**Foreign Justification**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

*Instructions are taken directly from the* [*NIH SF424 Application Guide*](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/how-to-apply-application-guide/forms-d/general-forms-d.pdf)*. For internal use only, do not distribute. Please delete prior to submission.*

**Format:** In the body of the text, begin the section with a heading indicating “Foreign Justification” and name the file “Foreign Justification.” 11pt font or larger (suggest fonts - Arial, Garamond, Georgia, Helvetica, Palatino Linotype, Times New Roman, Verdana), at least 0.5” margins, single column formats are highly encouraged. Attach this information as a PDF file.

**Content:** If you have checked “Yes” to Question 6, you must include a “Foreign Justification” attachment in Field 12, Other Attachments. Describe special resources or characteristics of the research project (e.g., human subjects, animals, disease, equipment, and techniques), including the reasons why the facilities or other aspects of the proposed project are more appropriate than a domestic setting.

Dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) is one of the most abundant and rapidly-spreading vector-borne diseases globally. Severe dengue is a leading cause of serious illness and death among children in Latin America. The number of dengue cases in Latin America has risen from 1,033,417 annually in the 1980s to 2,725,405 in the 1990s, and 4,759,007 between 2000 and 2007. Between 2001 and 2009, Venezuela, Brazil, Costa Rica, Colombia, Honduras and Mexico accounted for more than 75% of all cases in the region. Honduras is one of the countries in central America with the highest incidence of this disease, and suffered its worst epidemic of dengue dengue in 2010 , with 66,814 suspected cases nationally (3,266 severe cases), primarily young individuals between the ages of five and nineteen, and 83 deaths.

Honduras is classified as a Low and Middle Income Country, and thus is suitable as the location to conduct the development of the mHealth platforms described in this proposal. The research will be carried in collaboration with the University Teaching Hospital (HEU) at the Autonomous National University of Honduras (UNAH) in Tegucigalpa (www.hospitalescuela.edu.hn). HEU, inaugurated in 1978, is a national reference hospital and a center for pre and post-graduate medical education. It is the only hospital in Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, with emergency service in all specialties, including infectology (infectious disease), for children and adults with 24 hours coverage and care throughout the year.

Our local collaborator in Honduras, Dr. Zúniga Valeriano is the director of the Department of Health Surveillance at the University Teaching Hospital in Honduras, a member of the Honduran Society of Infectious Diseases, and has long experience in managing control campaigns of vector-transmitted and zoonotic diseases.