

記事番号	20050928-0040
重要度	C
タイトル	PRODengue/DHF update 2005 (31)
感染症名	デング
主症状	
日付	2005/09/27
流行国	
和訳概要	<p>デング熱/デング出血熱最新状況、2005年(31)#  目次:  [1]ベネズエラ、  [2]シンガポール、  [3]フランス(マルチニーク島)  [4]マレーシア(Penang)</p> <p>[1]ベネズエラ、情報源:疫学週報(第37週、2005年9月11日~17日)。  現在の疫学週の間、デング熱患者1282名が診断され、そのうち72名がデング出血熱患者であった(5.6%)。デング熱/デング出血熱比は15対1であった。  2005年の患者数累計は27820名であり、そのうちの6.1%がデング出血熱であった(1694名)。デング熱/デング出血熱比は15対1であった。  累積の罹患率は、人口10万人当たり104.7例となる。感染循環しているウイルス血清型は、1,2,3および4型である。今年の患者数累計は、2004年同期のそれに比べ23.3%増加した。今週中には、死亡患者は発生しなかった。  先週の統計に比べ、患者数は4.8%減少したが、今週中の患者数も流行レベルに相当する。15歳未満の患者が報告された全患者の51.8%を占め、次いで15歳~24歳の患者群が20.9%となっている。  報告患者数の多い地域は以下である、すなわち、Carabobo (185), Mida (165), Miranda (129), Capital District (87), および Trujillo (82)。</p> <p>[2]シンガポール、情報源:Yahoo News, Singapore、9月26日。  保健省は、シンガポール史上最悪のデング熱流行による死亡患者数は11例に増加し、患者総数も11000例に迫っていると発表した。現地メディアは9月26日、糖尿病を基礎疾患に持つ39歳の母親が今年同国での11例目のデング熱による死亡患者となったと報じた。Straits Times新聞は、この女性患者は9月23日に国立大学病院で死亡し、元はマレーシア出身の永住者であったとしている。  シンガポール当局は、媒介蚊発生地撲滅を目的とした総力戦を開始しているが、新聞は9月26日に、週当たりの新規患者数が過去最多を記録したと報じた。  以下、デング熱流行制圧に懸命となっているシンガポール当局の概況と当局者のコメント。</p> <p>[3]フランス(マルチニーク島)、情報源:CNN News, Atlanta, US、9月27日。  カリブ海にあるフランス領マルチニーク島当局は9月26日、同島で発生しているデング熱/デング出血熱流行により、2名が死亡し、6000名以上が感染していると発表した。マルチニーク島のAntilles-Guyane 地域間疫学センターの医師Jacques Rosine氏は、2005年9月中旬以来、新規患者の発生が週当たりほぼ1000名に増加したと指摘した。  60名以上が入院したが、そのうちの3名は重症のデング出血熱であった。60歳女性患者が9月10日に脳出血で死亡し、30歳女性がデング熱の合併症により9月22日に死亡した。  マルチニーク島の北にあるフランス領グアドループ島でも、2005年8月初旬以来、患者700名が報告されている。現在では、新規患者約100名が毎週発生している、と保健サーベイランスセンターが発表した。感染の拡大を防止するため、当局は(媒介蚊の発生地となる)溜まり水の撲滅キャンペーンを強化している。</p> <p>[4]マレーシア(Penang)、情報源:INQ7 Net News, Malaysia、9月26日。  ニュース記事は9月26日、双子を妊娠していたマレーシア人女性がデング熱感染のため死亡し、今年マレーシアでのデング熱による死者数が70名に達したと報じた。New Straits Times紙は、問題の26歳女性は、3日間高熱を呈した後9月24日に、北部のPenan州にある政府系病院で死亡したと報じた。妊娠7ヶ月の双子の胎児も同時に死亡した。この患者は、今年Penan州で3例目の、全国では70例目の死亡患者に当たる。Penan州保健当局からのコメントは得られていない。</p> <p>国営通信社Bernamaは、南部のNegeri Sembilan州では、当局がこれまでに、住民5人がデング熱流行のため死亡し、先週患者42名以上が確認されたが、これはその前の週に比べ2倍増であると報じた。保健当局はこれより前に、今年これまでに患者7000名以上を出しているデング熱流行制圧のため懸命に対策を講じていると発表していた。以下、Negeri Sembilan州政府高官のコメント、デング熱の解説など。</p>

