

Retrospective study of chikungunya outbreak in urban areas of India

B.N. Nagpal¹, Rekha Saxena¹, Aruna Srivastava¹, Neeru Singh^{2,6}, S.K. Ghosh³, S.K. Sharma⁴, Ashwani Kumar⁵, Hemant Kumar⁵, Alok Suman Sharma¹, S.K. Chand⁶, V.P. Ojha³, S.S. Mohanty⁴, A.K. Mohanty⁵, R.K. Dasgupta⁷, G.P.S. Dhillon⁷ & A.P. Dash¹

¹National Institute of Malaria Research (ICMR), New Delhi, ²Regional Medical Research Centre for Tribals (ICMR), Jabalpur, ³Integrated Disease Vector Control Project, National Institute of Malaria Research, Field Station, Bangalore, ⁴Integrated Disease Vector Control Project, National Institute of Malaria Research, Field Station, Rourkela, ⁵Integrated Disease Vector Control Project, National Institute of Malaria Research, Field Station, Goa, ⁶Integrated Disease Vector Control Project, National Institute of Malaria Research, Field Station, Jabalpur & ⁷National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, Delhi, India

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Background & objectives: A retrospective study on chikungunya outbreak in India in five States viz. Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Kerala was conducted in 2007-2008 to know the distribution and determinants of chikungunya fever outbreak in India.

Methods: On the basis of high and low incidence of chikungunya fever, two districts from each State and two wards from the selected district were taken for random selection of 1000 households from 10 districts and 5 States. Semi-structured questionnaires were administered to individuals, patients, qualified health professionals and to stakeholders for collecting information.

Results: The educational background and occupation of the respondents showed variations across the study States. Only in high incidence ward of Maharashtra, water storage period for 3-6 days and emptying, drying of water containers on weekly basis was noted. The study through knowledge, attitude, belief, practice (KABP) obtained individual's perception of chikungunya fever, its prevention and control. Patients' expenditure on treatment was mainly recorded less than ₹500 across study States. Health facility survey obtained an overview of the capacity of local health facilities. Stakeholders' perception regarding chikungunya fever was also noted.

Interpretation & conclusions: The study revealed differences in awareness of chikungunya, cause of the disease, vector responsible, mode of transmission, biting time and elimination of breeding of mosquitoes statistically significant among high and low incidence wards of all the States. Expenditure on treatment was independent of economically active status and loss of man-days across all the States. Education and occupation did not have any relation with emptying/drying of water containers in high incidence wards. Strengthening of surveillance, information, education and communication (IEC) activities along with case management facilities may be provided by the State health department for prevention of chikungunya outbreaks in future. Stakeholders should be more involved in outbreak management and future planning.

Key words *Aedes* mosquito - case management - chikungunya - health facility - retrospective study - stakeholders - urban areas

Chikungunya disease is a mosquito-borne viral infection causing fever, rash and arthralgia. The name Chikungunya is derived from the Makonde word meaning “that which bends up” in reference to stooped posture developed as a result of the arthritic symptoms of the disease. Chikungunya virus is a mosquito-transmitted single-stranded RNA Alpha virus, from the family *Togaviridae*.

Since the 1952 Tanzania outbreak^{1,2} chikungunya virus has caused outbreaks in various parts of Africa³⁻⁵. The most recent epidemic re-emergence was documented in 1999-2000 in Kinshasa where an estimated 50,000 persons were infected⁶. The first documented Asian outbreak took place in 1958 in Bangkok, Thailand. Since then, many outbreaks have been recorded from Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Malaysia and Indonesia⁷⁻¹⁰. There is historical evidence that chikungunya virus originated in Africa and subsequently spread to Asia¹¹. A distinctive feature of chikungunya virus is that it causes explosive outbreaks, before apparently disappearing for a period of several years to decades. In India, epidemics of chikungunya fever were reported during the last millennium *viz.*, 1963 - Kolkata, W. Bengal¹², 1965 - Chennai, Tamil Nadu^{13,14} and 1973- Barsi, Maharashtra¹⁵. Thereafter, sporadic cases continued to be recorded specially in Maharashtra State during 1983 and 2000. During an epidemic outbreak of chikungunya virus more than 1.39 million suspected cases of chikungunya fever affecting 210 districts in 13 States have been reported during 2006¹⁶. Maximum number of cases was recorded from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

A retrospective study on chikungunya outbreak in India was initiated during 2007. Five States *viz.* Delhi, Madhya Pradesh (MP), Orissa, Maharashtra and Kerala were selected principally on the basis of incidence of the disease, extent of distribution in terms of time, place, person as well as operational feasibility of prevention and control measures. The objective of the study was to comprehend the distribution and determinants of chikungunya fever outbreak in India.

