

2021

## Fatal Dengue Cases in Mukalla - Hadhramout : Causes and Alarming Signals

Abdulrahim Abdulla Bahashwan

*College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Hadhramout University*

Ahmed Mubarak Daakeek

*College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Hadhramout University.*

Husain Saeed Alghasali

*College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Hadhramout University*

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.aaru.edu.jo/huj\\_nas](https://digitalcommons.aaru.edu.jo/huj_nas)



Part of the [Medicine and Health Sciences Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Bahashwan, Abdulrahim Abdulla; Daakeek, Ahmed Mubarak; and Alghasali, Husain Saeed (2021) "Fatal Dengue Cases in Mukalla - Hadhramout : Causes and Alarming Signals," *Hadhramout University Journal of Natural & Applied Sciences*: Vol. 15 : Iss. 1 , Article 1.

Available at: [https://digitalcommons.aaru.edu.jo/huj\\_nas/vol15/iss1/1](https://digitalcommons.aaru.edu.jo/huj_nas/vol15/iss1/1)

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by Arab Journals Platform. It has been accepted for inclusion in Hadhramout University Journal of Natural & Applied Sciences by an authorized editor. The journal is hosted on [Digital Commons](#), an Elsevier platform. For more information, please contact [rakan@aar.edu.jo](mailto:rakan@aar.edu.jo), [marah@aar.edu.jo](mailto:marah@aar.edu.jo), [u.murad@aar.edu.jo](mailto:u.murad@aar.edu.jo).

## Fatal Dengue Cases in Mukalla - Hadhramout : Causes and Alarming Signals

Abdulrahim Abdulla Bahashwan\* Ahmed Mubarak daakeek\*  
Husain Saeed Alghasali\*

### Abstract

A prospective descriptive study was conducted in Ib-Sina Hospital- Mukalla-Hadhramout To identify the causes and alarming signal of dengue -related deaths during the 2015-2016 dengue outbreak in Mukalla –Hadhramout- Yemen. Deaths due to dengue fever were reviewed from hospital records. Demographic details, clinical features, laboratory findings, and the treatment charts of death cases were reviewed and documented. Comorbidities were also listed, and causes and warning signs were evaluated and highlighted. Out of 424 dengue fever patients who admitted during outbreak period, 18 dengue-related deaths were reported (4.25%); 10 (55.6%) were male, and 8 (44.4%) were female. The median age was 26 years. Most cases from Fuwwah and Mukalla city (50%). The diagnosis at the time of presentation was severe dengue in all patients. three (15.9%) patients had comorbidity. Dengue shock, fulminant hepatitis, encephalitis and acute respiratory distress syndrome were the most common causes of death. Nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, hypotension, altered mental status, convulsion, leukocytosis, rapid fall in platelet and elevated liver enzymes were alarming signals of fatal dengue. In conclusion Dengue-related deaths often occurs in young adult patients and shock state was the most common cause principally in females. Among died patients, raised hematocrit were not useful in identifying patients with plasma leakage. The causes and alarm signals for death were somewhat similar to other regional studies mostly in Asian countries.

**Keywords:** Dengue fever, severe dengue fever, Mukalla, Yemen.

### Introduction:

Dengue is a systemic viral infection transmitted between humans by Aedes mosquitoes. For some patients, dengue is a life-threatening illness. A recent study estimated the global burden of dengue to be 390 million infections per year, of which 96 million manifest apparently (any level of disease severity) [11]. Dengue virus infection in humans is often unapparent, but can lead to a wide range of clinical manifestations, from mild fever to potentially fatal dengue shock syndrome [41]. The lifelong immunity developed after infection with one of the four virus types is type-specific.

The disease is characterized by the presence of fever, frontal headache, myalgia, arthralgia and cutaneous rash, usually self-limited to one week. Mild or a symptomatic infections are often associated with primary infections. Severe forms are characterized by the presence of hemorrhages, hypotension, thrombocytopenia and plasma leakage, also accompanied by neurological alterations [19], conditions that could eventually lead to shock and multi-organ failure and that could worsen in the presence of comorbidities.

