Going Forward: Going forward, BVGH will continue its proactive partnering to develop new and impactful product development partnerships. The goal of WIPO Re:Search is to accelerate the development of marketed products for NTDs, malaria, and tuberculosis. As such, BVGH will continue to collaborate with global partners to advance the development of new and effective treatments for these diseases.

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Abstract #: 01CD016

Risk factors identification of Dengue fever outbreak in Mansehra-Sept 2013, Shah IA, Baig MA, Ansari JA, Asghar RJ

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Background: Health department (HD) Mansehra (120 Km North of Capital City Islamabad in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, Pakistan) received reports of 38 cases of Dengue in last three weeks of September 2013. An outbreak investigation was carried out to find associated risk factors and suggest control measures.

Methods: An outbreak investigation was carried out from Sept 28 to Dec 1, 2013. Residents of Manshera, reporting fever at King Abdullah Teaching Hospital(KATH) Manshera within last seven days, with at-least any two of symptoms; headache, rash, retro-orbital pain, myalgia, arthralgia, bleeding between Sep 1 and Dec 1, 2013 was considered Dengue suspect case. Confirmation was by positive dengue-specific Immuno chromatographic IgM/ IgG and ELISA at National Institute of Health Islamabad. Age and sex matched controls were taken from the same area. Area was examined for environmental risk factors. Written consent was served and got signed from each participant, after getting the permission from the District Administration and Health Department.

Findings: 740 suspects were screened and 210 (28.4%) were found positive on ICT. The cases were predominantly male (n=134, 64%). Median age was 29.5 years (range 3-85yrs). Major symptoms were fever (n=193, 91.90%), headache (n=48, 22.46%), retro-orbital pain (n=165, 78.57%) and bleeding manifestations (n=37, 17.62%). 614 age and sex matched controls were selected. Odds ratios were calculated which showed positive association with those living within 500 meters from local stream (OR=2.045, 95%CI 1.43-2.90) p value

Interpretation: Timely Larvicidal and Insecticidal Residual spray activities by local HD, restoration and stabilization of stream banks, covering water tanks and using mosquito repellent coils were recommended. Based on results a larger study is ongoing for mitigating the risk factors in 2014. Limitations faced were poor quality surveillance data, Laboratory based deficient facilities for ELISA at KATH Manshera, and non-availability of entomologist in HD Manshera.

Funding: Health Department Manshera, District Administration Manshera and National Institute of Health Islamabad Pakistan.

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Participation in a mobile health intervention to improve retention in early HIV care in an informal urban settlement in Nairobi, Kenya: a gender analysis

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