



Chikungunya Outbreak 2025 in Bangladesh

Overview

The Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR) has observed a resurgence of Chikungunya virus transmission in Dhaka city in 2025. Between 1st January and 30th November 2025, a total of **1081** suspected Chikungunya cases were reported through IEDCR's event-based surveillance system. Of these, **572** cases were laboratory-confirmed by RT-PCR.

Epidemiological Trend

A notable increase in both suspected and confirmed cases has been recorded since the second week of April, indicating rising transmission in multiple urban areas. The affected localities include: Mohakhali, Tejgaon, Nakhhalpara, Khilkhet, Niketon, Mohammadpur, Dhanmondi, Uttara, Lalbag, Azimpur, Hazaribag, Shantinagar, Malibag, Khilgaon, Mugda, Goran, Rampura, Shahjahanpur. Cases have been reported from both Dhaka North and South City Corporations, reflecting widespread urban transmission. Cases have also been reported from Chattogram, the 2nd largest city of the country.

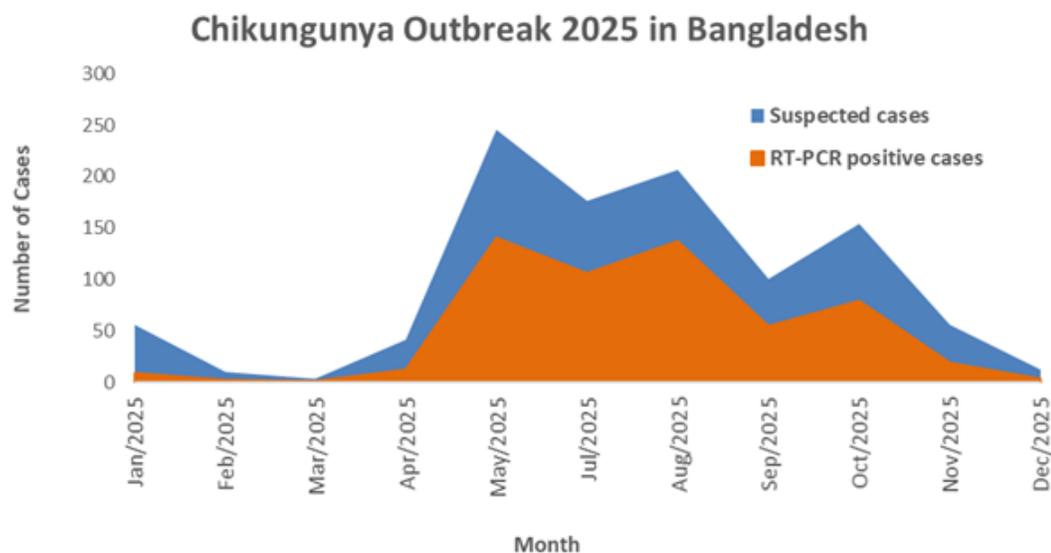


Figure: Month-wise distribution of suspected and RT-PCR confirmed Chikungunya Cases in Dhaka from January 1 to November 30, 2025



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control & Research (IEDCR)

Mohakhali, Dhaka-1212

Phone: 8802-222280376, 8802-222298691

Email: info@iedcr.gov.bd Website www.iedcr.gov.bd



Public Health Concern

Given the absence of a routine national surveillance system for Chikungunya, limited diagnostic capacity, and the clinical overlap with Dengue, particularly during the upcoming monsoon season, the reported numbers likely underestimate the true burden of the disease.

This trend, coupled with the mass population movement expected during the upcoming Eid vacation, raises concerns of further geographic spread and signals the early phase of a potentially large-scale outbreak.

Recommendations:

IEDCR is closely monitoring the situation and made following recommendations.

- ❖ **Healthcare providers** are urged to remain vigilant for Chikungunya symptoms and consider differential diagnosis with Dengue.
- ❖ **Diagnostic testing** for Chikungunya should be prioritized for acute febrile cases with arthralgia, especially in affected localities.
- ❖ **Public awareness campaigns** should be intensified focusing on mosquito control and personal protection measures.
- ❖ **Surveillance activities** should be expanded to identify new hotspots and monitor disease progression.
- ❖ The public is advised to take **preventive measures** to avoid mosquito bites and reduce mosquito breeding sites, particularly in and around homes.