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**DPHSS Reports No New Cases of Dengue in the Past 24 hours**

No new dengue fever cases were confirmed in the last 24 hours. Since April 24, 2019, there have been 12 confirmed cases of locally acquired dengue infection and 7 confirmed cases of imported dengue infection.

As a reminder, the dengue virus is transmitted to humans by the bite of an infected mosquito and cannot spread directly from person-to-person. Anyone who lives in or travels to an area where dengue virus is found can get it from mosquito bites. The community is advised to avoid mosquito bites and eliminate mosquito breeding sites to help stop the spread of dengue virus.

**The Community's Role in Prevention**

Clean up all trash and debris around your home. Mosquitos that transmit dengue fever can breed in trash and debris like plastic containers, and aluminum cans. Mosquitos lay eggs in and near water.

- Reduce the number of new mosquitoes that can carry dengue by eliminating the places they lay eggs. Once a week, empty and scrub, turn over, cover, or throw out any items that hold water like tires, buckets, planters, toys, pools, birdbaths, flower pot saucers, or trash containers.
- Tightly cover water storage containers (buckets, cisterns, rain barrels) so that mosquitoes cannot get inside to lay eggs.
- For containers without lids, use wire mesh or screens with holes smaller than an adult mosquito. Window and door screens sold at hardware stores have mesh small enough to keep mosquitoes out.
- Use larvicides to kill larvae in large containers of water that will not be used for drinking and cannot be covered or dumped out.
- If you have a septic tank, repair cracks or gaps. Cover open vent or plumbing pipes. Use wire mesh with holes smaller than an adult mosquito.

**Dengue Fever Symptoms**

See your healthcare provider if you experience any of the following symptoms of dengue fever: fever, aches and pains, rash, or bleeding (including mild bleeding from nose or gums). Visit your nearest hospital emergency room if you experience any of the following symptoms of severe dengue fever: severe abdominal pain, persistent vomiting, significant bleeding, lethargy or restlessness. To diagnose dengue, a healthcare provider may order blood tests to look for dengue. A blood test is the only way to confirm the diagnosis.



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