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Prevalence of Dengue in a Tertiary Care Corporate Hospital – A Pilot Study

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ABSTRACT

Dengue, affecting millions of people across the world, is found to be more prevalent in subtropical countries, like India. Though, many studies assessed the prevalence of dengue in India, increased prevalence of dengue suggests the need for more studies to assess the prevalence and the barriers that affects the recovery, duration of therapy, length of hospital stay. The present study was a retrospective, observational study. The data was collected retrospectively from case sheets of in-patients admitted with acute febrile illness during July 2019- September 2019 in CARE Hospital, Nampally, Hyderabad. Total 716 cases with acute febrile illness were admitted to the hospital during the study period, of which 132 cases were confirmed as dengue. Prevalence of dengue among in-patients with acute febrile illness was assessed and was found to be 18%. Among the 132 dengue cases there were 13 patients with NS1-ve and 4 patients for whom both NS1, and IgG, IgM were all found to be negative. Categorization of dengue cases was done based on the criteria given by WHO and was reported as; dengue with warning signs (34%), dengue without warning signs (46%), severe dengue (16%), dengue hemorrhagic fever (0.7%), dengue shock syndrome (1.5%). It was more prevalent in males compared to females and also the most commonly affected age group was 10-30 years. Median duration of hospital stay was found to be 5 days, with IQR of

3 days, whereas median total duration of therapy was found to be 7 days with an IQR of 6 days. Though steps are being taken to control the spread and incidence of dengue, still it is found to be widely prevalent, suggesting that there is more need to spread awareness campaigns on the prevention of dengue and vector control measures. It is also clear that the fatality rate will be very low in case of dengue if appropriately managed and controlled well.

Keywords: dengue, prevalence, interquartile range, retrospective, dengue haemorrhagic fever.

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