The majority of patients with dengue fever (DF)

recover without complications. The mortality is 1 – 5% without treatment and < 1% if adequate treatment is provided [19]. However, severe disease was reported to carry a mortality of 26% [34]. Predictors of mortality include shock [29], severe hepatitis (alanine transaminase (ALT) > 300 IU/l), altered mental status, and a history of bleeding at admission [3]. Other predictors include a typical presentations, comorbidities, secondary bacterial infection and abnormal serum markers at presentation [22].

There are no licensed vaccines or antiviral drugs against the disease, although some potential solutions are currently being studied [16]. Early appropriate treatment, vector control, and educational program are the only current methods to reduce mortality and global disease burden [4,41]. Therefore, the World Health Organization (WHO) encourages research based around markers of severity to develop new tools and methods that can reduce the healthcare burden of dengue infection in endemic countries. Dengue fever has emerged as one of the major public health problems in Hadhramout in recent years. The reported dengue outbreak in Hadhramout (2010) indicated the potential threat of dengue as public health issue [15]. DENV-3 was confirmed to be the cause of an outbreak of dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) in Mukalla in 2010 [27].

In the end of 2015, Mukalla, the capital of

\* Medical department - Faculty of medicine and health sciences - Hadhramout University. Received on 20/11/2017 and Accepted for Publication on 5/1/2018

Hadhrumout governorate -Yemen, faced an unprecedented outbreak of dengue. During this largest epidemic in Mukalla city history, thousands became infected, hundreds were admitted to the hospitals, and some died [32]. In this period Mukalla city and coast of Hadhrumout under authority of Al-Qaeda organization and the country under political and military crises, for that reasons there is a lack of health facilities helping in diagnosis and dealing with dengue cases.

In this study, we describe the clinical and laboratory characteristics of fatal cases of DF admitted to Ibn-sina Hospital- Mukalla in the last large epidemic as well as the most symptoms and signs predicted to severe DF and death.

#### Materials and methods:

A prospective descriptive study was conducted at Ibn-Sina Hospital- Mukalla, a tertiary care teaching facility. Hospital records were reviewed for all reported cases of dengue-related death and deaths among patients hospitalized with a diagnosis of dengue fever (DF) between the first

week of November 2015 and last week of February 2016.

In order to include deaths, dengue-related deaths should be reported on the basis of clinical manifestation and laboratory appearance. Patients who fulfilled the WHO case definition proposed by Tropical Disease Research (TDR) [41] with supportive evidence of a dengue virus (DENV) infection by rapid test for dengue antibodies.

Demographic details, clinical features, laboratory findings, and the treatment charts of death cases were reviewed and documented on a standardized form. Comorbidities were listed. The demographic profile of all admitted patients was also reviewed.

#### Case definitions:

Case definitions based on the classification of Dengue fever which was proposed by Tropical Disease Research (TDR) and published in the WHO TDR 2009 dengue guidelines [41] (Table I).

**Table 1 : classification of Dengue fever proposed by Tropical Disease Research (TDR)[41]**

Dengue type	CRITERIA
DENGUE ± WARNING SIGNS	
1- Probable dengue	live in /travel to dengue endemic area . Fever and 2 of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nausea, vomiting</li> <li>• Rash</li> <li>• Aches and pains</li> <li>• Tourniquet test positive</li> <li>• Leukopenia</li> </ul>
2- Dengue with warning signs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abdominal pain &amp; tenderness</li> <li>• Persistent vomiting</li> <li>• Clinical fluid accumulation</li> <li>• Mucosal bleed</li> <li>• Lethargy, restlessness</li> <li>• Liver enlargement &gt; 2 cm</li> <li>• Laboratory: increase in HCT concurrent with rapid decrease in platelet count</li> </ul>
3- Severe dengue fever	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Severe plasma leakage leading to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shock(DSS)</li> <li>• Fluid accumulation with respiratory distress</li> </ul> </li> <li>2- Severe bleeding as evaluated by clinician</li> <li>3- Severe organ involvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liver: AST or ALT &gt;1000</li> <li>• CNS: Impaired consciousness</li> <li>• Heart and other organs</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

**Laboratory diagnosis:**

Serum samples collected more than 5 days after the onset of fever were tested for rapid anti-dengue IgM and IgG antibodies and in early cases (< 3days) for rapid Nonstructural protein 1 (NSI) antigen test. Elisa test for dengue antibodies was used only to prove dengue epidemic by health authorities (due to limited resources). RT-PCR was not performed on our cases due to unavailability.

