A Study of Clinical and Hematological Profile of Dengue Cases in a Tertiary Care Hospital

Narender Katakam

Dr. Narender Katakam, Assistant Professor, Department of General Medicine, Chalmeda Anand Rao Institute of Medical Sciences, Bommakal, Karimnagar. Email: k_narender@gmail.com

Abstract

Aim: Dengue is a major health problem in many parts of India and South India is one of the endemic areas for dengue. Several factors have been attributed to increased morbidity and mortality in dengue with altered hematological and coagulation parameters playing an important role. **Methods:** Detailed clinical examination was done at the time of admission followed by serial monitoring to assess the progression of the disease. They were classified as dengue with no warning signs, dengue with warning signs, and severe dengue. Dengue with no warning signs was defined as laboratory-confirmed dengue cases with no signs of plasma leakage. **Results:** Fever was the clinical manifestation that was present in all n=75 (100%) patients. Maculopapular rashes were present in n=18 (25.33%) cases, myalgia in n=70 (93.33%), Retro-orbital pain in n=20(26.67%) cases, severe headache in n=27 (36.0%) and other common clinical signs/symptoms. Relative bradycardia was observed in n=21 (28%) cases, and most of the patients with relative bradycardia were diagnosed to have dengue with warning signs. **Conclusion:** Dengue fever commonly affects the young male population with predominant presenting symptoms of fever, myalgia, arthralgia, and abdominal symptoms. The hematological profile of thrombocytopenia, leucocytosis and increased hematocrit are important signs. Sometimes the symptoms may remain atypical even in the same region within a given period.