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Titolo	Dengue fever a one health perspective : latest research and recent advances / / edited by Marcia Aparecida Speranca
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ISBN	1-80356-924-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (262 pages)
Disciplina	616.9/1852
Soggetti	Dengue Hemorrhagic fever
Lingua di pubblicazione	
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Nota di contenuto	<ol> <li>History of Dengue Fever Prevalence and Management in a One Health Perspective in Hainan Island, China 2. Dengue Fever in Pediatrics 3. Reemergence of Sylvatic Dengue Virus in Southern Senegal, 2021 4. Asymptomatic Dengue and Silent Transmission 5. Dengue Virus Surveillance and Blood Safety: A One Health Perspective 6. Bridging Vectors of Dengue Fever: The Endless Cycle 7. Dengue Virus Encephalitis 8. Diagnosis of Viral Families Using a Nucleic Acid Simplification Technique 9. Imaging in Dengue Fever 10. Dengue Virus Gene-Silencing Techniques: A Current Assessment 11. Network Formation and Analysis of Dengue Complex Network 12. Mapping the Dengue Cases Distribution with Google Earth Pro<sup>TM</sup>, Geocoding Attributes Tables 13. Genomic Surveillance and Intervention on Dengue Virus in an Urban Setting in the Philippines 14. Dengue Reduction through Vector Control 15. Perspective Chapter: Hospital Disaster Management during Dengue Outbreak.</li> </ol>
Sommario/riassunto	Dengue Fever in a One Health Perspective - Latest Research and Recent Advances presents studies on dengue fever (DF) and dengue virus (DENV) that discuss eco-epidemiology, physiopathology, and new biotechnological tools to fight against this important disease in the context of the World Health Organization's One Health strategy. The book is organized into five sections: "Epidemiological Aspects", "Environmental Aspects", "Pathogenicity", "Diagnosis and Treatment" and "Management Strategies". The chapters address topics such as DF

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prevalence and management in a Chinese county, the risk of DF in
American children younger than 15 years, the silent transmission of
DENV by asymptomatic individuals, the use of X-ray and ultrasound to
identify severe DF cases, gene-silencing techniques to investigate
biological aspects of DF, viral genomic surveillance to promote early
intervention in DF epidemics, and much more.