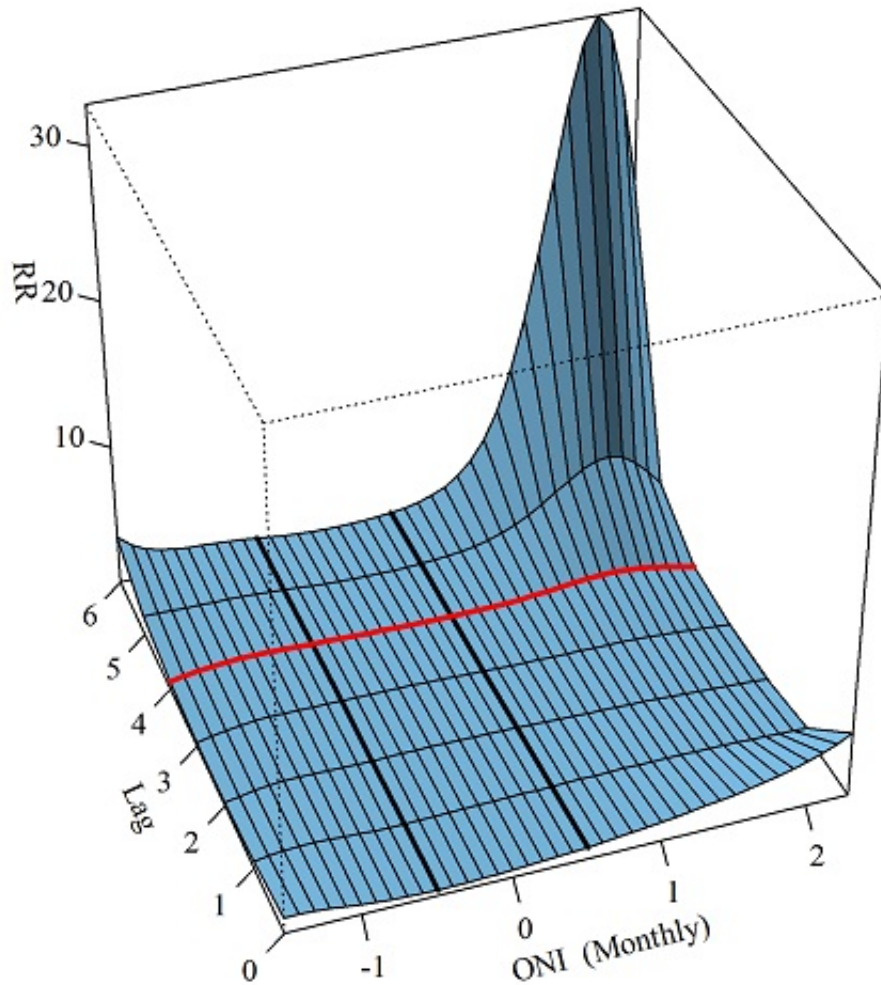


# **El Nino conditions in the Pacific precedes dengue fever epidemics in South Asia**

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A three dimensional plot showing the exposure-lag-response association between Oceanic Niño index (ONI) and relative risk of dengue (RR) in Kalutara, Sri Lanka. When ONI increases to more than 0.5, the relative risk of dengue dramatically increases at a lag period of six months (see upper right corner). Credit: Umeå University.

Researchers have found a strong association between El Niño-Southern Oscillation conditions in the Pacific to observed weather and dengue epidemics in Sri Lanka. According to a study published in the *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, el Niño activity—measured in sea surface temperature in the pacific—impacts rainfall and temperatures in Sri Lanka and thus contributes to exacerbated dengue epidemics six months later.

"Dengue is the major [public health](#) burden in Sri Lanka and the Kalutara district is one of the most affected areas. So understanding how reoccurring weather patterns drive [dengue](#) is vital in controlling and preventing the disease spread," says Joacim Rocklöv, researcher at the Unit for Epidemiology and Global Health at Umeå University in Sweden and co-author of the article.

"These new findings allow disease early warning systems to provide warnings for upcoming epidemics with much longer lead time than before," says Prasad Liyanage, doctoral student at Umeå University and Medical Officer for dengue control in Kalutara district at the Sri Lankan Ministry of Health.

In the study, researchers used the Oceanic Niño Index, which is a measure indicating el Niño activity by [sea surface temperature](#) in the Pacific Ocean, along with local weather and epidemiological data to quantify data associations in 10 healthcare divisions of Kalutara in southwestern Sri Lanka. Weekly weather variables and data on dengue notifications, gathered by Prasad Liyanage for the Ministry of Health between 2009 and 2013, were analysed to estimate locally specific and overall relationships between weather and dengue.

The results showed an increasing relative risk of dengue with increasing rainfall starting at above 50 mm per week. The strongest association between rainfall and dengue was found around 6 to 10 weeks following

rainfalls of more than 300 mm per week, which amounts to very wet conditions and floods. With increasing temperatures of 30 degrees Celsius or higher, the overall relative risk of dengue increased steadily starting from a lag of 4 weeks.

"Looking at weather and dengue incidents over longer periods, we found a similar strong link between how increased rainfall and warmer temperatures resulting from the reoccurring el Niño phenomenon are associated with elevated risks of dengue epidemics. In the longer perspective, our data further confirms this association and suggests that [dengue fever](#) thrives whenever el Niño visits our island," says Prasad Liyanage.

## Improving epidemic warning lead times

According to the researchers, the findings can be used to improve predictive surveillance models with lead times of up to six months. This would give health officials longer time to increase preparedness and mount control effort responses prior to the epidemics. Today, such control efforts usually have limited effects as they start when signs of an epidemic can be seen within the hospital and primary care surveillance system.

**More information:** Prasad Liyanage et al, A Spatial Hierarchical Analysis of the Temporal Influences of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation and Weather on Dengue in Kalutara District, Sri Lanka, *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* (2016). [DOI: 10.3390/ijerph13111087](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph13111087)

Provided by Umea University

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