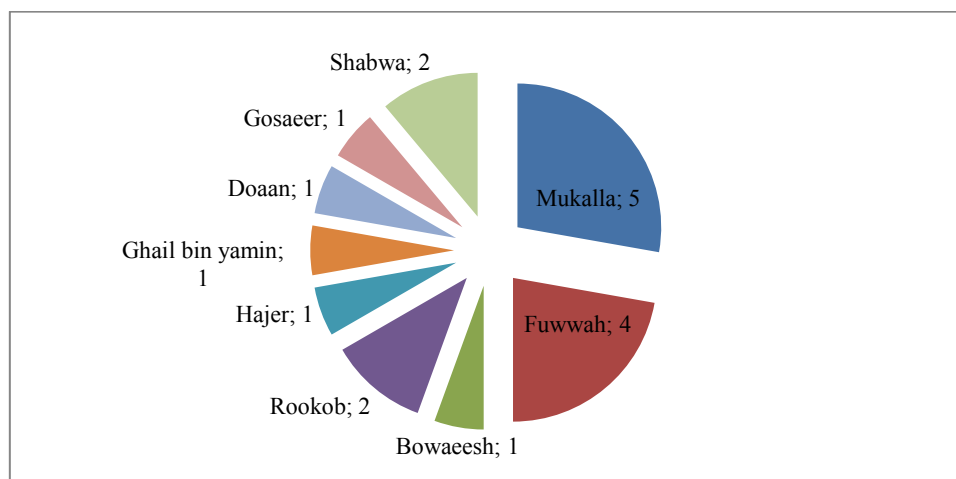
**Data analysis:**

Data were analyzed using SPSS statistical software version 21. Frequencies of different categorical variables were calculated. The median and range were calculated for continuous variables (due to presence of unusual extremity, mean is not taken) . Patient characteristics were compared using the Chi-square test or Fisher's exact test for categorical variables. The Mann –

Whitney test was used for continuous variables. A 1-sided  $p < 0.05$  was considered to be statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

**Results:**

A total of 424 patients with dengue fever were hospitalized; 272 (64.15%) were males, 152 (35.85%) were females. Of them, eighteen death cases were reported, resulting in a mortality rate of approximately 4.25% of all cases. All of these death cases were older than 15 years. The median age was 26 years (range 17 – 50 y) . There were 10 (55.6%) males and 8 (44.4%) females with M:F ratio (1.25:1). Females were approximately equal to males (median age of females was 25 years, range 17 – 50 years versus median age of males was 26 years, range 19 – 46 years). Most of dead cases were from Fuwwah and Al- Mukalla city. (Fig1).



**Fig.1: Geographical distribution of fatal dengue case**

**Clinical features:**

The majority of patients (70%) had become afebrile at the time of admission. The most common presenting complaints were arthralgia and myalgia (94.4%) and headache (88.9%), while the common warning symptoms were

persisting vomiting (66.7%), abdominal pain and tenderness (61.1%), bleeding (44.4%) and altered mental status and convulsion (38.9%). The common presenting signs were shock ( Blood Pressure (BP)  $\leq 90$ mm/Hg) and tachycardia ( $\geq 100$ ) (44.4%).(Table 2).