## 情報詳細【和文】

デング熱/デング出血熱最新状況、2005年(31)#  
目次:  
[1]ベネズエラ、

[2]シンガポール、  
[3]フランス(マルチニーク島)  
[4]マレーシア(Penang)

[1]ベネズエラ、情報源:疫学週報(第37週、2005年9月11日~17日)。

現在の疫学週の間、デング熱患者1282名が診断され、そのうち72名がデング出血熱患者であった(5.6%)。デング熱/デング出血熱比は15対1であった。

2005年の患者数累計は27820名であり、そのうちの6.1%がデング出血熱であった(1694名)。デング熱/デング出血熱比は15対1であった。

累積の罹患率は、人口10万人当たり104.7例となる。感染循環しているウイルス血清型は、1,2,3および4型である。今年の患者数累計は、2004年同期のそれに比べ23.3%増加した。今週中には、死亡患者は発生しなかった。

先週の統計に比べ、患者数は4.8%減少したが、今週中の患者数も流行レベルに相当する。15歳未満の患者が報告された全患者の51.8%を占め、次いで15歳~24歳の患者群が20.9%となっている。

報告患者数の多い地域は以下である、すなわち、Carabobo (185), Mida (165), Miranda (129), Capital District (87), および Trujillo (82)。

[2]シンガポール、情報源:Yahoo News, Singapore, 9月26日。

保健省は、シンガポール史上最悪のデング熱流行による死亡患者数は11例に増加し、患者総数も11000例に迫っていると発表した。現地メディアは9月26日、糖尿病を基礎疾患に持つ39歳の母親が今年同国での11例目のデング熱による死亡患者となったと報じた。Straits Times新聞は、この女性患者は9月23日に国立大学病院で死亡し、元はマレーシア出身の永住者であったとしている。

シンガポール当局は、媒介蚊発生地撲滅を目的とした総力戦を開始しているが、新聞は9月26日に、週当たりの新規患者数が過去最多を記録したと報じた。

以下、デング熱流行制圧に懸命となっているシンガポール当局の概況と当局者のコメント。

[3]フランス(マルチニーク島)、情報源:CNN News, Atlanta, US, 9月27日。

カリブ海にあるフランス領マルチニーク島当局は9月26日、同島で発生しているデング熱/デング出血熱流行により、2名が死亡し、6000名以上が感染していると発表した。マルチニーク島のAntilles-Guyane 地域間疫学センターの医師Jacques Rosine氏は、2005年9月中旬以来、新規患者の発生が週当たりほぼ1000名に増加したと指摘した。

60名以上が入院したが、そのうちの3名は重症のデング出血熱であった。60歳女性患者が9月10日に脳出血で死亡し、30歳女性がデング熱の合併症により9月22日に死亡した。

マルチニーク島の北にあるフランス領グアドループ島でも、2005年8月初旬以来、患者700名が報告されている。現在では、新規患者約100名が毎週発生している、と保健サーベイランスセンターが発表した。感染の拡大を防止するため、当局は(媒介蚊の発生地となる)溜まり水の撲滅キャンペーンを強化している。

[4]マレーシア(Penang)、情報源:INQ7 Net News, Malaysia, 9月26日。

ニュース記事は9月26日、双子を妊娠していたマレーシア人女性がデング熱感染のため死亡し、今年マレーシアでのデング熱による死者数が70名に達したと報じた。New Straits Times紙は、問題の26歳女性は、3日間高熱を呈した後9月24日に、北部のPenang州にある政府系病院で死亡したと報じた。妊娠7ヶ月の双子の胎児も同時に死亡した。この患者は、今年Penang州で3例目の、全国では70例目の死亡患者に当たる。Penang州保健当局からのコメントは得られていない。

