

## Clinical features of hospitalized dengue patients in Sri Lanka from 2004 to 2006

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*Sri Lanka Journal of Infectious Diseases* 2012 Vol.1(2);9-18

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.4038/sljid.v2i1.3004>

**Key words:** Dengue Fever; clinical features

### Abstract

The recent emergence of dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) in Sri Lanka has been well documented. Here, we present the results of clinical and laboratory evaluation of adult and pediatric PCR positive dengue patients who were hospitalized in Sri Lanka during 2004-2006. Three hundred and fifty seven patients were included in the study. Sixty five patients were pediatric (aged 0-12) and 292 patients were adult (aged 13-80). Patients were classified as having dengue fever (DF), dengue fever with hemorrhagic signs (DFHem) and dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF). Clinical manifestation of disease differed qualitatively between children and adults. Vomiting and flushing were most common in children and arthralgia/myalgia were the most common finding in adults. Thrombocytopenia was more common in adults than in children. A subgroup of 185 patients had the infecting serotype identified by PCR. In the pediatric group, three serotypes, DENV2, DENV3, and DENV4 were found. DENV3 was the most common overall and in all pediatric diagnoses. DENV3 and DENV2 were encountered in pediatric DHF patients but not out of proportion to their

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