

Arboviral Diseases are a Growing Public Health Concern in the World

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Arboviral diseases are a growing public health concern with in the world, especially in tropical areas known to be favorable for the proliferation and dispersion of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, the main vector of Dengue, Zika, and Chikungunya. Recurrent epidemics highlight the need for effective endemic disease control and prevention, as well as health education. Therefore, our study analyzed the perception of Endemic Disease Control Agents (ACE) about their professional performance and presented a deepened discussion about the factors that enhance and impair their work in the field. Our investigation identified four categories of factors that influence the performance of ACE: work practice and routines, challenges in the practice of the profession, work assessment, and job satisfaction. These findings reinforce ACE and professional qualification as fundamental for the prevention and control of arboviruses. Thus, measures must be put in place to promote the recognition and appreciation of these professionals. Also, the implementation of actions and allocation of resources to this sector may improve the quality of service provided, which would consequently reduce the impact of these still neglected diseases on the health and living conditions of the population., especially in tropical areas known to be favorable for the proliferation and dispersion of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, the main vector of Dengue, Zika, and Chikungunya. Recurrent epidemics highlight the need for effective endemic disease control and prevention, as well as health education. Therefore, our study analyzed the perception of Endemic Disease Control Agents (ACE) about their professional performance and presented a deepened discussion about the factors that enhance and impair their work in the field. Our investigation identified four categories of factors that influence the performance of ACE: work practice and routines, challenges in the practice of the profession, work assessment, and job satisfaction. These findings reinforce ACE and professional qualification as fundamental for the prevention and control of arboviruses. Thus, measures must be put in place to promote the recognition and appreciation of these professionals. Also, the implementation of actions and allocation of resources to this sector may improve the quality of service provided, which would consequently reduce the impact of these still neglected diseases on the health and living conditions of the population.

Future challenges in relation to epidemics, neglected diseases, and vector control are innumerable. Thus, an in-depth knowledge of the actions of ACE provides an important insight into the experiences and perceptions of this workforce in the face of the epidemiological scenario in Brazil characterized by disease threats and increased demands. The present study shows the inadequate analysis of the work process of ACE. Our findings reveal that ACE suffer from the lack of recognition, low efficiency of actions, and devaluation.

Clearly, the society and government need to restructure their approach to urban health problems. The recurrence of epidemics indicates that public policies have not been effective as they should be. Therefore, understanding and acknowledging the fundamental role of ACE in the identification of risk factors and health protection could contribute to the effective eradication and control of epidemics. Approaches such as practical solution to challenges, valorization of this workforce, employee training, establishment of reliable assessments methods and cost-effective interventions do not only improve service quality but also contribute to the fight against health problems, and consequent improvement of the health status of the population.

In view of the above, more studies are needed to design and evaluate the professional performance of ACE in other locations and populations. We also suggest that studies use triangulation, in order to consolidate the conclusions of the phenomenon studied as well as identify similar or additional factors related to this subject of extreme relevance to public health.

Arboviruses are withinside the information and on the pinnacle of social, political and public fitness agendas. Arbovirus epidemics will more and more threaten worldwide, countrywide and neighborhood political and financial protection and create a worldwide public fitness emergency. Not simplest is there an expanded danger of epidemic arboviral sicknesses in rural areas, however there is also now an expanded danger of city epidemics. Dengue epidemics have these days visible their amplitude growth dramatically: in 2019, there had been 10 fold extra said instances of DENV contamination in Brazil than at some point of the previous year, main to six hundred deaths; at some point of the identical period, 44,000 dengue-inflamed men and women needed to be hospitalized in Bangladesh, wherein a few one hundred deaths occurred, and extra than 1400 deaths from dengue had been said withinside the Philippines! An envisioned 390 million dengue

infections arise annually.

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