**Table 2: Clinical presentations of fatal dengue cases according to gender**

<i>Clinical features</i>	<i>M &amp; %</i>	<i>F &amp; %</i>	<i>Total number of cases (%)</i>
Arthralgia and Myalgia	10 (55.5)	7 (38.9)	17(94.4)
Headache	9 (50)	7 (38.9)	16(88.9)
Persisting Vomiting	6 (33.3)	6 (33.3)	12(66.6)
Ret orbital pain	8 (44.4)	3 (16.7)	11(61.1)
Abdominal pain and tenderness	7 (38.9)	4 (22.2)	11(61.1)
Bleeding	4 (22.2)	4 (22.2)	8(44.4)
Hypotension and Shock $\leq 90$	3 (16.6)	5 (27.8)	8(44.4)
Tachycardia $\geq 100$	5 (27.8)	3 (16.6)	8(44.4)
Convulsions	5 (27.8)	2 (11.1)	7(38.9)
Loss of consciousness	5 (27.8)	2 (11.1)	7(38.9)
Ascites and pleural effusion	3 (16.6)	0	3(16.6)
Pulse pressure $\leq 20$	1 (5.6)	2 (11.1)	3(16.7)

The most common diagnosis at the time of presentation was severe dengue (SD). There was no statistically significant difference between male and female patients in terms of duration of illness and duration of hospital stay.

#### Laboratory findings :

Laboratory findings of these patients are depicted in Table 3. Leukocytosis (total leukocyte count  $>10,000/\text{mm}^3$ ) was seen in 5 (28%) patients at admission. The cause of leukocytosis was found to be bacterial encephalitis in 3 patients, reactive

due to bleeding in two cases. At presentation, both females and males had significantly normal to lower hematocrit (Htc) (median range: 35 (31 – 44) vs 41 (23 – 45)). The increase in the aspartate transaminase (AST) level was higher than that of alanine transaminase (ALT) (median range: 80IU/L (40 – 5300 IU/L) vs 60 IU/L (40 – 4440 IU/L)).

IgM & IgG rapid anti-dengue antibodies was positive in 9 patients and non- structural protein 1 (NS1) was positive in 9 patients.

**Table 3: Para clinical finding in fatal dengue cases among males and femles.**

<i>Investigation</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total and %</i>
Platelet $<100000$	8 (44.4)	8 (44.4)	16 (88.8)
Total leukocyte count $< 4000$	6 (33.3)	4 (22.2)	10 (55.5)
Total leukocyte count $> 10000$	2 (11.1)	3 (16.6)	5 (27.7)
Albumin $< 3.5$	8 (44.4)	6 (33.3)	14(77.7)
Htc $> 20\%$ elevation	0	0	0(0)
PTT $>35$	2 (11.1)	2 (11.1)	4(22.2)
PT $>15$	1 (5.6)	1 (5.6)	2(11.2)
AST $> 25$	2 (11.1)	1 (5.6)	3(16.7)
ALT $> 25$	1(5.6)	0	1(5.6)
Bilirubin $>1.5$	1(5.6)	1(5.6)	2(11.2)

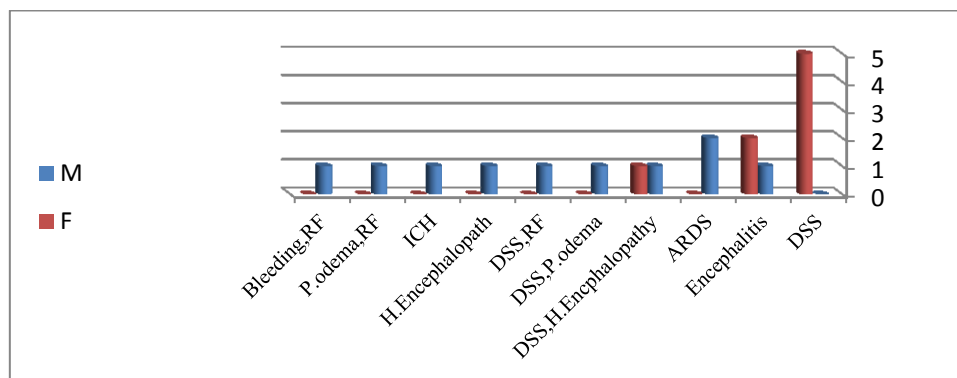
#### Cause of death:

