



PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



27th PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE **59th SESSION OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE**

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RESOLUTION

CSP27.R15

DENGUE PREVENTION AND CONTROL IN THE AMERICAS

THE 27th PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE,

Having studied the document presented by the Director on dengue prevention and control in the Americas: Integrated approach and lessons learned (Document CSP27/15);

Considering efforts by the countries of the Region in dengue prevention and control and pursuant to Resolutions CD43.R4 and CD44.R9 of the Directing Council of PAHO for the preparation and implementation of the Integrated Management Strategy (IMS-dengue), which it presents as a model for reducing morbidity and mortality from dengue outbreaks and epidemics;

Recognizing that recent outbreaks of dengue and the complexity of the epidemiological situation have raised awareness about the macrodeterminants of transmission, such as poverty, climate change, migration, and uncontrolled or unplanned urbanization, with the consequent proliferation of breeding sites for the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, the principal vector for transmission of the dengue virus; and

Bearing in mind that the encouraging progress and efforts of the countries to fight dengue in the Region are still insufficient and that the very process of implementing the IMS-dengue has made it possible to identify weaknesses and threats that call for the continued study of dengue in all its dimensions, magnitude, and complexity,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge the Member States to:
 - (a) Work to address the weaknesses and threats identified by each country in the preparation of the IMS-dengue to achieve the results expected from the implementation of the national strategies;
 - (b) Identify and mobilize financial resources to further implementation of the national strategies;
 - (c) Prevent deaths from dengue by giving priority to strengthening the health services network to offer timely, adequate care to patients with serious cases of dengue hemorrhagic fever and dengue shock syndrome;
 - (d) Promote intersectoral public policies to control the macrodeterminants of dengue transmission, with particular attention to strengthening urban planning, poverty reduction, and environmental sanitation (water, refuse) to permit sustainable prevention of dengue and other vector-borne diseases;
 - (e) Pursue systematic monitoring and evaluation of national and regional IMS-dengue implementation, which will make it possible to provide continuity for the activities and integrate new tools for dengue control;
 - (f) Assess the evidence on the magnitude of the problem of waste tires and dumps filled with discarded plastic that might pose a growing threat as potential breeding sites for the dengue mosquito vector, and encourage partnerships between government and private industry in the search for solutions;
 - (g) Allocate greater financial resources where appropriate, specifically to improve the technical skills of human resources and their training in neglected fields such as entomology and social communication for development;
 - (h) Promote scientific research on new technical tools and ongoing evaluation of existing tools to ensure the greatest impact on dengue prevention and control;
 - (i) Take advantage of the implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) for the timely detection and early diagnosis of cases.

2. To request the Director to:
 - (a) Strengthen technical cooperation among the Member States to halt the spread of dengue in the Region and reduce the social, economic, and political burden that dengue represents;
 - (b) Support intersectoral strategic partnerships and the involvement of international financial partners to support implementation and evaluation of the Integrated Management Strategy for dengue prevention and control in all the countries and subregions of the Americas, with a view to reducing the determinants of transmission;
 - (c) Promote preparation of a regional plan for a timely response to dengue outbreaks and epidemics, which have increased over the years in the countries of the Americas.

(Eighth plenary meeting, 4 October 2007)