

Correlation of dengue serology with disease severity

Sachin Damke^{1,2}

Background & Objective: Dengue fever is one of the most common arboviral mediated outbreaks. The disease carries high morbidity and mortality. The spectrum ranges from mild self-limiting illness to severe fatal disease. This study was designed to correlate the dengue serology with the disease.

Methods: Prospective observational study was undertaken among pediatric patients in a rural tertiary care hospital. The study conducted over a period of 4 years. In patients suspected as dengue NS1 antigen, IgM and IgG for dengue were sent and those who were positive for at least one of the three were included in the study.

Results: In the study, 234 patients studied, majority were males (68%). In the presenting symptom, fever was the most common symptom (100%) followed by headache (86%), myalgia (84%). Edema was observed in 19% while rash in 13%. According to the WHO criteria 174 (74%) were classified as non-severe dengue while 60 (26%) as severe dengue. Thrombocytopenia was seen in 97% of patients. The complications of dengue observed in our study were hemorrhagic manifestations (26%), shock (33%), ARDS (8%) and CNS involvement (5%). Mortality rate was 8.97%. In the children classified as severe dengue only 5 (2%) children had only NS1 positive, 21 (9%) were positive for IgM, 11 (5%) for IgG and 23 (10%) for both IgG and IgM.

Biography

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