



Surveillance Case Definition for a Suspected Case:

A person who lives in or has traveled in the previous 2 weeks to areas with Chikungunya transmission, and has fever* associated with arthralgia or arthritis that is not explained by other medical conditions, with or without other extra-articular manifestations that can range from mild to severe.

* fever is usually sudden onset lasting no more than 7 days.

Guidelines on the Surveillance and clinical management of Chikungunya are now available on the Epidemiology Unit's Website; https://www.epid.gov.lk/storage/post/pdfs/en_684fe52498043_Clinical%20Management%20of%20Chikungunya%20Infection%20through%20Disease%20Phases.pdf1.

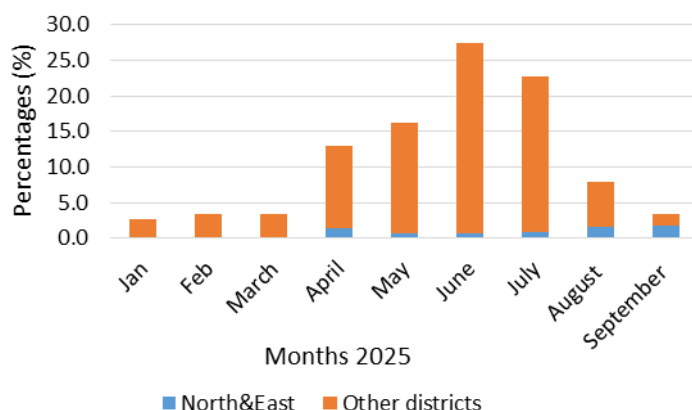
1. Guideline for surveillance of Chikungunya (May, 2025)
2. Laboratory Diagnosis and Acute Clinical Management of Chikungunya (April 2025)
3. Clinical Management of Chikungunya through Disease Phases (Reviewed and updated, June 2025)

In any area where cases fulfilling the above definition are identified, case reporting should be promptly initiated through the online system to enable timely response, prevent outbreaks, and minimize the disease burden.

Following is the link to be used by treating clinicians to report suspected/ confirmed cases of Chikungunya:

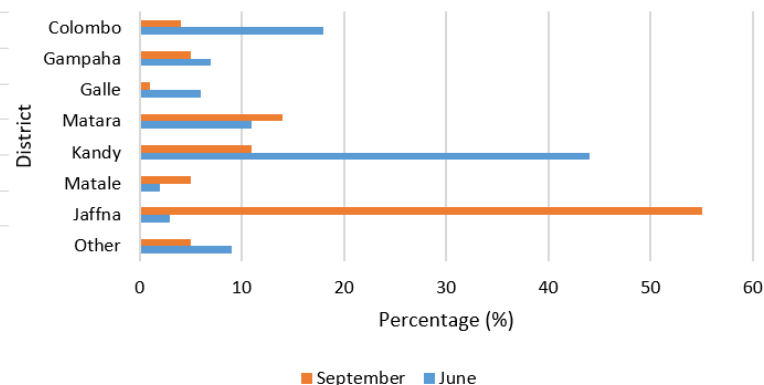
<https://bit.ly/Epid-cgCRF>

Reported Cases of Chikungunya (by Month-2025)



A gradual increase in the proportion of cases reported from the Northern & Eastern Province was observed from April onwards.

District-wise comparison of reported cases: June peak Vs. September trends



Jaffna reported the highest proportion of cases in September (~55%), compared with very low levels in June, reflecting a geographic spread of the disease to other districts.

Monsoon Timing

The North-East Monsoon is anticipated from late November 2025 through February 2026.

Rainfall Distribution

The Northern and Eastern Provinces are likely to experience frequent showers during this period. Active depressions developing in the Bay of Bengal may bring heavy rainfall, strong winds, and localized flooding to affected areas.

Vector Implications

The expected monsoon rainfall is likely to create favourable breeding conditions for Aedes mosquitoes. These regions, may experience a rise in vector density and an increased risk of chikungunya transmission. Intensified surveillance, targeted cleanup, and community engagement are recommended to mitigate this risk of outbreaks.