The specific objectives of the study were to (i) carry out situational analysis of chikungunya fever, its characteristics and distribution *vis-à-vis* time, place, and person; (ii) explore the determinants of chikungunya fever epidemic, *i.e.* patient background (domestic, peri-domestic physical, socio-economic environments and health seeking and vector control practices); (iii) study vector habitat within and around households;

(iv) assess the control strategies in health facilities and capacity for strategy implementation; and (v) to assess stakeholder views and extent of involvement.

Material & Methods

This retrospective study on chikungunya outbreak in India was initiated during 2007 in five States of India *viz.* Orissa, Maharashtra, MP, Delhi and Kerala with support from National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), New Delhi. The study was conducted strictly following the project protocol and set of questionnaires provided by NVBDCP to National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR), New Delhi. Chikungunya outbreak during 2006 was spread across urban as well as rural areas. The present report focuses primarily on urban areas.

The sampling frame of the study was determined by arranging the districts of the selected States in descending order of the incidence of chikungunya fever and two districts were selected - one with the highest and another with the lowest incidence. The highest incidence districts in each State were identified as: Sundergarh in Orissa, Latur in Maharashtra, Betul in M.P., Alappuzha in Kerala, Mahavir Enclave Part II in Delhi. The lowest incidence districts identified were Ganjam in Orissa, Ratnagiri in Maharashtra, Katni in M.P., Kannur in Kerala and Dwarka in Delhi. In the selected districts, ward-wise incidence of chikungunya fever was arranged in descending order for selecting one ward with the highest and another with the lowest incidence.

H-H symbolizes high incidence ward under the highest incidence district while L-L stands for low incidence ward under the lowest incidence district. From Sundergarh district of Orissa, Panposh ward (H-H) and from Ganjam district, ward no 8 (L-L) were selected. From Latur district of Maharashtra, Rajiv Nagar ward (H-H) and from Ratnagiri district, Bailbug ward (L-L) were selected. From Betul district of M.P., Ram Nagar ward (H-H) and from Katni district, Indira Gandhi ward (L-L) were selected. From Mahavir Enclave Part II of Delhi ward no 51 (H-H) and from Dwarka, ward no 58 (L-L) were selected. From Alappuzha district of Kerala, ward no 5 (H-H) and from Kannur district, ward no 46 (L-L) were selected.

The populations of the selected wards in different States ranged between 2,000-4,000. In each selected district, 100 households each from the highest and the lowest incidence wards were selected randomly. The household lists of wards served as the universe

and random selection of houses was accomplished by using random number Table. Thus, 1000 households were selected in 10 districts and 5 States. From each household, one individual was interviewed who was the prime respondent.

At household level, questionnaires administered to the respondents included: (i) Household survey; (ii) Knowledge, attitude, belief, practice survey regarding chikungunya fever prevention & control; (iii) Patient inventory. For health facility and stakeholder surveys, questionnaires administered included; (iv) Health facility survey; and (v) Stakeholder survey. For health facility surveys, one health facility in each ward was selected. In each health facility, qualified health professional was the key respondent. For stakeholder survey, stakeholders were randomly selected from amongst Councilor, Head Master/Mistress, School Teacher/Professor, Ward Member and Sarpanch. All questionnaires were pre-tested before actual data collection. The pre-test revealed many local issues. These were considered while finalizing the questionnaires according to local conditions.

To carry out surveys, one co-ordinator was selected from each State to visit selected wards in the respective State with support staff (field investigators, *etc.*) to fill the questionnaires. Before starting the survey, a training session of all the co-ordinators was conducted to explain and standardize the methodology for data collection. The completed questionnaires were received at NIMR for data processing. Differential analysis was attempted to broadly comprehend the distribution and determinants of chikungunya fever outbreak using standard software package.

