



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education



AUG 09 2005

DepED MEMORANDUM
No. 227 s. 2005

PREVENTING DENGUE H-FEVER IN SCHOOLS

To: Bureau Directors
Regional Directors
Directors of Services, Centers and Heads of Units
Schools Division/City Superintendents
Heads, Public and Private Elementary and Secondary Schools

1. In view of the recent upsurge of Dengue H-Fever cases in Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan and in a few other areas, this Memorandum is issued to reiterate and reinforce DECS Memorandum No. 91, s. 2001 to protect the school populace from this threatening disease.
2. Regional directors are hereby instructed to mobilize all school health and nutrition personnel to disseminate information on the prevention and control of Dengue H-Fever. Close collaboration should be made with the Parent-Teacher-Community Associations (PTCAs), Local Government Units (LGUs), Municipal Health Offices (MHOs) on:
 - a. referral of pupils/students/teachers with fever and those who are suffering or might be experiencing symptoms of Dengue H-Fever;
 - b. delineation of responsibilities between and among the agencies;
 - c. maintenance of environmental sanitation in the schools and in the communities; and
 - d. information on and educational campaign against Dengue H-Fever.
3. Enclosed is an information on Dengue H-Fever for ready reference.
4. For more information, please contact Dr. Thelma G. Santos, Director III of Health and Nutrition Center with tel. no. (02) 637-5504; telefax no. (02) 633-7245, 5th Floor, Mabini Building, DepED Central Office, Pasig City.
4. Immediate dissemination of this Memorandum is desired.

Ramon C. Bacani
RAMON C. BACANI
Undersecretary
Officer-in-Charge

Encl.: As stated

Reference: DECS Memorandum: (No. 91, s. 2001)

Allotment: 1—(D.O. 50-97)

To be indicated in the Perpetual Index
under the following subjects:

HEALTH EDUCATION
PUPILS

SCHOOLS
STUDENTS

Reformatted by: Sally/Dengue-H-Fever
August 4, 2005

DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER

WHAT IS DENGUE H-FEVER?

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is an acute infectious viral disease usually affecting infants and young children. It is characterized by fever during the initial phase, and other symptoms like headache, pain in the eye, joint pain, muscle pain, etc., followed by signs of bleeding, e.g., *petechiae* (red tiny spots on the skin), nosebleeding, gumbleeding. If there is blood in the stools and/or blood in the vomitus and accompanied by shock, this is called Dengue Shock Syndrome and is often fatal.

Aedes aegypti, the transmitter of the disease, is a day-biting mosquito which lays eggs in clear water container, such as flower vases, cans, rain barrels, old rubber tires, etc. The adult mosquitoes nest in dark places of the house.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF DENGUE H-FEVER?

1. Sudden onset of high fever which may last 2 to 7 days
2. Joint and muscle pain and pain behind the eyes.
3. Weakness
4. Skin rashes – *maculopapular* rash or red tiny spots on the skin called *petechiae*
5. Nosebleeding when fever starts to subside
6. Enlargement of liver
7. Vomiting of coffee-colored matter
8. Dark-colored stools

HOW TO PREVENT DENGUE H-FEVER

- The community should organize themselves to remove all possible breeding places of mosquitoes inside and outside of houses such as tin cans, rubber tires, bottles or drain accumulated water from trees and plants.
- Cover water storage containers to prevent breeding of mosquitoes.
- Clean house gutters to prevent stagnation of rain water.
- Isolate patients suffering from Dengue H-Fever for at least 5 days.
- Report to the nearest health center any suspected case of Dengue H-Fever in the neighborhood.