



PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TO THE INTRODUCTION CHIKUNGUNYA VIRUS IN BRAZIL

PREPARAÇÃO E RESPOSTA À INTRODUÇÃO DO VÍRUS CHIKUNGUNYA NO BRASIL

PREPARACIÓN Y RESPUESTA A LA INTRODUCCIÓN DEL VIRUS CHILUNGUNYA EN BRASIL

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The book << **Preparedness and response to the introduction of Chikungunya Virus in Brazil** >>, 1st edition, is published by the Ministry of Health, through the Health Surveillance Secretary, Department of Communicable Disease Surveillance, from 2014, containing 100 pages, based on the book *preparación y respuesta ante la eventual introducción del virus en las américas*. It is divided into six chapters about Epidemiology, Clinical, Laboratory, Case Management, Surveillance and Outbreaks Response, Surveillance and Vector Control.

The first chapter is subdivided into Recent outbreaks and Transmission dynamics, dealing with aspects of Chikungunya Fever virus (CHIKV), transmission vectors, reservoirs, incubation period, susceptibility and immunity.

Approaching the clinical presentation of the disease, the second chapter is about the acute, sub-acute and chronic phase of CHIKV, atypical manifestations, risk groups, differential diagnosis, overlap and differentiation from Dengue.

The third chapter is about the types of laboratory tests available and required samples, indicating the three main types of

laboratory tests used for CHIKV diagnosis: virus isolation, polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and serology. It describes the collection, storage and transportation of samples for serology, isolation and molecular diagnosis, complementing the guidance to health professionals and laboratory surveillance, interpretation and reporting of results.

The fourth chapter discusses about the clinical management of patients with CHIKV fever in acute, sub-acute and chronic phases of the disease. It also guides about the care and hospital capacity in times of epidemic outbreaks, who are the users who should seek the hospital care and the screening in contact in primary, secondary and tertiary levels. In the same way, it updates to professionals regarding transmission through blood components.

The fifth chapter is about the surveillance and responses to outbreaks, alerting and guiding the government agencies in the preparation and timely detection of CHIKV cases. At the same time, it guides professionals to detect, define and report suspected and confirmed cases, urging public agencies to monitor, especially at the borders of the country.

The sixth chapter, Surveillance and Vector Control shows that the only tool available to prevent infection is reducing the human-vector contact. It describes some significant differences between *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* being considered in the development of surveillance and control procedures, reducing the risk of CHIKV through vector control and mapping of high-risk areas, especially in endemic areas for dengue.

It emphasizes the guidelines for water storage in domestic containers, prevention at the community based on methods developed for the control of dengue, adopting effective strategies to reduce the density of mosquitoes.

It warns that after notification of the first suspected case of CHIKV, the Epidemiological Surveillance should provide information about the starting date of symptoms and the place where the case occurred for the program Integrated Vector Management (MIV).

Therefore, it is concluded that this manual is essential for the health professional to know about the disease in the epidemiological and clinical dimension, enabling the development of appropriate prevention strategies according to their reality, aimed at reducing the spread of CHIKV fever in the country.

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