Results

Household survey

Socio-demographic profile: The educational background of the respondents showed variations across study States. Overall, in H-H areas of Orissa, the highest percentage (37%) of the respondents had secondary education, while the highest percentage of the respondents in Kerala (30%) and MP (23%) had primary education. In H-H and L-L wards of Orissa, a majority of respondent (range 37 and 42%) belonged to business class (self employed) while in Maharashtra, (range 37 and 46%) were economically inactive. In H-H and L-L wards of MP and Kerala, service class mainly responded. In Delhi, a majority of respondents (range 37 and 54%) belonged to labour class. The monthly household income of the respondents in H-H wards

in all study States, except in Delhi was found below ₹10,000. In Delhi, 54 per cent of respondents were noted having monthly household income of >₹10,000. In L-L wards in all States, more or less similar picture was noted. Air coolers were observed in both H-H and L-L wards of Delhi, H-H and L-L wards of MP and Kerala, respectively.

Water supply & storage: Water storage period in all the study States, except Maharashtra was for 1-2 days. In H-H wards of Maharashtra, 77 per cent of the respondents tend to store water for 3-6 days. Emptying, drying of all water containers was carried out on a daily basis in all study wards, except in H-H areas of Maharashtra where 51 per cent of respondents did the same on weekly basis.

Knowledge, attitude, belief, practice (KABP) regarding chikungunya fever, its prevention & control

Disease, cause, signs and symptoms, mode of transmission: In H-H wards of Maharashtra, MP and Kerala, majority (range 63% in Latur, Maharashtra to 94% in Betul, MP) of respondents were aware of chikungunya fever whereas in Delhi and Orissa, majority (range 56% in Mahavir Enclave Part II, Delhi to 85% in Sundergarh, Orissa) were ignorant. Across L-L wards, majority of the respondents (range 54% in Ganjam, Orissa to 96% in Dwarka, Delhi) were aware of chikungunya fever (Fig. a). The cause of the disease was known to 57 and 54 per cent of the respondents in H-H and L-L wards of Kerala and Delhi, respectively. In other states, majority of the respondents (range 68 to 97%) did not know about it (Fig. b). Majority of the respondents in H-H (range 82% in Alappuzha in Kerala to 100% in Sundergarh, Orissa and Mahavir Enclave Part II, Delhi) and L-L wards (range 90% in Katni, MP to 100% in Ganjam, Orissa) did not know the meaning of chikungunya (Fig. c).

In L-L wards of Delhi and Kerala, majority of responds (range 82% in Dwarka, Delhi to 92% in Kannur, Kerala) knew that chikungunya fever is transmitted from mosquitoes to human. In H-H ward of Kerala, 91 per cent knew about chikungunya fever transmission. In H-H wards of other States, majority of population (range 69% in Latur, Maharashtra to 98% in Mahavir Enclave Part II, Delhi) and in L-L wards (range 61% in Ganjam, Orissa, to 74% in Katni, MP) was ignorant (Fig. d). Only a few respondents across H-H wards of all the States (range 3% in Sundergarh, Orissa to 43% in Alappuzha, Kerala) knew the vector responsible for chikungunya transmission (Fig. e).

