



Outbreak Updates: Dengue and Oropouche Virus

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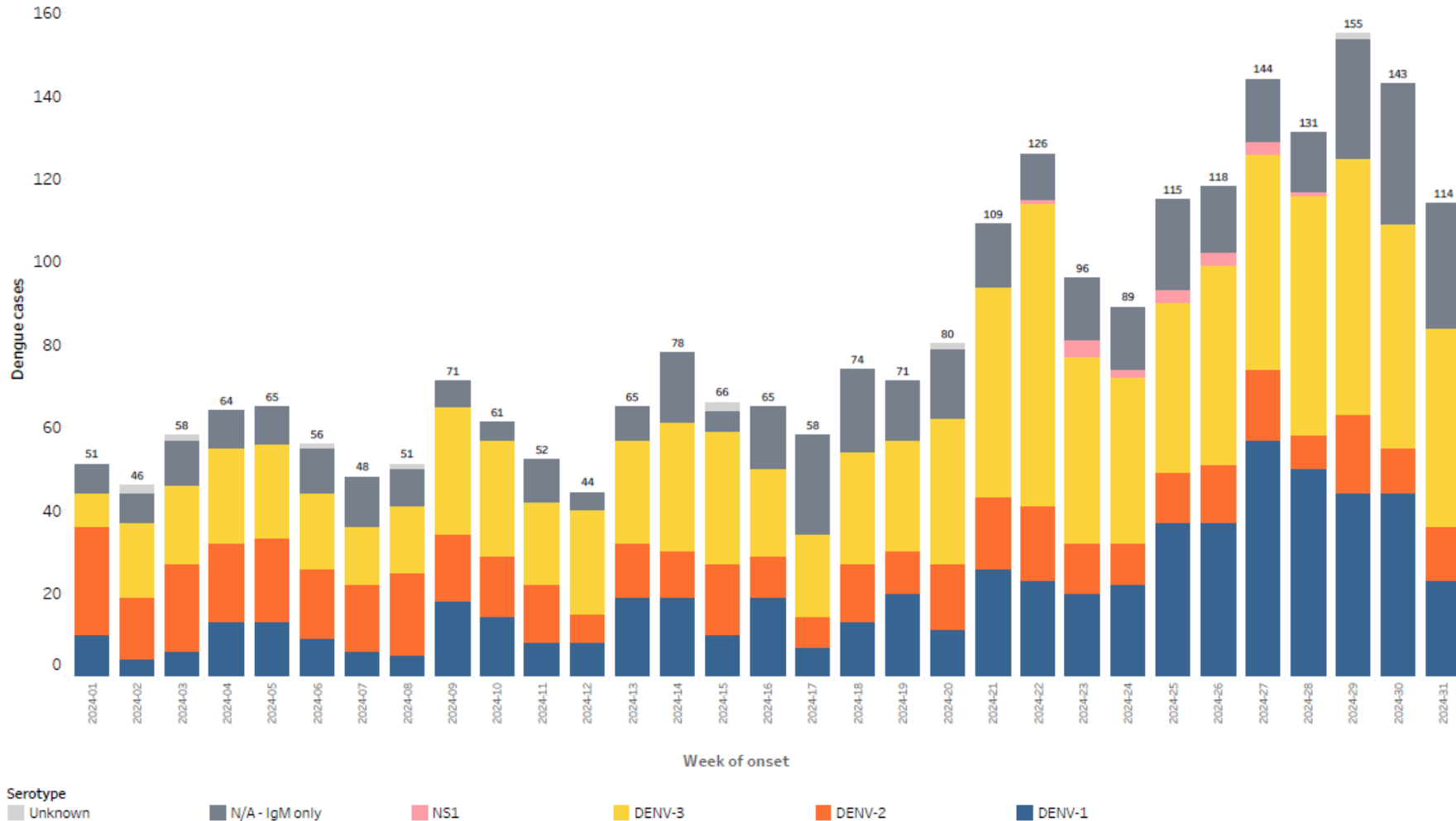
August 21, 2024

Puerto Rico

Dengue cases continue above the outbreak threshold (n=2,564)