国営通信社Bernamaは、南部のNegeri Sembilan州では、当局がこれまでに、住民5人がデング熱流行のため死亡し、先週患者42名以上が確認されたが、これはその前の週に比べ2倍増であると報じた。保健当局はこれより前に、今年これまでに患者7000名以上を出しているデング熱流行制圧のため懸命に対策を講じていると発表していた。以下、Negeri Sembilan州政府高官のコメント、デング熱の解説など。

## 情報詳細【英文】

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ID# 1002-391U1000L100S0V36J) with ESMTP id jp;

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id 80aa20ac\_2fc5\_11da\_852a\_00304827aeac\_21894;

Wed, 28 Sep 2005 02:13:49 +0000 (UTC)

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by promed.harvard.edu (8.9.3+Sun/8.9.3) with SMTP id MAA27492;

Tue, 27 Sep 2005 12:15:25 -0400 (EDT)

Received: by promed.harvard.edu (bulk\_mailer v1.13); Tue, 27 Sep 2005 12:08:38 -0400

Received: (from majordom@localhost)

by promed.harvard.edu (8.9.3+Sun/8.9.3) id MAA18833;

Tue, 27 Sep 2005 12:07:03 -0400 (EDT)

Date: Tue, 27 Sep 2005 12:07:03 -0400 (EDT)

Message-Id: <200509271607.MAA18833@promed.harvard.edu>

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From: ProMED-mail <promed@promed.isid.harvard.edu>

Subject: PRO/EDR> Dengue/DHF update 2005 (31)

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Sender: owner-promed-edr@promed.isid.harvard.edu

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Precedence: bulk

DENGUE/DHF UPDATE 2005 (31)

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[This is by no means a comprehensive collection of all reports of dengue in  
the world since the last update. In order to make it more inclusive,  
ProMED-mail asks readers to send reports of dengue outbreaks that they find  
to <[promed@promedmail.org](mailto:promed@promedmail.org)>.]

In this update:

- [1] Venezuela
- [2] Singapore
- [3] France (Martinique Island)
- [4] Malaysia (Penang)

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[1] Venezuela

Date: September 26, 2005

From: Alfonso J. Rodriguez, M.D.<[ajrm\\_msds@yahoo.es](mailto:ajrm_msds@yahoo.es)>

Source: Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin, (37th Epidemiological Week, 11-17  
Sep 2005), 17 Sep 2005 [trans. Mod.JGM; edited]

<<http://www.msds.gov.ve/msds/Boletines/Alertas/2005/Alerta37.zip>>

During the current epidemiological week, 1282 dengue fever cases were  
diagnosed, and 72 of them were dengue hemorrhagic fever (5.6 percent), and  
the dengue fever/dengue hemorrhagic fever ratio is 17/1.

Cumulated case toll for 2005 is 27 820 cases, 6.1 percent of them are  
hemorrhagic dengue fever (1694 cases), and the dengue fever/dengue  
hemorrhagic fever ratio is 15/1.

Cumulated morbidity rate is 104.7 per 100 000 inhabitants. Circulating  
serotypes are 1, 2, 3, and 4. Cumulated case toll for the period had a 23.3  
percent increase compared to the cumulated case number for the same date in  
2004.

In this week there have been no deaths caused by dengue.

There was a 4.8 percent descent in the number of cases compared to the  
figures for last week, but the case toll corresponds to an epidemic (see  
the endemic channel).

Persons less than 15 years old constitute 51.8 percent of all reported  
cases, and persons from 15 to 24 years old are the 2nd most affected group,  
with 20.9 percent of all cases.

Federal Entities reporting the highest numbers of cases are as follows:  
Carabobo (185), M ida (165), Miranda (129), Capital District (87), and  
Trujillo (82).

