

A PROSPECTIVE STUDY ON CLINICAL PROFILE AND MANAGEMENT OF DENGUE AMONG HOSPITALISED PATIENTS IN DEPARTMENTS OF GENERAL MEDICINE AND PEDIATRIC

Syeda Zuleqaunnisa Begum¹, Dr. Altaf Naseem², Dr. Ahrar Ahmed Feroz³, Bushra Saba⁴, Samreen Sultana⁵, Maliha Khan⁶, Syed Moinuddin⁷

¹ Assistant Professor, Deccan school of Pharmacy, Hyderabad, India

² Professor & Head, Department of Paediatrics, Owaisi hospital and research Centre, Hyderabad, India

³ Professor and Head, Department of General Medicine, Owaisi hospital and research Centre, Hyderabad, India

^{4,5,6,7} Student, Doctor of Pharmacy (PharmD), Deccan school of pharmacy, Hyderabad, India

*Corresponding Author: Syeda Zuleqaunnisa Begum, Assistant Professor, Deccan school of Pharmacy, Hyderabad, India; Tel: 8639887943; syed.96moin@gmail.com

Received date: September 24, 2020; Accepted date: August 16, 2021; Published date: August 26, 2021

Citation: Syeda Zuleqaunnisa Begum (2020) A prospective study on clinical profile and management of dengue among hospitalised patients in departments of general medicine and paediatric. J Infect Dis Treat. 7:8

ABSTRACT

Dengue virus is one among the most swiftly spreading thrombocytopenia associated viral illness. It affects all age groups including infants, children and adults. High fever, myalgia, arthralgia, abdominal Pain, ascites, pleural effusion, vomiting, and diarrhoea are the symptoms noticed during febrile phase of dengue. The screening procedures include NS1Ag, IgG and IgM antibodies assay by ELISA and RT-PCR. Patients are managed based on symptomatic and supportive care as no particular therapy is available.

KEY WORDS: Prospective, Dengue, Fever, Thrombocytopenia, ELISA, RT-PCR, Treatment, Hospitalized, Morbidity.

Results and Conclusion

In the duration of our study period a total of 600 patients blood sample were tested for dengue infection, among which a total of 336 Samples of blood shown positive for dengue. More number of cases was reported in department of Paediatric. Seroprevalence of dengue was 61% whereas seroprevalence of dengue in general medicine was 49 %. Many researches including this study have discovered higher occurrence of dengue infection among males than females. Current study was undertaken to look into outcome of dengue with warning sign and severe dengue according to the new classification system 177 (53%) cases had one or more warning signs on administration. Timely interventions are needed to identify the cases so that its complication, outbreak, morbidity and mortality can be minimized. Late presentation to hospital has been identified as independent predictor of severe disease. Awareness among public and communities along with vector control are essential factors to consider for dengue prevention

Aim

The Aim is to study Clinical Profile and Management of dengue among hospitalized patients and to assess the severity of dengue based on the WHO classification, 2009 (Dengue without warning signs, Dengue with warning signs & Severe Dengue)

Methods

This study was conducted in the patients from the in-patient units of Paediatrics and general medicine departments. Only patients (Age 1 year to 75 years) suffering with dengue fever and without concurrent infections were eligible to fulfil our study criteria. 336 patients were found to be positive in the duration of 6 months.

Reference

1. Ratageri VH, Shepur TA, Wari PK, Chavan SC, Mujahid IB, Yergolkar PN et al. (2005) Profile and outcome of dengue fever cases. Indian J Pediatr. 72:7 05–6
2. Narayanan M, Aravind MA, Thilothammal N, Prema R, Sargunam CS, Ramamurty N et al. (2002) Dengue fever outbreak in Chennai —A study of clinical profile and outcome. Indian Pediatr 39:10 27–33
3. Krishna MR, Manickavasagam S. (2013) The real need of the hour. Indian Pediatr 50:52 8–9
4. Park K (2002) the dengue syndrome. Park's textbook of preventive and social medicine. 17:189-192

5. Varsha Shah,Uresh Jain (2017) Clinical profile of patient with dengue fever in a tertiary care teaching hospital. International Journal of Medical Science and Public Health 6:1 65-168