

Mosquitos are the carriers of the Dengue Virus. Humans can contract this disease through the bite of an infected mosquito.

**BUG
WEEK
2019**



Mosquito-Borne Dengue

Dengue is spread to people via the bite of an infected Aedes species (Ae. aegypti or Ae. albopictus) mosquito. It is common in more than 100 countries and each year, up to 400 million people get infected.

Dengue is caused by one of any four related viruses, Dengue virus 1, 2, 3, 4 meaning that a person could be infected with a dengue virus up to four times in his or her lifetime.

How Dengue is Transmitted

Infected mosquitoes bite people day and night. Dengue can be passed congenitally, and in one rare instance, from breastfeeding. It can also be spread through infected blood, laboratory, or health care setting exposures. But, it is rarely spread through a blood transfusion, organ transplant, or needle stick injury.

Signs & Symptoms

About 1 in 4 people infected will get sick. Symptoms include:

- High fever
- Nausea
- Aches and pains

1 in 20 people who get sick, will develop severe Dengue, which can result in internal bleeding or even death. However, people are more likely to develop severe Dengue, if they have previously been infected.

Treatment

There is no specific medication to prevent or treat Dengue. If you experience symptoms, schedule an appointment with a health care provider.

A dengue vaccine is available for use in some parts of the world, including United States territories.

Donating Blood? Here's What You Need to Know!

Each donor is screened for risk of transmissible disease by questionnaire, and each unit of blood donated in the U.S. is routinely screened for various infectious disease pathogens using FDA approved assays.