The cause of death was multifactorial in most of cases, arranged from dengue shock, fulminant hepatitis with hepatic encephalopathy, encephalitis, intracerebral hemorrhage, acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), renal

failure and pulmonary edema due to over hydration. In females, the most causes of death were Dengue shock alone (5cases, 62.5% of total female deaths ) or with encephalitis (2cases, 25% of total female deaths)) and hepatic encephalopathy(I case, 12.5% of total female

deaths). Three patients also had previous illness of Diabetes, chronic liver disease and Bronchial asthma and participating death due to diabetic

ketoacidosis with renal failure, hepatic encephalopathy and ARDS respectively (fig.2).



**Fig.2: causes of fatal dengue cases**

•DSS: dengue shock syndrome, ARDS: acute respiratory distress syndrome  
H.: hepatic, P.: pulmonary, RF: renal failure, ICH: intracranial hemorrhage.

A comparison of early (within 24 hours of presentation) versus late (more than 24 hours after presentation) deaths revealed that cases of

early death were significantly equal in age, sex, and comorbidities, and other finding. (Table 4).

**Table 4: Comparison of the clinical and laboratory profiles of early versus late deaths**

Character	Early deaths	Late deaths	p- value
n & %	9 (50%)	9(50%)	0.64
Age, y	27.2(17-50)	30(19-40)	0.32
Sex	0.8:1	2:1	0.64
Abdominal pain and tenderness	6(66.7%)	5(55.6%)	1.0
Persisting Vomiting	5(55.6%)	7(77.8%)	0.62
Alter consciousness	3(33.3%)	4(44.4%)	1.0
Bleeding	4(44.4%)	4(44.4%)	0.86
Plasma leakage	1(11.1%)	2(22.2%)	1.0
Systolic Bp mmHg	80(0-130)	110(70-140)	0.21
Diastolic BpmmHg	50(0-80)	70(50-90)	0.39
Pulse pressure mmHg	40(0-60)	40(20-50)	0.44
Comorbidities	0(0-1)	0(0-2)	0.38
Htc at presentation(%)	37(0-45)	40(28-43)	0.58
TLC at presentation (per mm <sup>3</sup> )	3700(0-18000)	3500(1034-15000)	0.38
Platelet at presentation (×10 <sup>9</sup> per mm <sup>3</sup> )	53 (0-115)	60 (26-116)	0.39
DSS	1(11.1%)	0	0.30

A three (15.9%) patients had at least 1 comorbidity. The number of comorbidities was 1 in 2 patients (5.3%) , and 2 in one patient (10.6%) (Figure 3). The duration of hospital stay was variable: mean = 70 hours , range = 1-312 hours.

Two (11.12%) patients received more than 4 platelet transfusions, one (5.6%) patient received a blood transfusion. Transfusions did not produce sustained improvements in the coagulation status and has no direct relation to deaths in the study.

#### **Discussion:**

This series of cases serves to characterize the mortality associated with adult dengue virus infection during an epidemic outbreak in Mukalla city, capital of hadhramout – yemen..

Our study showed that most of fatal cases were male. This correlates with the male to female ratio of hospitalized patients. In terms of prevalence of the disease, a male preponderance has been observed in Saudi Arabia [9,37] and other Asian countries [6], but not in China, Malaysia, America or Bangladesh [17,36,43]. The exact cause of this difference is unknown, but it could be related to higher exposure to the vector in males during daylight and less in females due to social reasons and to their wearing of Hijab. Studies have conflicting evidence on the association of gender with severe dengue or dengue-related death. A meta-analysis, and studies in Singapore, Vietnam and Malaysia found that female gender was associated with severe dengue[5,19,36,42]. However, a study in France showed that male gender was associated with severe dengue manifestations [39]. It is unclear by which mechanism the age and gender affects the disease manifestation and outcomes [24].