Fig 4. Epidemic curve of PCR and IgM positive dengue cases by week and serotype, Puerto Rico, 2024, n=2,564

Last updated: 13-Aug-24 11:16:25 AM - Data are preliminary and subject to change



USVI and CONUS: Locally acquired dengue cases *Jan 1–Aug 13, 2024*

- **US Virgin Islands (n=65)**



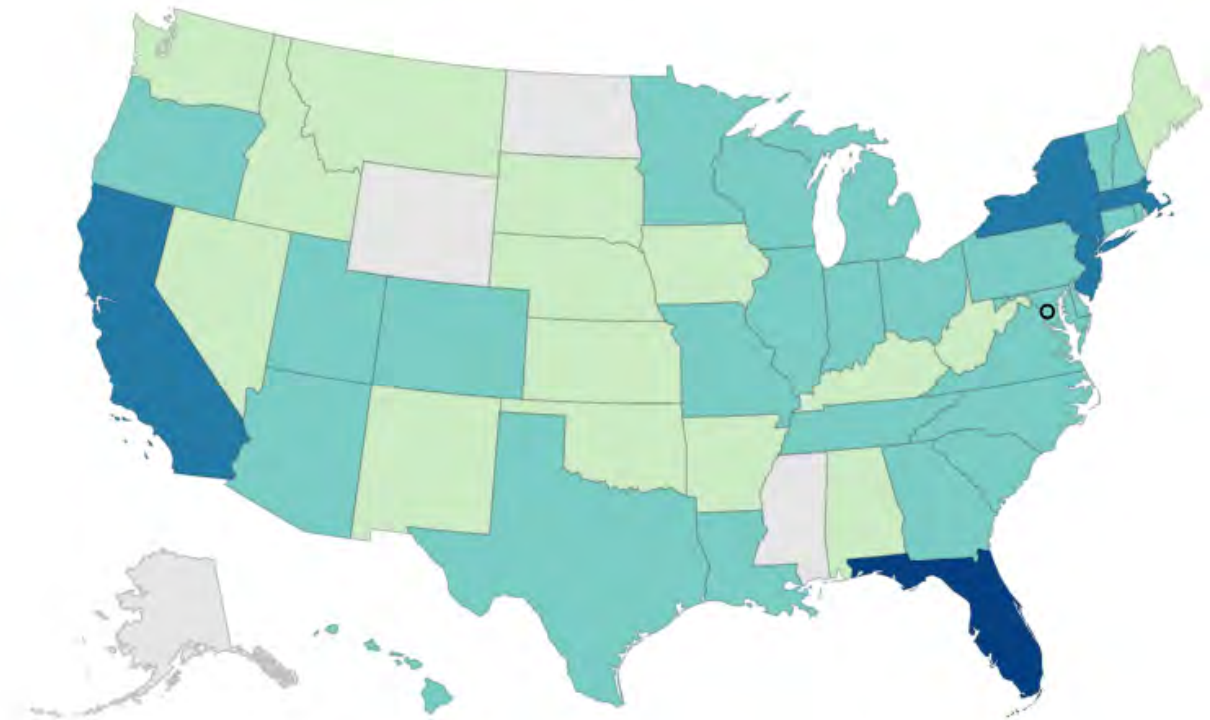
- **Florida (n=23)**

- Miami-Dade
- Hillsborough
- Manatee
- Monroe
- Pasco



Travel associated dengue cases *Jan 1–Aug 14, 2024 (n=1,145)*

- Travel associated cases reported from 50 jurisdictions
- Highest case numbers:
 - Florida (n=261)
 - New York (n=169)
 - California (n=88)