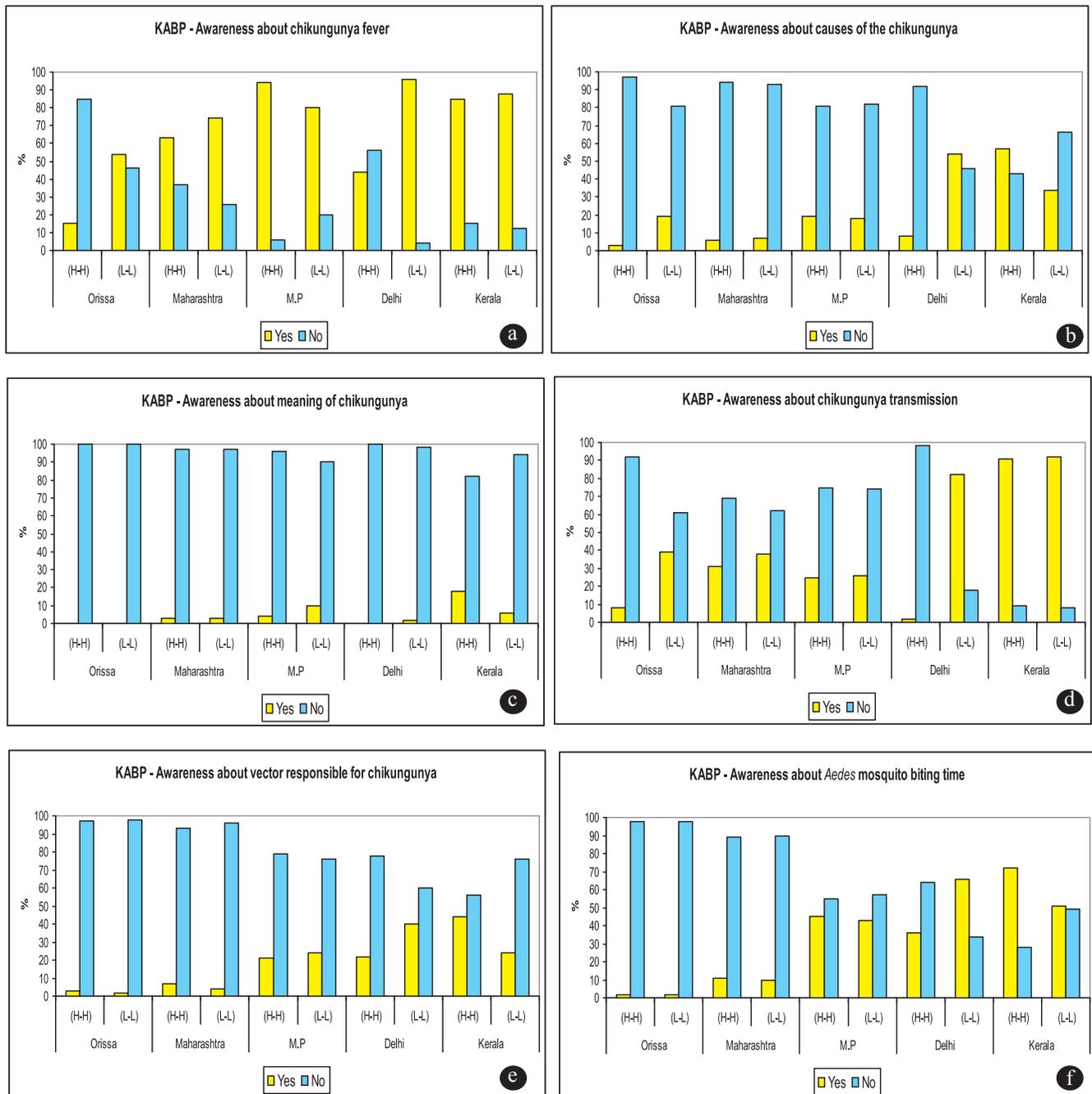


Fig. (a-f). Awareness about chikungunya across five States of India.

Among H-H wards of all the States, the highest number of respondent (72%) from Kerala and among L-L wards, the highest number of respondents (66%) from Delhi, knew that *Aedes* mosquito bite during day time (Fig. f).

Signs and symptoms of the disease varied across different States whereas joint pain and swelling was the common among all (Table I).

Vector breeding sites: Vector breeding sites varied across the States; in H-H wards, breeding was recorded from cements tanks, plastic drums, overhead tanks, air coolers and coconut shells. In L-L wards, breeding was found in metal tanks, plastic drums and coconut shells (Table I).

Prevention measures: Majority of the respondents in H-H wards of Orissa, Maharashtra, MP and Delhi (range

Table I. Knowledge, attitude, belief, practice regarding chikungunya fever prevention & control

Sr. Characteristics No.	Orissa (%)		Maharashtra (%)		MP (%)		Delhi (%)		Kerala (%)	
	H-H	L-L	H-H	L-L	H-H	L-L	H-H	L-L	H-H	L-L
<i>A Disease, cause, signs & symptoms and mode of transmission</i>										
1 What are signs and symptoms of Chikungunya?										
Fever, joint pain & swelling	6	27	62	81	38	33	2	36	94	51
Joint pain & swelling	2	23	6	4	61	46	0	0	5	41
Fever, joint pain & swelling, Headache, vomiting, photophobia with or without rashes	92	50	32	15	1	21	98	64	1	8
Don't know	87	41	32	13	0	17	78	22	0	3
<i>B Vector breeding sites</i>										
2 Vector breeding sites in households										
Cement tanks	7	10	49	3	18	6	4	0	7	4
Metal tanks	41	79	9	28	20	44	0	0	2	0
Plastic drum	42	11	1	25	0	0	0	0	19	32
Overhead tank	0	0	0	0	0	30	66	8	39	27
Air coolers	10	0	0	0	62	10	0	0	0	0
Haudis	0	0	27	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barrels	0	0	11	14	0	10	0	0	0	0
Discarded utensils/tyre dumps	0	0	3	10	0	0	30	10	10	5
Coconut shells	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	32
Not found	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	0
<i>C Prevention</i>										
3 How can one prevent chikungunya Infection?										
Reducing mosquito bites	4	14	11	10	27	21	14	42	34	16
Self protection methods	7	5	1	2	13	6	8	14	5	12
Keeping surroundings mosquito breeding free	2	6	26	26	13	10	6	12	48	60
Others (combinations)	3	15	0	0	2	34	4	18	12	5
Don't know	84	60	62	62	45	29	68	14	1	7
4 How to eliminate the breeding of mosquitoes?										
Source reduction	4	25	19	23	19	33	18	56	69	69
Treatment with insecticides	25	19	6	5	48	20	14	34	26	10
Don't know	71	56	75	72	33	47	68	10	5	21
5 How to get protection from mosquito bites?										
Use bed nets	41	18	5	10	85	76	0	4	42	38
Wear body covering cloths	1	6	13	5	2	2	30	8	6	18
Use repellents	13	33	49	52	12	7	46	40	20	35
Making house mosquito proof	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0
Combination of different methods	45	43	33	33	1	15	24	42	30	9

