

## GABARITO DA PROVA

1. What are the similarities between the clinical signs of SARS-CoV-2 or vector-borne viruses?

First, infection by SARS-CoV-2 or vector-borne viruses (DENV, CHIKV and ZIKV) may result in similar laboratory features and clinical symptoms during the early course of the disease, including fever, muscle ache and nausea. The similarities of clinical signs are most notable in dengue fever patients, which can also develop severe form of the disease

2. Is there a change in the seasonal pattern of arbovirus incidence in Brazil, mainly due to climatic conditions?

Arboviruses have a seasonal pattern of incidence, which is often observed to increase at the beginning of the year due to the high temperatures and rainy season during the first half of the year with peak between March and April

3. Probably the practices of social distancing to contain SARS-CoV-2 helped to reduce the incidence of dengue and other urban arboviruses in Brazil, why?

Recently, Lorenz and co-workers hypothesized that social distancing practices to contain SARS-CoV-2-may have helped to reduce the true incidence of dengue

and the other urban arbovirus in Brazil, since the introduction of viruses into areas is mediated by travel or circulation of infected individuals to other areas given the short flight capacity of mosquito vectors

4. What are the main pillars for the control of these urban epidemic arboviruses, based on actions focused on the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito?

Two main pillars: (i) the control of various stages of *Aedes aegypti*, preventing the mosquito from developing from egg to adult or reducing its longevity or abundance and (ii) reducing the possibility of contact between the vector and humans, such as by application of repellents, wearing protective clothing to minimize mosquito bites and screening of doors and windows to prevent *Aedes aegypti* entering the home.