AS GU PR VI MP FM PW MH

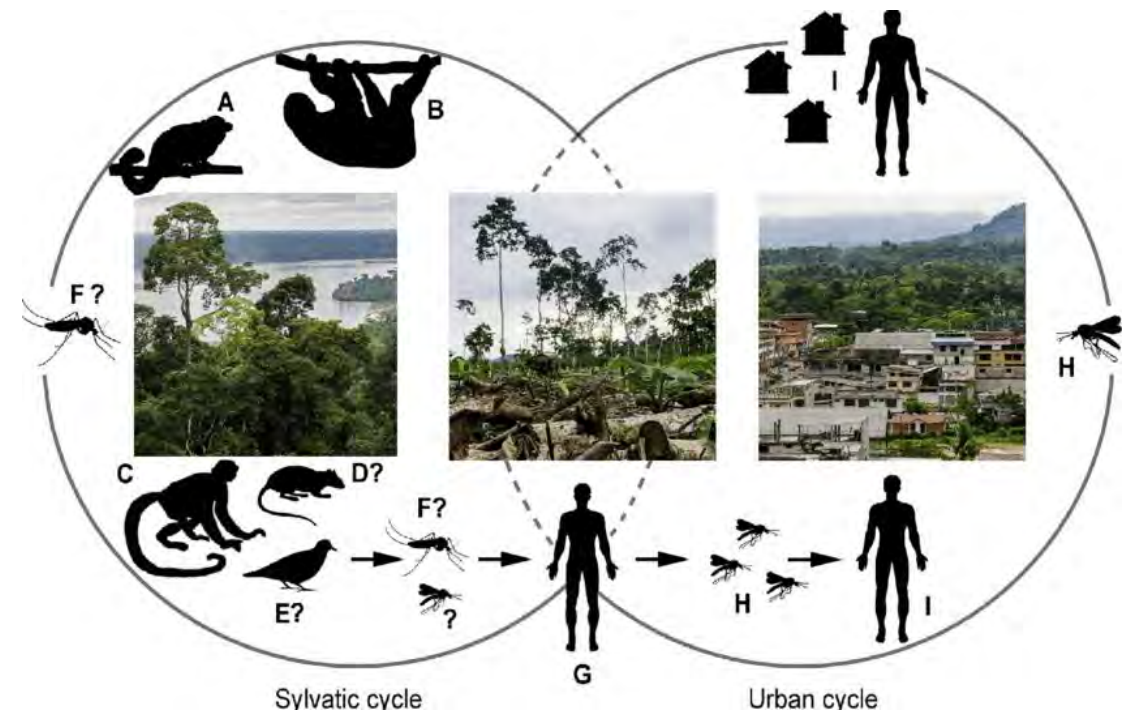
○ No reported cases ● 1 to 4 ● 5 to 49 ● 50 to 249 ● 250+

Oropouche virus

Oropouche virus (OROV)

An emerging arbovirus in the Americas

- First detected in Trinidad and Tobago in 1955, endemic in Amazon basin
- Previous outbreaks in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Panama, and Peru; one child in Haiti found to be infected in 2014
- Two cycles (animals are the host in the jungle, humans are the host in urban areas)
- Midges and possibly a species of mosquito spread the virus



Oropouche Basics

- **Most (~60%) people become symptomatic**; incubation period about 3-10 days
- Initial clinical **presentation similar to infections caused by dengue, Zika, and chikungunya viruses**
- Initial symptoms resolve after few days, but high proportion (~70%) experience recurrent symptoms within days to weeks after resolution of initial illness
- **No specific antiviral treatment or vaccine** is available
- Clinical diagnostic testing using plaque reduction neutralization test (PRNT) currently available at CDC and few state health departments

Oropouche Data

In the Americas and now Cuba

- **As of August 1, 2024, 8,078 confirmed OROV disease cases have occurred between epidemiological week 1 and 29, 2024**
 - Bolivia = 356 cases
 - Brazil = 7,284 cases
 - Colombia = 74 cases
 - Cuba = 74 cases
 - Peru = 290 cases
- **In the United States and Europe, travel-associated cases (n=30) have been identified in travelers returning from Cuba (n=29) and Brazil (n=1)**

<https://www.paho.org/en/documents/epidemiological-alert-oropouche-region-americas-1-august-2024>

<https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/threat-assessment-brief-oropouche-virus-disease-cases-imported-european-union>



Guidance and resources from CDC

Health Alert Network (HAN) Health Advisory

Notifying clinicians and public health authorities of increase in Oropouche virus disease in the Americas

