necessitates a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach to patient care. Severe dengue can result in death.and causes of death includes unrecognized dengue without appropriate medical management ,unrecognized or prolonged shock, unrecognized occult hemorrhage, fluid overload, nosocomial infections and multi organ failure.

The resource-limited healthcare system of the country is expected to be profoundly impacted by the spread of dengue infection to non-endemic districts areas. Severe dengue patients require good supportive care, while more serious patients require Intensive Care Unit (ICU) assistance. The tertiary healthcare system necessary for treating severe dengue cases is mostly centered in major cities, particularly Dhaka.[9] Along with poor accessibility of ICU facilities at the district level, there are also resource constrain for serological lab tests/ lab facilities. Therefore, a district-level healthcare facility is not well-equipped to tackle severe dengue outbreaks in most non-endemic regions of Bangladesh. As a backdrop, the existing poor healthcare system could be collapsed if dengue outbreaks are widespread across the country or coincide with other viral disease outbreaks, such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

At present the main aim to control or prevent the transmission of dengue virus and is to combat the mosquito vectors. This is achieved through preventing mosquito breeding, personal protection of from mosquito bites, community engagement and active mosquito and virus surveillance. Dengue has high mortality and high morbidity rates with limited treatment options available, dengue vaccine may play a preventive role in secondary dengue infection in 9-45 years age and high risk group populations

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