Most of fatal cases were from Mukalla and Fuwwah neighborhoods (n=9, 47.37%) and those areas had significant number of cases due to poor sanitary status , presence of stagnated water pools and houses yards.

Most of death cases in this study were afebrile ,which means that the most critical period of the disease is the defervescence of fever, may arise when the signs of circulatory failure and hemorrhagic manifestations, which occurs around the third and fourth days of the disease. This finding was similar to other studies [29, 33]. This study found that persistent vomiting, abdominal pain and tenderness, bleeding, hypotension and tachycardia, convulsion,

disturbance level of consciousness and severe plasma leakage were associated with dengue related mortality in the overall population like other worldwide studies [3,8,18,22,24,25,33,35]. Nausea and/or vomiting should be considered as an early warning sign that can alert the attending health care practitioner to monitor such patients closely [25]. Nausea and vomiting were also found to be associated with dengue shock syndrome in a meta-analysis and other studies [12,19]. Bleeding, shock and severe plasma leakage are late manifestations in our study similar to other studies in Pakistan and Singapore [3,24].

Most patients presented with gum bleeding, epistaxis, hemoptysis , hematemesis and vaginal bleeding or mixed sites of bleeding and mostly had mild bleeding episodes did not require any transfusion, except in rare cases in contrast of other study who required transfusions [2].

Most death cases in our study and other studies had low platelet count less than 100,000/cells/mm<sup>3</sup> [3,13,25,30] and low albumin with ascites [2,19,36]. Although hematocrit is regarded as a marker for plasma leakage in WHO guidelines, it was not elevated in any death cases in our study. Therefore, like some other studies, hematocrit may not be considered as a sensitive marker of plasma leakage and has low predictive value in our study [28,35,36]. This may be because most patients presented with bleeding, and their baseline hematocrit before admission was not known, and even urgent volume replacement can modify this parameter. The important warning laboratory investigations associated with severe dengue and death in this study were elevated liver enzymes, and prolongation of activated partial thromboplastin time with rapid reduction in platelet count like other studies[2,13,42].

Dengue infection usually causes leukopenia [1] , Leukocytosis was observed in a significant proportion of our patients (27.8%). Leukocytosis may result from secondary infection or reactive due to bleeding. Secondary bacterial infection on presentation has been postulated to be a predictor of death from dengue [7,22].

Severe dengue fever was the most common diagnosis of fatal dengue cases in our study, with shock, hepatic encephalopathy, encephalitis and acute respiratory distress syndrome were the most common causes of deaths like most of the studies [3,10,19,22, 29] somewhat differ from another study where severe bleeding, multi-organ

failure and coagulopathy were the primary causes of deaths [36].

Shock has been reported as an important factor for mortality with or without a history of associated blood loss [3,29]. It present in 8 (44.4%) cases, without the association of major bleeding, and was the most important cause of death. Shock itself is an alarming presentation in patients with dengue virus infection and as an indicator of the severity of disease [7,24]. The association between being female gender and risk of shock is not fully understood (since most shocked death cases are females (5 out of 8 cases), but may be explained by gender differences in seeking healthcare as well as physical characteristics[5,19].

Liver damage and neurological complications (encephalitis) were found to be strongly associated with shock in our study, probably due to the sequelae of shock, systemic inflammation, and direct viral invasion into the organs similar to other studies [8,19,31]. Fulminant hepatic failure has been reported as the most common cause of encephalopathy in DF [29,31]. The elevation of transaminases was mild to moderate in most cases, but was 10-fold greater than the normal upper limit for AST and ALT in 16.7% and 5.4% of our patients as mentioned in other literature [20] indicating that it is an important warning signs of dengue fever. In contrast to other viral infections which involve the liver, the AST (SGOT) levels were much higher than ALT (SGOT) levels in our study and also other studies [3,20]. The most frequent neurological manifestations were reduced consciousness and convulsions, and encephalitis is one of common cause of this complication in our study like other studies [31,38].

