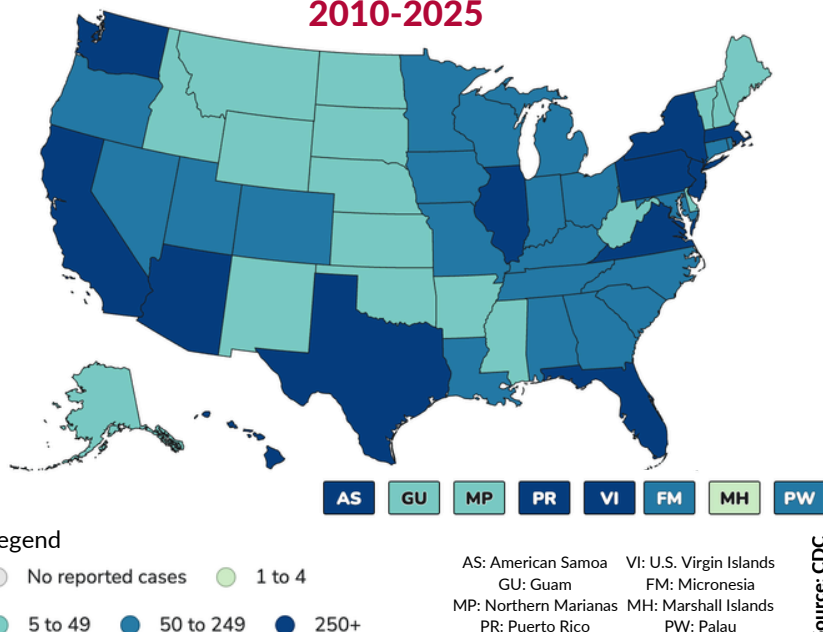


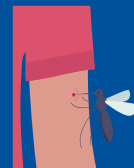
Dengue is a **neglected tropical disease** caused by a virus spread through the bite of infected *Aedes* mosquitoes. There are four strains of the virus, all of which can infect humans. Disease severity varies widely from asymptomatic to severe illness and death.

While most cases in the U.S. are due to foreign travel, **locally-acquired cases** of dengue have been reported in Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Texas, and several U.S. territories. In **2025**, 4,065 locally-acquired cases and 1,308 travel-related cases of dengue were reported in the U.S.

All Dengue Cases in U.S. States and Territories, 2010-2025



Dengue at a Glance



According to the [World Health Organization](#), about half of the world's population is considered at risk for dengue.

There were more than **14 million** cases of dengue reported globally in 2024, resulting in over 11,000 deaths.

The disease is also known as “break-bone fever” because of the severe joint pain in some cases.

Transmission generally occurs through the bite of **infected mosquitoes**, though an infection can be passed from mother to child in utero or during childbirth or through exposure to contaminated blood.

Infections are confirmed through a blood test, as symptoms are similar to other diseases, such as the flu.

Symptoms

1 in 4 people infected with dengue feel sick. Of those who feel sick, **1 in 20** will have a severe infection. Severe infections are more common in people who have had dengue before, infants, and pregnant women.

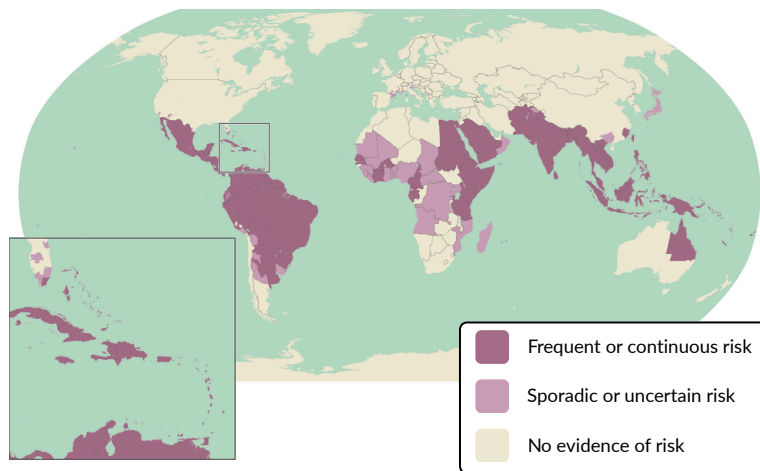
Mild Cases

- Fever
- Rash
- Nausea, vomiting
- Aches and pains
- Typically lasts about 2-7 days

Severe Cases

- Shock
- Internal bleeding
- Death
- Cases enter this stage typically 24-48 hours after fever disappears

Global Risk of Dengue



Source: CDC

Dengue is most common in **tropical and subtropical regions** and is endemic in more than **100 countries** worldwide. While outbreaks are reported to occur frequently in the Caribbean, Central America, South America, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific Islands regions, the majority of cases are in the **Americas**.

Treatments and Vaccination

There is currently no **treatment** specifically for dengue infections. Instead, symptoms are treated as needed, such as using acetaminophen to manage a fever. Further, no dengue vaccines are **currently available** in the United States; however, globally, several vaccines have been approved or are in development. This includes **Qdenga**, a two-dose vaccine developed by Takeda, which has been authorized in more than 40 countries. In 2023, the World Health Organization recommended its use in children ages 6–16 in settings with high dengue transmission.

Prevention through Mosquito Control

The CDC recommends some **helpful tips** for preventing mosquito bites in areas of high transmission:



Use EPA-registered insect repellent



Dress appropriately



Stay indoors and fit windows with mosquito screens



Sleep under a mosquito net

Dengue Research

The NIH supports dengue research across the country, with a wide range of projects underway in 38 states.

Among NIH institutes and centers, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), supports the largest number of dengue-related research projects, including efforts to develop new preventative measures and treatments.

In 2025, a clinical trial began evaluating AV-1, an experimental monoclonal antibody designed to reduce dengue symptoms.

In a 2026 clinical trial, mosnodenvir, an antiviral, showed promise as an effective preventive medicine against dengue when taken once a week.

Because there are no FDA-approved antiviral treatments for dengue and vaccine options in the U.S. are extremely limited, research into safe and effective preventive and therapeutic options remains a priority.