45% in Betul, MP to 84% in Sundergarh, Orissa) did not know regarding prevention of chikungunya infection. From H-H and L-L wards of Kerala, majority 48 and 60 per cent, respectively preferred keeping surroundings mosquito breeding free to prevent the same (Table I). Majority of the respondents in H-H wards of Orissa, Maharashtra and Delhi (range 68% in Mahavir Enclave Part II, Delhi to 75% in Latur, Maharashtra) did not know how to eliminate the breeding of mosquitoes whereas in MP and Kerala, 48 and 69 per cent, respectively preferred

treatment with insecticides and source reduction. Among L-L wards of all the States, in Maharashtra the highest number of respondents (72%) did not know about it (Table I). Respondents across different States suggested different methods in order to get protection from mosquito bites.

Patient inventory: In all, 578 patients were interviewed from the five States. The highest number of chikungunya patients was recorded from Maharashtra

Table II. Results of health facility survey in five States

S. Queries No.	Orissa		Maharashtra		MP		Delhi		Kerala		
	Sundergarh	Ganjam	Latur	Ratnagiri	Betul	Katni	Mahavir Enclave	Dwarka	Alappuzha	Kannur	
	H-H	L-L	H-H	L-L	H-H	L-L	H-H	L-L	H-H	L-L	
1	No of beds available	16	4	60	200	150	120	15	50	251	50
2	Availability of chikungunya case management facility	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Availability of trained manpower, essential supplies & record keeping	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Availability of ELISA Reader	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Epidemiological and entomological surveillance mechanism	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
6	Community mobilization strategy	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	Capacity development training completed	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
8	Formation of epidemic preparedness and rapid response committee	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
9	Health education material	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
10	Media sensitization	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
11	Manpower, logistics and funds available for chikungunya fever prevention and control	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
12	Inter-sectoral collaboration	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
13	Monitoring and evaluation mechanism of chikungunya fever prevention & control	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
14	Views provided for management of chikungunya	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

Table III. Stakeholders' views about chikungunya management & control in five States

Sr. Queries No.	Orissa	Maharashtra	MP	Delhi	Kerala	
1	Awareness about chikungunya	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Risk factors	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Diagnosis and treatment facilities available in the district	Not aware	Yes	Not aware	Not aware	Not aware
4	Views provided about managing chikungunya	Yes	Yes	None	None	None
5	Involvement of the stakeholders in generating awareness	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
6	Future planning for prevention and control of chikungunya suggested	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

State. Patients in H-H and L-L wards of Orissa, Delhi and Kerala were economically active while patients in Maharashtra and MP were inactive. Overall, 64 to 100 per cent patients in all the five States mentioned < ₹ 500 for expenditure on treatment and 67 to 100

per cent mentioned < ₹ 250 for expenditure on food. The highest loss of man days was recorded from H-H ward of Kerala (> 15 days) followed by Delhi (10-15 days), Orissa and MP (5-10 days) and Maharashtra (1-5 days).

Health facility survey: In H-H and L-L wards, 16 and 4 bedded hospitals in Orissa, 60 and 200 bedded in Maharashtra, 150 and 120 bedded in MP, 15 and 50 bedded in Delhi and 251 and 50 bedded hospitals in Kerala, respectively were surveyed.

Chikungunya case management facilities, trained manpower, essential supplies and record keeping were available in the surveyed health facilities located in H-H wards of Maharashtra, MP and Kerala whereas in Orissa and Delhi, no such facilities were found. In L-L wards, such facilities were found in all the surveyed hospitals across five states except in Orissa. ELISA reader was available only in the surveyed hospital of the H-H ward in Kerala, while in L-L wards of the surveyed hospitals, it was found in Maharashtra, Delhi and Kerala (Table II).

