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Resumo	<p>Oropouche's presentation is similar to Dengue and Chikungunya, but Oropouche can also cause hemorrhagic symptoms and neurological complications. In 2024, the spread, severity, and transmission paths of Oropouche in Brazil increased. Given the pandemic potential and the risk of pathogenic genetic variants (mutations) to the virus, Brazil must take urgent action to minimize the spread of the disease. By 2 July, 6973 cases of Oropouche fever had been reported in Brazil in 19 different states, compared with 831 cases total in five states in 2023. Two women with no comorbidities died from the fever. Evidence also indicates that the virus can transmit vertically from mother to fetus. The changes in infectiousness, severity, and transmission vectors may be attributable to mutations in the Oropouche virus. No vaccination or treatment is available for Oropouche fever other than symptom management. Clinical and epidemiological evaluation can diagnose the disease, but robust commercial tests are scarce. In the absence of a vaccine, the most effective method of controlling the disease is to prevent infection. Brazilian Ministry of Health has recommended ways to minimize contact with infected mosquitoes, but additional action is necessary. To avoid underdiagnosis, as seen in other pandemic situations in Brazil, all countries with endemic Oropouche virus transmission should implement aggressive differential diagnosis measures to provide adequate information for epidemiological surveillance. Latin American governments, and the global community, should invest in vaccine research and effective treatment options. The Ministry of Health in Brazil, along with other Latin American countries, should implement emergency public health measures focused on preventing infection and improving diagnostic capabilities. Brazil should regularly distribute informational materials to the public that report the number of cases, fatalities, and vertical transmission risks.</p>
Fomento	