



सत्यमेव जयते  
Government of India



# Media Scanning & Verification Cell



Media alert from the Media Scanning & Verification Cell, IDSP-NCDC.

Alert ID	Publication Date	Reporting Date	Place Name	News Source/Publication Language
4336	03.10.2017	04.10.2017	Patiala Punjab	<a href="http://www.timesofindia.com/English">www.timesofindia.com/English</a> <a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/dengue-grips-patiala-dist-28-cases-reported-on-single-day/articleshowprint/60930626.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/dengue-grips-patiala-dist-28-cases-reported-on-single-day/articleshowprint/60930626.cms</a>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Dengue grips, 28 cases reported on single day in district Patiala, Punjab</b>			
Action By CSU, IDSP -NCDC	Information communicated to DSU-Patiala, SSU-Punjab			

Dengue and chikungunya seems to have gripped the state as the city reported of 28 dengue cases on Tuesday alone. So far, around 172 cases of dengue have been reported while 40 cases of chikungunya have been reported in the district. Among these, around 14 cases were reported from Nabha sub-division of the district. Areas like Kartarpura Mohalla and its surroundings are witnessed a large number of dengue cases.

In Patiala, over 1,000 samples have been taken for dengue this year, of which the 172 have been found positive till date. However, the health officials claimed that no deaths have been reported in cases of chikungunya and dengue this year. The figure in the state has crossed the mark of 2,050 as far as dengue cases are concerned. This include 480 cases in Mohali alone. In the case of chikungunya, the total number of positive cases has reached 85 while those of swine flu touched 222 cases in the state.

The health department claimed of creating awareness among the masses about the precautionary steps in this regard. However, health officials claim that despite it

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**Disclaimer:- This is a media alert subject to verification.**

**Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), National Centre for Disease Control,  
Ministry Of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India**

**22-Sham Nath Marg, Delhi – 110 054**

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being peak time for dengue larva to nurture following the monsoon, but the situation is quite different this time as the number of cases reported used to be in large numbers in the last few years.

State epidemiologist Dr Gagandeep Grover said that, "In comparison to previous years the number of dengue cases reported in the state are few. Around 2,050 dengue cases have been reported this year whereas last year the number was 3,200 while in 2015 the number of dengue cases was 3,500." Officials claimed that last year more than 1,400 cases of dengue were reported in Patiala while the count for chikungunya was 270. Meanwhile, of the 26 cases of swine flu reported positive this year, 11 deaths were reported in Patiala.

Patiala epidemiologist Gurmanjit Kaur said that, "The number of dengue cases has witnessed some rise as it is the peak time for mosquito breeding. Around 28 cases are reported on Tuesday as positive. Fogging is being conducted on regular basis. Awareness among the masses is being created by our teams. No deaths have been reported in dengue and chikungunya cases so far. People affected with dengue or chikungunya should drink plenty of fluids and avoid further mosquito bites. Paracetamol tablet can help in relieving pain and alleviating fever. They should take rest, see doctor and inform him/her about the current medication you are on. Patients should not take NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) until dengue is ruled out to reduce the risk of bleeding," she added.

Dengue, Chikungunya on rise; Total dengue 2050 in Punjab; Patiala witness 28 cases in a day (With PIX by Anu Albert)

### **Dengue Symptoms:**

Symptoms of dengue usually begin four to six days after infection and last for up to 10 days. May include sudden high fever, severe headache, pain in eyes, severe joint and muscle pain, nausea, vomiting, skin rash, which appears three to four days after the onset of fever, mild bleeding (such a nosebleed, bleeding gums or easy bruising).

### **Precautions:**

People should remove containers or cover them with a lid or sand or spray appropriate chemicals. To reduce exposure at home, measures like nets, barrier creams, aerosols and repellents can be used besides adequate clothing, especially for children during the day

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## Chikungunya:

Chikungunya is a viral disease transmitted to humans by infected mosquitoes. It causes fever and severe joint pain. Clinically, it is difficult to detect in initial stages. There are blood tests that detect the exact nature of the disease. Detection of NS1 antigen and IgM chikungunya antibodies are the tests that should be conducted to detect the illnesses.

## Symptoms

Redness in eye and difficulty in looking at light, severe fever with a headache and joint pain and rashes may also appear usually on limbs and trunks

## How to avoid it

Keep yourself fully covered when going outdoors. Be careful during the day because that is when aedes aegypti mosquito is most active. Use mosquito repellent creams and ensure there is no stagnant water nearby

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