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<[promed@promedmail.org](mailto:promed@promedmail.org)>

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[2] Singapore

Date: Mon, 26 Sep 2005 07:41:34 -0400 (EDT)

From: Alfonso Rodriguez, M.D.<[ajrm\\_msds@yahoo.es](mailto:ajrm_msds@yahoo.es)>

Source: Yahoo News, Singapore, 26 Sep 2005 [edited]

<[http://news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&u=/afp/20050926/wl\\_asia\\_afp/healthsingaporendengue\\_050926042036](http://news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&u=/afp/20050926/wl_asia_afp/healthsingaporendengue_050926042036)>

The death toll from Singapore's worst dengue fever outbreak on record has  
risen to 11 with total cases in 2005 now approaching 11 000, the health  
ministry said.

A 39-year-old mother of 3 suffering from diabetes became the 11th fatality  
from the mosquito-borne tropical disease this year in Singapore, local  
media reported Monday.

The Straits Times newspaper said she died Friday at the National University  
Hospital, and was a permanent resident originally from Malaysia.

Singapore, better known overseas for its emphasis on cleanliness, has  
launched an all-out campaign to eradicate mosquito breeding grounds, but  
press reports Monday said new cases had reached a record high for a single  
week.

A total of 714 new cases were reported in the week ending 24 Sep 2005, on  
top of 10 200 cumulative cases previously reported, local media said. The  
health ministry said official statistics were scheduled for release later  
Monday.

Puzzled by their inability to stem the outbreak, Singapore authorities have engaged foreign and local experts to study the dengue crisis and advise the government on the best strategy to deal with the problem.

Singapore has 4.2 million people packed densely into an island that imposes penalties for littering and failing to remove stagnant water in private homes, and once penalized people for failing to flush toilets.

The government is spending 30 million Singapore dollars (18 million US) to fight dengue and has been waging a "search and destroy" campaign against potential mosquito breeding areas for the past two weeks.

Construction sites used to be the main source of dengue-carrying *Aedes* mosquitoes, but private homes are now the main culprit, officials say.

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<promed@promedmail.org>

[I hope the "search and destroy" campaign against mosquito breeding grounds will slow the rise of dengue cases for this season. - Mod.RY]

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[3] France (Martinique Island)

Date: Tue, 27 Sep 2005 00:14:23 +0200 (CEST)

From: Alfonso Rodriguez, M.D.<ajrm\_msds@yahoo.es>

Source: CNN News, Atlanta, US, 27 Sep 2005 [edited]

<[http://www.cnn.com/2005/WORLD/americas/09/26/dengue.island.ap/index.html?section=cnn\\_latest](http://www.cnn.com/2005/WORLD/americas/09/26/dengue.island.ap/index.html?section=cnn_latest)>

An epidemic of dengue [hemorrhagic] fever [DHF] has killed 2 people in the French Caribbean island of Martinique this month, and more than 6000 have been infected, medical authorities said Monday.

Since mid-September 2005, the rate of new cases has increased to almost 1000 a week, said Jacques Rosine, a doctor at the Antilles-Guyane Inter-Regional Epidemiology Center in Martinique. "The epidemic is not calming down. It is gaining ground," he said.

More than 60 people have been hospitalized, 3 of them with a severe form of the disease [DHF], which often causes internal bleeding.

The disease — characterized by high fever, chills, headaches, aching joints, bright red rashes and prostration — is common in tropical areas and endemic to parts of Asia and the Caribbean. There is no vaccine and the only treatment is bed rest, fluids and fever-reducing medication.

A 60-year-old woman died 10 Sep 2005 of cerebral hemorrhage. A 30-year-old woman died 22 Sep, of complications of an earlier illness brought on by the fever, the Martinique Health and Social Development Bureau reported.

In Guadeloupe, a French Caribbean island north of Martinique, more than 700 cases have been reported since the beginning of August 2005. There are about 100 new cases every week now, said the Health Surveillance Institute, a government epidemiology center.