Epidemiological and entomological surveillance mechanisms were available in H-H wards of Maharashtra, MP and Kerala. In L-L wards, these mechanisms were provided only in Maharashtra. Community mobilization strategy was available in H-H wards of Maharashtra, MP and Kerala. In L-L wards, these strategies were provided only in Maharashtra, Delhi and Kerala. Capacity development trainings were completed only in H-H and L-L wards of Maharashtra and Kerala (Table II).

Epidemic preparedness and rapid response committee, health education material, media sensitization and availability of manpower, logistics and funds for chikungunya fever prevention and control were found in surveyed hospitals of H-H wards in Maharashtra, MP, Kerala and L-L wards of Maharashtra and Kerala only. Inter-sectoral collaboration was suggested only in the surveyed health facilities of both H-H and L-L wards of Maharashtra and H-H ward of MP. Monitoring and evaluation mechanism of chikungunya fever prevention and control was suggested in surveyed facilities in H-H wards of Maharashtra, MP and Kerala and in L-L wards of Orissa and Kerala only. Chikungunya fever management views were provided in all the surveyed health facilities of H-H wards of all the States except in Delhi (Table II).

Stakeholder survey: Awareness about chikungunya fever and risk factors was found among all the interviewed stakeholders of five States. Only stakeholders from Maharashtra spoke about the availability of diagnosis and treatment facilities while the stakeholders from other States had no idea about it. Views regarding management of chikungunya were provided by the stakeholders from Orissa and Maharashtra only. All the

interviewed stakeholders suggested future planning for prevention and control of chikungunya (Table III).

Discussion

Earlier studies done on chikungunya were related to outbreak investigation^{17,18} and chikungunya fever case management¹⁹; however, this is a retrospective study first of its kind with specific objectives carried out in urban areas of five States.

The study revealed differences in awareness of chikungunya, cause of the disease, vector responsible, mode of transmission, biting time and elimination of breeding of mosquitoes statistically significant among high and low incidence wards of all the States ($P < 0.05$). Expenditure on treatment was independent of economically active status and loss of man days across all the States. Education and occupation did not have association with emptying/drying of water containers in high incidence wards.

The study through the health facility survey obtained an overview of the capacity (technical / managerial and financial) of local health facilities for managing chikungunya cases. In Maharashtra and MP, 22 staff members were involved in epidemiological and entomological surveillance and reporting was on a daily basis; in Kerala, 140 staff members carried out entomological surveillance and three were involved in epidemiological surveillance and reporting was on a daily basis. Chikungunya fever prevention measures suggested were reducing mosquito breeding sites, use of bed nets, survey of containers, use of insecticides for vector control, use of mosquito repellents, health education and media sensitization. Inter-sectoral collaboration was emphasized by involving NSS students, schools, *Mahila Panchayat*, revenue and education departments, municipal corporation and non government organizations (NGOs) for educating the masses regarding chikungunya fever. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms of chikungunya fever and control suggested were symptomatic and clinical assessment, container survey, health education and chemical control for source reduction. Views provided for chikungunya management were - symptomatic treatment of patients, training of doctors for disease management, covering of open scrap lying outside to prevent water stagnation, use of insecticides, fogging and health education, alert preparedness, detection and early treatment of the cases, regular vector control mechanism with proper house-to-house survey.

According to stakeholders' perception risk factors included environmental factors like breeding sites

within and outside human habitats and population migration, *etc.* In addition, enhanced awareness and maintenance of hygiene and sanitation by general public that includes but not limited to covering of water containers, taking precautions from mosquito bites, usage of bed nets by householders are considered important. Strengthening the local health facilities for chikungunya case management was also underscored. The stakeholder's extent of involvement included organization of health camps, rally of students with banners, fogging and insecticide spraying, arranged training of paramedic staff, media sensitization, information, education and communication (IEC) activities for school children and cleaning of surroundings.

Strengthening of surveillance, IEC activities along with case management facilities may be provided by the State health department for prevention of chikungunya outbreak in future. Stakeholders should be more involved and may be provided working funds.

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Reprint requests: Dr B.N. Nagpal, Scientist 'E', National Institute of Malaria Research (ICMR), Sector-8, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 077, India
e-mail: b_n_nagpal@hotmail.com