Acute renal failure has a worse prognosis in patients with dengue infection [21,35,36], and it was resulted from shock state or bleeding associated with DF[10] as occurred in two of our patients . A small proportion of patients (n=3,15.6%) had co-morbidities like diabetes, asthma and chronic liver disease which was less than other studies [10,18,23], but studies showed

that comorbidities were important predictors of mortality in DF [10,18,22,24,36].

Patients who died within 24 hours of presentation and after that, had no significant differences. This implies that more hospital stay has not impact on dengue related deaths in contrast to other studies [7,24]. In contrast to other studies [7,26] that reported increase mortality in dengue patients after transfusion of blood products, our study showed no such linkage and there is no evidence of death after platelet transfusions.

A limitation of this study is the fact that RT-PCR or IgM ELISA was not used to confirm the diagnosis due to unavailability. Rapid IgM and IgG and NSI tests were used in nearly all cases, and it has high specificity and sensitivity[14,40]. However, a diagnosis of severe dengue was established when criteria were fulfilled, even in the absence of specific diagnostic testing.

#### **Conclusion:**

The mortality rate of dengue cases was approximately 4.25% of all probable cases. Death cases were more among male patients, and from Fuwwah and Mukalla city. Alarming signs of dengue-related deaths include nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and tenderness as early symptoms, and plasma leakage, altered mental status and convulsion as a late signs. Monitoring of the clinical and laboratory parameters includes leukocytosis, elevated liver enzymes and rapid decline in platelets. Cautious use of antipyretics, fluids, and blood products to provide adequate intravascular volume while avoiding fluid overload are important and can reduce mortality.

Dengue shock were responsible for most of the dengue-related deaths, followed by hepatic encephalopathy and encephalitis. Comorbidities and secondary infections were an important factors that can increase the mortality.

#### **Acknowledgments:**

We thank the all who help us in data collection and statistical analysis of this study particularly members of medical and statistical departments in Ibn-Sina general hospital authority.



