

A Case Study of Dengue in Delhi as an Emerging Infectious Disease

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Abstract—Dengue is a viral disease it is transmitted by the infective bite of *Aedes Aegypti* mosquito. It occurs in two forms: Dengue Fever and Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) Dengue Fever is a severe, flu-like illness, Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a more severe form of disease, which may cause death. This disease generally called "break-bone" fever because it sometimes causes severe joint and muscle pain. Dengue has been endemic in India for decades the incidence of the disease has been rising rapidly. Moreover, according to the National Vector-borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), the frequency of dengue outbreak changes from year to year in Delhi. Delhi had witnessed a large number of dengue cases in 2010, with over 6,200 cases. In 2009, 1,153 cases were registered, over 1,300 cases in 2008, 1,131 cases in 2011 and 2,093 cases in 2012. Till 13 October 2015 around 10,638 cases and 423 deaths were reported in Delhi according to National Vector-borne Disease Control Programme. This study was focused on the fact that during rainy season and after the end of the rainy season high prevalence of dengue cases were reported in Delhi. Many preventive measures were also taken up by Delhi Govt. for prevention like, mapping of dengue –affected areas identified last year and launch an awareness campaign. This study is based on the secondary sources of data collected from the municipal corporation of Delhi, South West Delhi Zone. To show the vulnerable areas of dengue spatial perspective approach was used in this study.

Keywords: Dengue fever, infectious disease, endemic, DHF, NVBDCP