**Science Talk**

**Finally, a licensed dengue vaccine**

Despite its 60% efficacy, it may cut dengue burden substantially in many countries.

Amnelles Wilmer-Smith and Edmund L. Gohler

Vaccines for infectious diseases are among the health achievements that have made huge public-health impact.

Smallpox was eradicated because of vaccination. It was recently reported that since smallpox vaccinations have prevented 335 million cases of childhood infections representing approximately 90% of infectious diseases that would have occurred, including 26 million in the last five decades.

Although all vaccines may result in a substantial reduction in disease, some do not offer complete protection against infection. Many vaccines do not offer above 90% protection. Some vaccines are more effective in males and restrained vaccines, and even some of the most advanced vaccines (influenza and pneumococcal) offer only partial protection. They may able to reduce disease incidence by 50% or more.

While good efficacy is imperative, the ultimate goal of vaccination goes far beyond that. Thus, this additional need is provided, the emergence of vaccine reticence is emerging. Vaccine reticence is often a result of misinformation or the belief that vaccines are not necessary.

Dengue infection can have severe consequences. It can cause extensive bleeding and shock. Dengue can be life-threatening and lead to a large number of large-scale epidemics with high case fatality rates. In some cases, patients often require hospitalisation and medical intervention on a broader scale during these epidemics.

Dengue is currently spreading all over the world, including many of the most populous countries. It is diagnosed through a comprehensive set of diagnostic tools, which is done through an extensive collaboration of public health authorities.

Professor Amnelles Wilmer-Smith, director of the National Dengue and Dengue Vaccines Program at Nanogong Technologies, said: “The effects of dengue are severe. Often, patients are hospitalised and often require intensive care. In some cases, dengue can be fatal.”

Professor Amnelles Wilmer-Smith added, “This is because there are no licensed dengue vaccines on the market today.”

Despite the challenges, the development of a dengue vaccine has been a priority in recent years.

In order to address this issue, scientists around the world have been working on developing a safe and effective dengue vaccine. One of the leading researchers in this field is Dr. Puneet, who has been working on developing a dengue vaccine for several years.

Dr. Puneet, a prominent researcher in the field of medical research, has been working on developing a dengue vaccine for over a decade. He has made significant contributions to the field of dengue research and has played a crucial role in the development of the vaccine.

Dr. Puneet and his team have successfully developed a dengue vaccine that is highly effective in preventing the disease. The vaccine has been tested on various populations and has shown promising results.

The vaccine works by introducing a weakened form of the dengue virus into the body, which stimulates the immune system to produce antibodies against the virus.

In the current scenario, where dengue is a major public health concern, the vaccine has the potential to make a significant impact.

Dr. Puneet and his team have conducted extensive trials to ensure the safety and efficacy of the vaccine. The vaccine has been tested on thousands of patients, and the results have been encouraging.

In conclusion, the dengue vaccine is a major breakthrough in the fight against dengue. It has the potential to significantly reduce the burden of the disease, making it a crucial development in public health.

**About the Author**

Professor Dranne Gahler, 76, is professor and founding director of the Significance Research Group in Emerging Infectious Diseases at the Duke-Durham University School.

He is adjunct professor in his alma mater, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and the Duke University School of Medicine. He has spent his entire career working on infectious diseases, with an emphasis on dengue and dengue hemorrhagic fever.

Professor Gahler was founding chief of the dengue branch of the United States Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Puerto Rico for nine years, and director of the National Institute of Health (NIH) for six years. He has served on many World Health Organisation, and conference committees and study groups, and is chairman of the WHO Dengue Technical Working Group.

He has conducted research on dengue hemorrhagic fever and dengue in the Caribbean, Asia, Africa, and the Americas.

He is a frequent contributor to professional publications on infectious diseases, including the Lancet, New England Journal of Medicine, and the Journal of the American Medical Association.

He is also a respected expert in the field of dengue vaccine development and has been a leading voice in the global effort to create an effective dengue vaccine.

Dr. Duke-Ross, Prof. Gahler (Jeff) and Dr. Dengue Vaccine in Public Health 2020 (Chicago School of Medicine, 2010)

Tel: University’s Lee Kong Chian School of Medicine.

Miri has a Special interest in dengue and has published extensively on dengue vaccines, infection biology, and dengue in general. He has also conducted research on dengue vaccine development and is also the senior advisor to the Dengue Vaccine Initiative.