

Introduction: Dengue is an acute febrile disease, of viral etiology and benign evolution in the classic form, and severe when it presents in the hemorrhagic form. The disease was introduced in Brazil on slave ships, originating in Africa, reproducing in the water deposits of boats on voyages from Africa to Brazil. The first references are from the colonial period (1530 to 1822), with the description of the first case of dengue in Brazil in 1865. Dengue is, today, the most important arbovirus that affects humans and constitutes a serious public health problem in the world, especially in tropical countries, where environmental conditions favor the development and proliferation of *Aedes aegypti*, the main mosquito vector. Dengue infection causes a disease whose spectrum ranges from inapparent infections to hemorrhage and shock, which can progress to death. In classic dengue, the clinical picture is very variable, the first manifestation being high fever (39° to 40° Celsius), with an abrupt onset, followed by headache, myalgia, prostration, arthralgia, anorexia, asthenia, pain in the posterior region of the eyes, nausea, vomiting, rash and itchy skin. In Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF), the initial symptoms are similar to those of classic dengue, but they quickly progress to hemorrhagic manifestations and/or cavitory effusions and/or hemodynamic instability and/or shock. Typical cases of DHF are characterized by high fever, hemorrhagic phenomena, hepatomegaly and circulatory failure.

Materials and Methods: Retrospective analyzes were carried out by collecting data from the Brazilian Army's support missions to public agencies in the fight against dengue, whether in the form of actively eliminating the vectors, information to the exposed population and the military public and also in the service the population affected by the disease. Results: It was observed that several actions were carried out to combat the disease and care for about 400 individuals daily in seasonal periods with the Campaign Hospitals for the needy population, particularly in the central region of Rio de Janeiro. Conclusions: To combat classic diseases such as dengue, one of the main forms of combat is through information. The presence of the Brazilian Army with the measures taken was fundamental to help health agencies and even as a complement to regional health actions in serving the population.