Increased Oropouche Virus Activity and
Associated Risk to Travelers

[Print](#)



Distributed via the CDC Health Alert Network
August 16, 2024, 4:00 PM ET
CDCHAN-00515

- Advises on evaluating and testing travelers returning from impacted areas with signs and symptoms consistent with Oropouche virus infection
- Raises awareness of possible risk of vertical transmission and associated adverse effects on pregnancy
- Highlights prevention measures to mitigate additional spread of virus and potential importation into unaffected areas

Updated Travel Health Notices

Pregnant people should reconsider non-essential travel to Cuba and take precautions to prevent bites in other areas where OROV may be circulating

Oropouche in Cuba

- Level 4 - Avoid All Travel
- Level 3 - Reconsider Nonessential Travel
- Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions**
- Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions

Key points

- There is an outbreak of Oropouche in Cuba (see map).
 - A Level 1 Travel Health Notice has been issued for [Oropouche in South America](#).
- Multiple cases of Oropouche have recently been reported in [U.S.](#) and [European](#) travelers returning from travel to Cuba indicating there is ongoing risk.
- Oropouche is spread by the bite of infected midges (small flies) and mosquitoes.
- All travelers to Cuba should take steps to [prevent bug bites](#) during travel to protect themselves from infection.
- Pregnant people should reconsider non-essential travel to Cuba.** If travel is unavoidable, these travelers should **strictly** follow Oropouche [prevention](#) recommendations.
- Illness can occur in people of any age and is often mistaken for [dengue](#).



Map: Areas in Cuba with reported cases of Oropouche ([see larger map](#))

What is Oropouche?

[Oropouche](#) is a disease caused by Oropouche virus. It is spread through the bites of infected midges (small flies) and mosquitoes.

[Symptoms](#) of Oropouche include headache, fever, muscle aches, stiff joints, nausea, vomiting, chills, or sensitivity to light. Severe

Oropouche in South America

- Level 4 - Avoid All Travel
- Level 3 - Reconsider Nonessential Travel
- Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions
- Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions**

Key points

- Parts of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, and Peru (see map) are reporting cases of Oropouche, although the case numbers are declining.
 - A Level 2 Travel Health Notice has been issued for [Oropouche in Cuba](#).
- Oropouche is spread by the bite of infected midges (small flies) and mosquitoes.
- Travelers to affected areas should take steps to [prevent bug bites](#).
- Illness can occur in people of any age and is often mistaken for [dengue](#).



Map: Areas in South America with reported cases of Oropouche ([see larger map](#))

