

ABSTRACT :

**A STUDY ON OUTCOME OF CHILDREN WITH DENGUE INFECTION
AND ITS CLINICAL CORELATION WITH HEPATIC DYSFUNCTION IN
GMKMCH**

Dengue virus infection is a Major Public Health problem with upsurge in complicated and atypical manifestations in the recent years. Hepatic involvement in Dengue is known with protean of manifestations ranging from hepatomegaly elevated liver enzymes to fulminant hepatic failure.

OBJECTIVE :

To study hepatic dysfunction in childhood dengue infection.

To study clinical co-relation like severity, Clinical Features, other lab parameters, morbidity and mortality.

STUDY DESIGN :

Prospective Cohort Study

SETTINGS :

GMKMCH , SALEM

SAMPLE SIZE :

100 Patients hospitalized with Dengue infection (Sero Positive for Dengue)

METHODOLOGY :

Dengue Sero positive patients are selected and examined for Hepatomegaly and Jaundice and subjected to complete blood count, Liver function tests, ultrasound abdomen, PT, APTT, HBsAg, HCV, Widal and analysed.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY :

- The degree of Hepatic Dysfunction in dengue could be identified early and the severity of the disease could be assessed.
- Early interventions could prevent life threatening complications like massive Haemorrhage.
- The Role of Hepato-protective drugs in dengue could be tried for early recovery and thereby decreasing morbidity and mortality in future studies.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS :

Informed written consent is obtained from parents of patients.

CONCLUSION

In developing country like India, incidence of Dengue outbreaks is increasing. Hepatic involvement of varying degrees has been reported. As hepatic dysfunction in Dengue is transient and reversible, early identification of the same should help to reduce life threatening complications. This can help to reduce the morbidity and mortality due to Dengue infection. The Role of Hepato Protective Drugs in reducing morbidity and mortality should be analysed by further studies.