DENGUE
PREVENTION AND CONTROL
IN MALAYSIA

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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- Dengue Situation in Malaysia
- National Dengue Strategic Plan 2015-2020
DENGUE INCIDENCE RATE AND CASE FATALITY RATE
2000-2014

Incidence Rate/100,000 population

Case Fatality Rate (%)


IR
CFR
WEEKLY TREND OF DENGUE CASES 2011-2015

Ops Mega
DENGUE TREND IN MALAYSIA 2014 / 2015

From January till November 28, 2015

No. of cases : 109,166 cases
No. of deaths : 296 deaths
DENGUE CASES BY AGE AND GENDER IN 2015

- Male: 57%
- Female: 43%
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS FOR INCREASED DENGUE CASES

- Serotype shift
- Climate change
- Human behaviour
- Ineffectiveness vector control activities
- Mobility of population
- Poor environmental sanitation

Dengue Cases
NEW DIRECTIONS IN DENGUE CONTROL

- Registered dengue cases must be confirmed by laboratory tests
- Increase source reduction activity
- Reduce fogging activities from two cycles to one cycle
At the National Level,

The dengue issues will be addressed through the Dengue National Committee and the Dengue Task Force Committee.

Collaboration with 7 relevant ministries and agencies:

- Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government
- Ministry of Works
- Ministry of Communications and Multimedia
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ministry of Human Resources
- State Governments
To strengthen the preparedness and response capacity in order to detect cases and outbreaks for an immediate action.

The National Strategy is developed based on the SWOT analysis as well as the document of "Global Strategy for Dengue Prevention and Control 2012-2020" by WHO.
NATIONAL DENGUE STRATEGIC PLAN
(2015-2020)

7 strategies

- Dengue Surveillance
- National Cleanliness Policy and Integrated Vector Management (IVM)
- Management of Dengue Cases
- Social Mobilization and Communication for Dengue
- Dengue Outbreak Response
- Dengue Research
- Reduction of Dengue Burden In The Klang Valley
DENGUE SURVEILLANCE

- eNotification
  - Dengue is a notified disease as defined in Section 10 (c) Act 342, the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases Act, 1988

- eDengue system

- Dengue Outbreak Management System (SPWD)

- iDengue System - for the community

- Laboratory Surveillance – coordinated by The National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL)
I. NATIONAL CLEANLINESS POLICY

- The National Cleanliness Policy was drafted based on a holistic and integrated approach through the concept of Blue Ocean Strategy (BOS) between ministries, agencies, NGOs and the publics.

- Focusing on clean environment whereby Malaysia was targeted as one of the cleanest country in the world by the year 2020 and free from infectious diseases.

Emphasized on 5 main core areas :-

- Establishment of National Cleanliness Policy.
- Establishment and adopt a National Cleanliness Index.
- Expanding the implementation of solid waste management and public cleansing as provided under the Solid Waste Management and Public Cleansing Act 2007 (Act 672) throughout the country.
- Banning or limiting the use of plastic bags and containers.
- Declaration of the National Cleanliness Week and hold a celebration every year.
II. INTEGRATED VECTOR MANAGEMENT (IVM)

Integration and cooperation with all relevant agencies. Example of activities are :-

- Space spraying using Temephos EC or Bti in the hotspot areas.

- Residual spraying as a complementary measures.

- Effective waste collection system by local authorities.

- A reliable water supply system to reduce the need for additional water storage.

- Cleanliness activities (Gotong Royong).

- Advice on personal protection during the peak of mosquito bites.

- Enforcement activities in the construction sites with other agencies such as local authorities, CIDB and DOSH.
• The Ministry of Health Malaysia has prepared and distributed Guidelines - Clinical Practice Guideline on Management of Dengue Infection in Adults.

• The main feature of this CPG are:-
  • Early detection of dengue cases
  • Standard and effective dengue management
  • Public awareness on symptoms and signs of dengue and seek early treatment
  • Medical practitioners awareness to detect dengue cases
SOCIAL MOBILIZATION AND COMMUNICATION FOR DENGUE

• Community involvement as a COMBI volunteers
  - Till December 2015, there are 3007 COMBI localities throughout the country

• Involvement of universities, NGO’S and private sectors

• Communication through the mass media, for example TV and radio channels, electronic billboards and social media such as whatsapp, facebook, blog etc
PM pandang serius ancaman aedes

DENGUE ISSUES IN PRESS STATEMENT AND SOCIAL MEDIA

45 daripada 46 biak nyamuk aedes

Kementerian Kesihatan lancar Ops Gempur Tapak Binaan

Kumpulan serangga dan penyakit lain seperti dengue bahkan boleh membahayakan kehidupan manusia. Maka, adanya kegiatan de.malar mikro De.malar Mikro sebagai usaha untuk mengendalikan penyakit dengue menjadi penting. Selain itu, masyarakat juga harus sering melakukan kegiatan de.malar mikro seperti membersihkan tempat-tempat yang menjadi tempat berkembangnya nyamuk aedes.

Tapak binaan penyumbang pembiakan aedes

PUTRAJAYA 17 Feb. - Seluruh 45 daripada 46 tapak binaan yang telah diperiksa oleh pegawai Kementerian Kesihatan selepas 15 Februari hingga 14 Februari lalu didapati positif dengan penulisan nyamuk aedes.

Keterangan: Dato’ Dr Noor Hisham Abdullah berkata, petugas daripada Kementerian Kesihatan telah melakukan kegiatan inspeksi dan pemeriksaan secara rutin kepada tapak-biaya binaan sejak 15 Februari. Ia memastikan bahawa semua tapak binaan yang telah diperiksa telah dihantar ke tapak binaan yang mempunyai aktiviti pembinaan.

Komnas HAM: Paksaan mempunyai peluang

Komite Nasional untuk Hak Asasi Manusia (Komnas HAM) berpendapat bahawa tapak binaan yang diperikan positif dengan penulisan nyamuk aedes mempunyai peluang yang besar untuk menjadi tapak binaan penyumbang pembiakan nyamuk aedes. Oleh itu, tindakan segera perlu dilakukan agar tapak binaan tersebut tidak menjadi tempat berkembang nyamuk aedes. Ia termasuk pelaburan untuk mengekalkan kebersihan dan kebersihan tapak binaan.
• **Epidemic Preparedness Plan**
  - Dengue Outbreaks operation room - at district and national level
  - District Dengue Outbreak Committee - chaired by the District Officer with the involvement of various agencies
  - Dengue Task force Committee at the State level and National level

• **Early Detection of Epidemic and Response**

• **Risk Communication**
• Research should be given attention in order to enhance the effectiveness, cost effectiveness, sustainability and increasing the scale of existing interventions as well as producing ideas and new methods.

• Collaboration with the National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL) and the Institute for Medical Research (IMR).

• Collaboration with other agencies such as the universities, private companies and other government agencies.
REDUCTION OF DENGUE BURDEN IN THE KLANG VALLEY

• The Klang Valley contribute 57% of total dengue cases throughout the country.
• Strengthening cooperation and collaboration between the State Government, local authorities and other agencies.
New strategies in hotspot areas
• Residual sprays
• Larviciding activities using temephos EC or Bti

New tools
• Vaccination Program
THANK YOU
TERIMA KASIH