The symptoms often include fever, skin rashes, and often have a fatal outcome. Dengue fever and West Nile fever may lead to meningoencephalitis, and haemorrhagic Dengue fever may have a fatal outcome. Dengue fever and West Nile fever are now nominatively notifiable in Group A, and the Norwegian Institute of Public Health has established diagnostic methods involving antibody tests and polymerase chain reaction tests (7).

Persons planning to spend time in risk areas should be vaccinated against tick-borne encephalitis, yellow fever and if relevant rabies, and given boosters for poliomyelitis and diphtheria (6). Measures to prevent mosquito bites are important for preventing both malaria and arboviral infections. Blood donors who have been in areas with West Nile fever and Chikungunya viral infection must not donate blood for four weeks after returning home (7).

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