To prevent the disease from spreading, authorities have intensified their campaign to eradicate stagnant water, Rosine said.

Dengue fever comes from a virus carried by the striped *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, which breeds in puddles and such water-filled containers as flowerpots and old automobile tires. The incubation period is usually 5-8 days.

The World Health Organization estimates that nearly 100 million people worldwide are infected with dengue each year, with a death rate of about 5 percent.

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[Martinique is a small island in the Caribbean about 1100 square km, a population of 390 000, and is part of the French West Indies (FWI) with Saint Martin and La Guadeloupe. There are 32 towns, but the main city is Fort de France, on the east side of the island. There are 2 main seasons: the dry season (from February to August) and the rainy season (from September to January). The hurricane season goes from July to September and usually ends in the middle of August, though hurricanes are still possible in September (even October 2004 with Joseph). The rainy season has just begun and with it the island's dengue season. - Mod.RY]

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[4] Malaysia (Penang)

Date: Mon, 26 Sep 2005 07:42:51 -0400 (EDT)

From: Alfonso J. Rodriguez, M.D.<ajrm\_msds@yahoo.es>

Source: INQ7 Net News, Malaysia, 26 Sep 2005 [edited]

<[http://news.inq7.net/common/print.php?index=3&story\\_id=51422&site\\_id=22](http://news.inq7.net/common/print.php?index=3&story_id=51422&site_id=22)>

A Malaysian housewife pregnant [for the 1st time] with twins has died after contracting dengue fever, pushing the nationwide death toll from the

mosquito-borne disease this year to 70, news reports said Monday. The 26-year-old woman died at a government hospital in the northern Penang state on Saturday after experiencing a high fever for 3 days, the New Straits Times reported. Her 7-month [twin] fetuses also did not survive. She was the 3rd person to die from the virus in 2005 in Penang state and the 70th [death] nationwide.

Penang state health officials were not immediately available for comment. In southern Negeri Sembilan state, authorities reported that 5 people have so far died due to a dengue fever outbreak and more than 42 cases were detected last week, a 2-fold increase compared to the preceding week, the national news agency Bernama reported.

Health officials have earlier said that they were battling to control an outbreak of dengue, which has infected more than 7000 people across the country so far this year.

Negeri Sembilan's chief minister Mohamad Hassan blamed villagers and farmers for the problem, saying they failed to keep abandoned buildings and mosques clean and that the structures later became breeding grounds for mosquitos, Bernama reported.

The illness causes severe fever and can lead to vomiting, nausea and a body rash. Dengue fever can also cause severe pain in the joints, and some strains of the virus cause internal bleeding.

The U.S. Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention has called dengue this year's "most important mosquito-borne viral disease affecting humans" — ahead of malaria and encephalitis — with an estimated 2.5 billion people at risk worldwide.

World Health Organization officials have said Vietnam, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Singapore all had a large number of dengue cases this year and have scrambled to curtail the spread of the disease.

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[The death of the pregnant Malaysian woman — likely a case of DHF, though not specified in the news — and her unborn twins is indeed tragic. The news has aroused a public awareness to the point that the health authorities and the residents of the affected area may be more willing to gear up on eradicating the mosquito breeding grounds. Usually use of fogging machines alone is not as effective at getting rid of mosquitoes as a public campaign and good political leadership. — Mod.RY]

[see also:

