CLASS SERVICE

MEDICAL SPECIALITIES | DIAGNOSTICS | PHARMACY



CENTRES: DWARKA | GURGAON 54 | NOIDA | NIRMAN VIHAR | PITAMPURA

Plot No. 9, Sector 12A, Opp. Indraprastha Gas Station, Dwarka, New Delhi - 110075 Phone: 9599924784/85

All medical staff in HCL World Class Family Health Centres are employed by HCL Healthcare

KNOW DENGUE and it's DANGERS.

Read on to find out.



1800 103 7070
FOR APPOINTMENT

HCL HCL HEALTHCARE
WORLD CLASS FAMILY HEALTH CENTRE

In affiliation with
Johns Hopkins Medicine International

What is Dengue disease?

Dengue is the most rapidly spreading mosquito-borne viral disease characterised by the occurrence of high fever, intense headache and severe body aches.



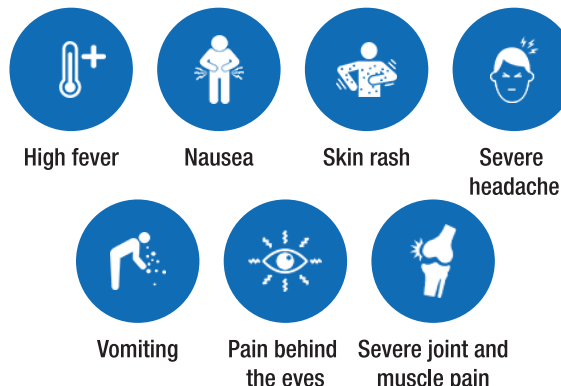
What are the different types of Dengue?

Dengue (also known as break-bone fever due to severe body and joint pain) is a very common endemic disease caused by Dengue virus, which has four different types (Type 1, 2, 3 and 4). Dengue emerged as a serious public health problem due to lack of proper reporting that remains one of the major obstacles in its prevention and control.

When a person recuperates from dengue infection they develop a longstanding (not necessarily lifetime) resistance to that type, but not the other three types. If the person is infected once again with other virus type, they may develop a further severe form of the illness known as Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF).

What are the Signs and Symptoms of Dengue?

Dengue is characterized by one or more of the following symptoms:



How does Dengue develop across different age groups?

Young children generally have mild illness than older children or adults. The symptoms and illness typically develops on day three and lasts for two to three days. Further, fever and pain persist for about one to two days. In cases of severe dengue (e.g. Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever or Dengue Shock Syndrome), the symptoms include plasma leakage, blood in the stool or in vomiting

and bleeding from nose or gums. Apart from that, severe dengue fever can cause bleeding in the gastrointestinal tract as well as weak pulse rate and low blood pressure.

Patients with comorbidities such as obesity, peptic ulcer, haemolytic diseases, congenital heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, asthma, chronic renal failure, liver cirrhosis, patients on steroid or NSAID treatment come under the high risk category. Additionally, pregnant women and women who have menstruation or abnormal bleeding possess a high risk that can lead to further complications.

What is the treatment procedure for Dengue?

There is no precise or clearly identified medicine to treat the dengue fever. The infected person needs to drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration and should consult a doctor at the earliest. Avoid consumption of pain relievers as it can increase the risk of bleeding. If the illness worsens during the first 24 hours after the fever subsides, then it requires immediate medical attention. If the person is suffering from severe dengue fever, then he/she needs supportive care in a hospital to administer intravenous (IV) fluid or electrolyte replacement, blood pressure monitoring and transfusion to replace blood loss.