

Prevalence and Molecular Epidemiology of Arbovirus Among Mozambican Individuals with Acute Febrile Syndrome (Junior Fellowship: Dr. Eduardo Samo Gudo)

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Arbovirus represents a group of zoonotic viral diseases that has been neglected for many years, despite the fact that represent an important group of emerging pathogens. These viruses cause fever, headache, rash and in some situations can lead to severe infections such as fulminant meningitis, encephalitis or viral hemorrhagic fever. Arbovirus also pose threat in the management of acute febrile illnesses, particularly for the management of malaria in malaria endemic regions, since a significant percentage of acute febrile cases are caused by pathogens not frequently considered such as arbovirus. Therefore, little is known about burden and epidemiology of arboviral disease in Mozambique. The main objective of this study is to determine the prevalence of Dengue, Chikungunya and Rift Valley Fever Virus in individuals presenting with acute febrile syndrome. Patients older than 5 years old, attending the selected health centers and presenting with acute febrile syndrome for less than 5 days will be recruited to participate in this study. Paired acute and convalescent sample will be collected from each participant. The study duration will be 2 years. Laboratory diagnosis will performed by serology measurement of specific IgM and IgG and confirmation by Real Time PCR. Genetic sequencing will be used for molecular studies.

Projektbeteiligte

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