Dengue/DHF update 2005 (30): 20050919.2766  
Dengue/DHF update 2005 (29): 20050908.2665  
Dengue/DHF update 2005 (28): correction 20050902.2600  
Dengue/DHF update 2005 (28): correction 20050902.2599  
Dengue/DHF update 2005 (27) 20050831.2569  
Dengue/DHF update 2005 (26) 20050831.2569  
Dengue/DHF update 2005 (26) 20050824.2497  
Dengue/DHF update 2005 (25) 20050818.2416  
Dengue/DHF update 2005 (24) 20050811.2343  
Dengue/DHF update 2005 (23) 20050804.2265  
Dengue/DHF update 2005 (22) 20050729.2201  
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Dengue/DHF update 2005 (20) 20050716.2035  
Dengue/DHF update 2005 (19): correction 20050719.2078  
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Dengue/DHF update 2005 (18) 20050701.1853  
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Dengue/DHF update 2005 (15) 20050612.1635  
Dengue/DHF update 2005 (14) 20050602.1539  
Dengue/DHF update 2005 (13) 20050529.1489  
Dengue/DHF update 2005 (12) 20050519.1375  
Dengue/DHF update 2005 (11) 20050515.1333  
Dengue/DHF update 2005 (10) 20050510.1284  
Dengue/DHF update 2005 (09) 20050428.1181  
Dengue/DHF update 2005 (08) 20050423.1139  
Dengue/DHF update 2005 (07) 20050408.1012  
Dengue/DHF update 2005 (06) 20050313.0741  
Dengue/DHF update 2005 (05) 20050306.0674  
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# Dengue death toll rises to 11 in Singapore

Mon Sep 26, 12:20 AM ET

SINGAPORE (AFP) - The death toll from Singapore's worst dengue fever outbreak on record has risen to 11 with total cases in 2005 now approaching 11,000, the health ministry said.

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A 39-year-old mother of three suffering from diabetes, Santhanamary Anthony, became the 11th fatality from the mosquito-borne tropical disease this year in the modern city-state, local media reported Monday.

The Straits Times newspaper said she died Friday at the National University Hospital, and was a permanent resident originally from Malaysia.

Singapore, better known overseas for its emphasis on cleanliness, has launched an all-out campaign to eradicate mosquito breeding grounds but press reports Monday said new cases had reached a record high for a single week.

A total of 714 new cases were reported in the week ending September 24, on top of 10,200 cumulative cases previously reported, local media said.

The health ministry said official statistics were scheduled for release later Monday.

Puzzled by their inability to stem the outbreak, Singapore authorities have engaged foreign and local experts to study the dengue crisis and advise the government on the best strategy to deal with the problem.

Singapore has 4.2 million people packed densely into an island that imposes penalties for littering and failing to remove stagnant water in private homes, and once penalized people for failing to flush toilets.

The government is spending 30 million Singapore dollars (18 million US) to fight dengue and has been waging a "search and destroy" campaign against potential mosquito breeding areas for the past two weeks.

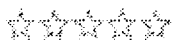
Construction sites used to be the main source of dengue-carrying Aedes mosquitoes but private homes are now the main culprit, officials say.

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**FORT-DE-FRANCE, Martinique (AP) – An epidemic of dengue fever has killed two people in the French Caribbean island of Martinique this month, and more than 6,000 have been infected, medical authorities said Monday.**

Since mid-September, the rate of new cases has increased to almost 1,000 a week, said Jacques Rosine, a doctor at the Antilles-Guyane Inter-Regional Epidemiology Center in Martinique.

"The epidemic is not calming down. It is gaining ground," he said.

More than 60 people have been hospitalized, three of them with a severe form of the disease, which often causes internal bleeding.

The disease -- characterized by high fever, chills, headaches, aching joints, bright red rashes and prostration -- is common in tropical areas and endemic to parts of Asia and the Caribbean. There is no vaccine and the only treatment is bed rest, fluids and fever-reducing medication.

A 60-year old woman died September 10, of cerebral hemorrhage. A 30-year-old woman died September 22, of complications of an earlier illness brought on by the fever, the Martinique Health and Social Development Bureau reported.

In Guadeloupe, a French Caribbean island north of Martinique, more than 700 cases have been reported since the beginning of August. There are about 100 new cases every week now, said the Health Surveillance Institute, a government epidemiology center.

To prevent the disease from spreading, authorities have intensified their campaign to eradicate stagnant water, Rosine said.

Dengue fever comes from a virus carried by the striped *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, which breeds in puddles and such water-filled containers as flowerpots and old automobile tires.