



世界衛生組織執行委員會決議

قرار المجلس التنفيذي لمنظمة الصحة العالمية

RESOLUTION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WHO  
RÉSOLUTION DU CONSEIL EXÉCUTIF DE L'OMS  
РЕЗОЛЮЦИЯ ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОГО КОМИТЕТА ВОЗ  
RESOLUCION DEL CONSEJO EJECUTIVO DE LA OMS

109th Session

EB109.R4

Agenda item 3.12

17 January 2002

## Dengue prevention and control

The Executive Board,

Having considered the report on dengue prevention and control,<sup>1</sup>

RECOMMENDS to the Fifty-fifth World Health Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

The Fifty-fifth World Health Assembly,

Recalling resolution WHA46.31 and resolutions CD31.R26, CD33.R19 and CD43.R4 of the Directing Council of the Pan American Health Organization on dengue prevention and control;

Concerned that an estimated 50 million dengue infections occur annually and that the geographical spread, incidence, and severity of dengue fever and dengue haemorrhagic fever are increasing in the tropics;

Recognizing the growing burden of disease, particularly among children, and the social and economic impact of dengue epidemics;

Acknowledging the progress made in reducing the case-fatality rates of dengue haemorrhagic fever in some countries;

Appreciating that significant advances have been made in the development of dengue vaccines, although they are not yet available for public health use;

Recognizing that prevention or reduction of dengue viral transmission entirely depends on control of the mosquito vector *Aedes aegypti* and, to a lesser extent, *Ae. albopictus* and other secondary vector species;

Aware that dengue vector-control programmes have had considerable success in the past, but that sustained suppression of vector populations today largely depends on the collective actions and behaviours of all members of affected communities to prevent breeding of *Ae. aegypti*;

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<sup>1</sup> Document EB109/16

Further acknowledging that, at the International Conference on Dengue and Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (Chiang Mai, Thailand, 20-24 November 2000), more than 700 public health specialists from 41 countries recommended that all countries at risk of dengue viral transmission should develop and implement sustainable prevention and control programmes,

1. URGES Member States:

(1) to advocate increased commitment and acquisition of additional human and other resources for improved and sustained prevention and control efforts and for strengthened research;

(2) to build and strengthen the capacity of health systems for management, surveillance, prevention and control of dengue fever and dengue haemorrhagic fever;

(3) to strengthen the capacity of diagnostic laboratories, taking into account the fundamental importance of laboratory diagnosis to confirm etiology;

(4) to promote active intersectoral partnerships involving international, regional, national and local agencies, nongovernmental organizations, foundations, the private sector, community and civic organizations;

(5) to pursue, encourage and support the development, application and evaluation of new and improved tools and strategies for prevention and control of dengue fever and dengue haemorrhagic fever;

2. URGES other specialized agencies, bodies and programmes of the United Nations system, bilateral development agencies, nongovernmental organizations and other concerned groups to increase their cooperation in dengue fever prevention and control, through both continued support for general health and social development and specific support to national and international prevention and control programmes, including emergency control;

3. REQUESTS the Director-General:

(1) to develop further and support implementation of the global strategy for prevention and control of dengue fever and dengue haemorrhagic fever;

(2) to continue to seek resources for advocacy and research on improved and new tools and methods for dengue fever prevention and control and their application.

Seventh meeting, 17 January 2002  
EB109/SR/7

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