Current Situation

What Travelers Can Do to Protect Themselves and Others

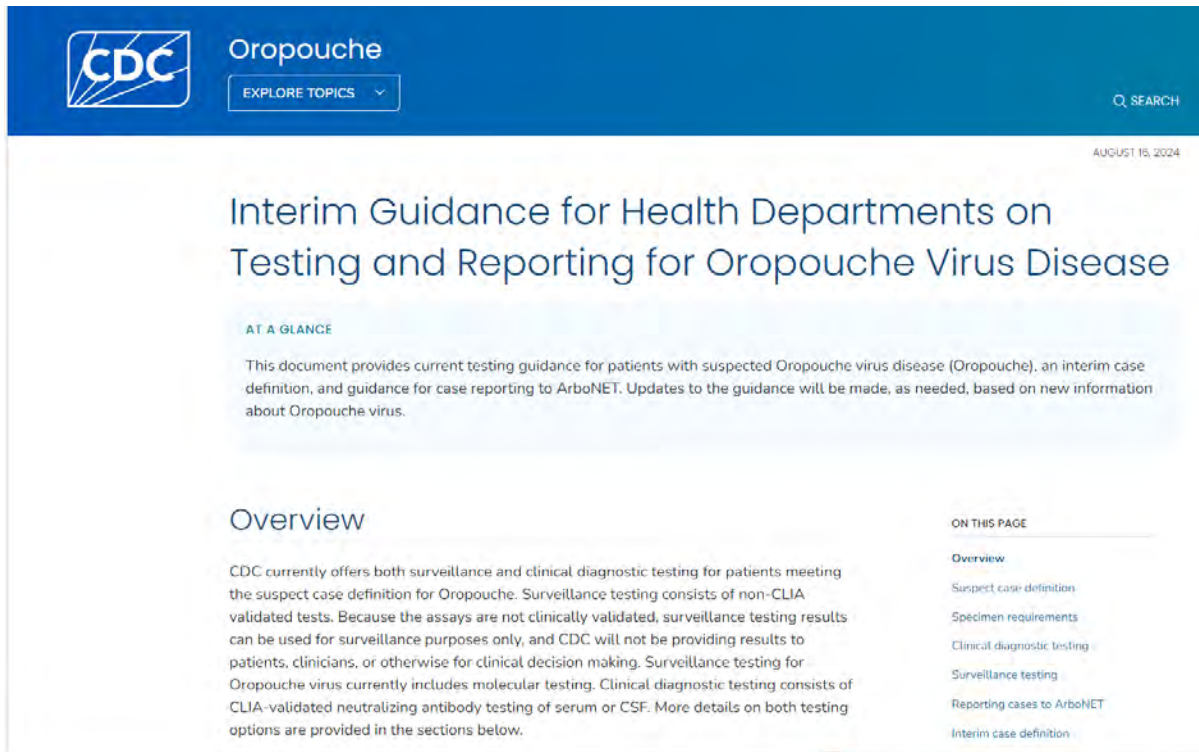
- Travelers to affected areas should take steps to [prevent bug bites](#) during travel to protect themselves from infection. They should also prevent bug bites for 3 weeks after travel to avoid possibly spreading the virus to others in the U.S.
 - If travelers are pregnant, they should discuss travel plans, reasons for travel, steps to prevent bug bites, and potential risks with their healthcare provider.

Current Situation

- On August 1, 2024, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) issued an [epidemiological alert](#) about Oropouche cases, including deaths, in the Americas. There were also concerns about an

Posted web content on CDC's Oropouche page

Guidance for Public Health officials and Considerations for Clinicians



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar with the CDC logo, the word "Oropouche", a dropdown menu for "EXPLORE TOPICS", and a search icon labeled "SEARCH". The date "AUGUST 15, 2024" is displayed in the top right. The main heading is "Interim Guidance for Health Departments on Testing and Reporting for Oropouche Virus Disease". Below the heading is an "AT A GLANCE" section with a summary paragraph. The "Overview" section contains a detailed paragraph about surveillance and clinical diagnostic testing. On the right side, there is an "ON THIS PAGE" section with a list of links: Overview, Suspect case definition, Specimen requirements, Clinical diagnostic testing, Surveillance testing, Reporting cases to ArboNET, and Interim case definition.



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar with the CDC logo, the word "Oropouche", a dropdown menu for "EXPLORE TOPICS", and a search icon labeled "SEARCH". The date "AUGUST 15, 2024" is displayed in the top right. The main heading is "Interim Clinical Considerations for Pregnant People with Confirmed or Probable Oropouche Virus Disease". Below the heading is an "AT A GLANCE" section with a summary paragraph. To the right of the text is an image of a pregnant woman and a healthcare provider. Below the image is a section titled "Manifestations and clinical management of pregnant people" with a sub-section "ON THIS PAGE" containing a link "Manifestations and clinical manage...".

<https://www.cdc.gov/oropouche/php/reporting>

<https://www.cdc.gov/oropouche/hcp/clinical-care-pregnancy>

Precautions for infected travelers returning from areas with OROV

Avoid biting midge and mosquito exposure

- **Returning travelers should prevent bug bites for 3 weeks after returning from travel**
- **Patients who are infected should take precautions in the first week of illness to avoid additional OROV transmission**
- **Prevention measures (that also work for other diseases spread by mosquitoes, which are more common in the United States)**
 - EPA-registered insect repellent
 - Wearing long-sleeves and pants
 - Use of window screens that prevent entry of *Culicoides* spp.

For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

