



## STUDY OF CLINICAL PROFILE OF DENGUE FEVER

### KEYWORDS

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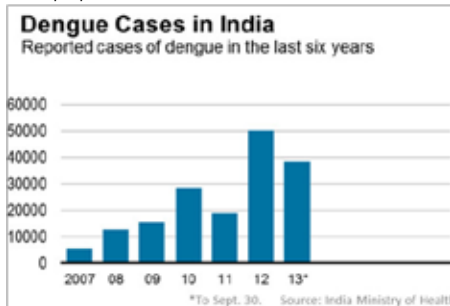
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**ABSTRACT** Mosquito borne arbo virus illness dengue fever affects human being in various clinical scenario like Dengue fever (DF), Dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF), Dengue shock syndrome(DSS). This study was done to analyse difference between them and their outcomes. 150 patients of dengue fever above 12 years of age irrespective of sex admitted in civil hospital Ahmedabad between sept 2011 to sept 2013 were studied and their outcome correlated. In our study, no of patients in respective group were 107, 32 and 11. No of Patients with platelet counts <50000/uL were 7 In DSS and 5 in DHF out of which 2 patients of shock syndrome died of complications. This study concluded that patient with dengue shock syndrome requires intensive monitoring and management.

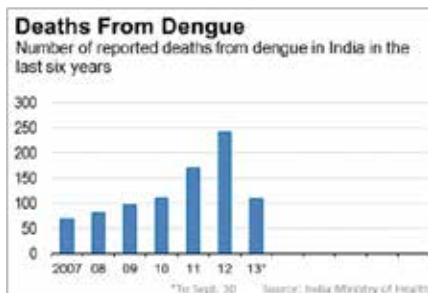
### INTRODUCTION:

Dengue is mosquito borne viral infections which cause flu like illness and occasionally develops into various complications some which can be life threatening. The incidence of dengue has grown dramatically around the world in recent decades but early detection and proper medical care has lowered fatality rate below 1% which can be as high as 20% in DHF without proper intervention.

In India dengue fever used to be more common in urban location but nowadays there's a rising trend in incidence in rural populations.



As shown in bar diagram dengue cases are in rising trend since 2007 to 2013 with highest no of cases in 2012 being 50000.



This bar diagram shows fatalities in India contributed by dengue fever in recent years with maximum death being in 2012.

### MATERIALS AND METHOD:-

In present study, 150 patients of dengue fever above the age of 12 years irrespective of sex who presented to civil hospital between September 2011 to September 2013 were studied in form of prospective observational study and their outcomes were correlated.

### RESULTS:-

- 1) In this study, DF was found in 107(71.33%) cases, DHF in 32(21.33%) cases where DSS in 11(7.3%) cases. DF being the commonest among all.
- 2) Out of 150 patients, 50 had bleeding tendency. Most common was petechie followed by hematuria.
- 3) In present study hypotension BP<90 mmHg was found in 4 cases of DF, 11 cases of DSS.
- 4) Haematocrit of <30 observed in 26(24.29%) cases in DF, 11(34.37%) cases in DHF and 8(72.72%) cases in DSS.
- 5) Platelet count of <20000/uL was found in 4(12.5%) cases in DHF and 2(18.18%) cases in DSS while platelet counts of 20-50000/uL was found in 11(10.28%) cases in DF, 1(3.12%) case of DHF and 5(45.45%) cases of DSS.
- 6) In this study of 150 patients 2(1.3%) patients expired of which 1st was due to intracranial bleeding because of low platelet counts and another was due to septicaemia and renal failure secondary to hypotensive shock.

### CONCLUSION:-

Dengue fever is associated with haemoconcentration, thrombocytopenia with bleeding disorders and lead to various renal, neurological and haematological complications some of which can be life threatening.

If diagnosed early and treated with fluids and the proper management, in majority of cases it can be effectively controlled. In outbreak conditions patient with normal vitals and platelet counts >100000 can be treated on OPD basis with daily followup.

Patients with DSS need intensive monitoring and management to prevent mortality.

**REFERENCE**

1) NVBDCP.gov.in/.../clinical%20guidelines | 2) WHO Dengue : guidelines for diagnosis, treatment, prevention and control. New edition 2009, Geneva WHO. |