**References:**

- 1- Ahmed S, Arif F, Yahya Y, Rehman A, Abbas K, et al. 2008. Dengue fever outbreak in Karachi 2006—a study of profile and outcome of children under 15 years of age. *JPMA J. Pak. Med. Assoc.* 58(1):4
- 2- Ahmed S, Mohammad WW, Hamid F, Akhter A, Afzal RK, Mahmood A. 2013. The 2011 dengue haemorrhagic fever outbreak in Lahore—an account of clinical parameters and pattern of haemorrhagic complications. *J Coll Physicians Surg Pak.* 23(7):463–7
- 3- Almas A, Parkash O, Akhter J, others. 2010. Clinical factors associated with mortality in dengue infection at a tertiary care center. *Southeast Asian J Trop Med Public Health.* 41(2):333–40
- 4- Al-Muhandis N, Hunter PR. 2011. The value of educational messages embedded in a community-based approach to combat dengue fever: a systematic review and meta regression analysis. *PLoS Negl. Trop. Dis.* 5(8):e1278
- 5- Anders KL, Nguyet NM, Chau NVV, Hung NT, Thuy TT, et al. 2011. Epidemiological factors associated with dengue shock syndrome and mortality in hospitalized dengue patients in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 84(1):127–134
- 6- Anker M, Arima Y. 2011. Male-female differences in the number of reported incident dengue fever cases in six Asian countries. *West. Pac. Surveill. Response J.* 2(2):17–23
- 7- Assir MZK, Ahmad HI, Masood MA, Kamran U, Yusuf NW. 2014. Deaths due to dengue fever at a tertiary care hospital in Lahore, Pakistan. *Scand. J. Infect. Dis.* 46(4):303–309
- 8- Assir MZK, Jawa A, Ahmed HI. 2012. Expanded dengue syndrome: subacute thyroiditis and intracerebral hemorrhage. *BMC Infect. Dis.* 12(1):240
- 9- Ayyub M, Khazindar AM, Lubbad EH, Barlas S, Alfi AY, Al-Ukayli S. 2006. Characteristics of dengue fever in a large public hospital, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. *J Ayub Med Coll Abbottabad.* 18(2):9–13
- 10- Bhaskar ME, Moorthy S, Kumar NS, Arthur P, others. 2010. Dengue haemorrhagic fever among adults—an observational study in Chennai, South India. *Indian J. Med. Res.* 132(6):738
- 11- Bhatt S, Gething PW, Brady OJ, Messina JP, Farlow AW, et al. 2013. The global distribution and burden of dengue. *Nature.* 496(7446):504–507
- 12- Cheah WK, Ng KS, Marzilawati AR, Lum LC. 2014. A review of dengue research in Malaysia. *Med. J. Malaysia.* 69:59–67
- 13- Chua MN, Molanida R, De Guzman M, Laberiza F. 1992. Prothrombin time and partial thromboplastin time as a predictor of bleeding in patients with dengue hemorrhagic fever. *Southeast Asian J. Trop. Med. Public Health.* 24:141–143
- 14- Fry SR, Meyer M, Semple MG, Simmons CP, Sekaran SD, Huang JX, et al. 2011. The diagnostic sensitivity of dengue rapid test assays is significantly enhanced by using a combined antigen and antibody testing approach. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis.* 5(6):e1199.
- 15- Ghouth ASB, Amarasinghe A, Letson GW. 2012. Dengue outbreak in Hadramout, Yemen, 2010: an epidemiological perspective. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 86(6):1072–1076
- 16- Gubler DJ. 2011. Dengue, urbanization and globalization: the unholy trinity of the 21 st century. *Trop. Med. Health.* 39(4SUPPLEMENT):S3–S11
- 17- Guha-Sapir D, Schimmer B. 2005. Dengue fever: new paradigms for a changing epidemiology. *Emerg. Themes Epidemiol.* 2(1):1
- 18- Guzmán MG, Alvarez M, Rodríguez R, Rosario D, Vázquez S, et al. 1999. Fatal dengue hemorrhagic fever in Cuba, 1997. *Int. J. Infect. Dis.* 3(3):130–135
- 19- Huy NT, Van Giang T, Thuy DHD, Kikuchi M, Hien TT, et al. 2013. Factors associated with dengue shock syndrome: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis.* 7(9):e2412
- 20- Kuo C-H, Tai D, Chang-Chien C-S, Lan C-K, Chiou S-S, Liaw Y-F. 1992. Liver biochemical tests and dengue fever. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 47(3):265–270
- 21- Kuo M-C, Lu P-L, Chang J-M, Lin M-Y, Tsai J-J, et al. 2008. Impact of renal failure on the outcome of dengue viral infection. *Clin. J. Am. Soc. Nephrol.* 3(5):1350–1356
- 22- Lahiri M, Fisher D, Tambyah PA. 2008. Dengue mortality: reassessing the risks in transition countries. *Trans. R. Soc. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 102(10):1011–1016
- 23- Lee K, Liu J-W, Yang KD. 2008. Clinical and laboratory characteristics and risk factors for fatality in elderly patients with dengue hemorrhagic fever. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 79(2):149–153
- 24- Leo Y-S, Thein TL, Fisher DA, Low JG, Oh HM, et al. 2011. Confirmed adult dengue deaths in Singapore: 5-year multi-center retrospective study. *BMC Infect. Dis.* 11(1):1
- 25- Liew SM, Khoo EM, Ho BK, Lee YK, Omar M, et al. 2016. Dengue in Malaysia: Factors Associated with Dengue Mortality from a National Registry. *PloS One.* 11(6):e0157631
- 26- Lum LCS, Abdel-Latif ME-A, Goh AYT, Chan PWK, Lam SK. 2003. Preventive transfusion in dengue shock syndrome—is it necessary? *J. Pediatr.* 143(5):682–684
- 27- Madani TA, Abuelzein E-TM, Al-Bar HM, Azhar EI, Kao M, et al. 2013. Outbreak of viral hemorrhagic fever caused by dengue virus type 3 in Al-Mukalla, Yemen. *BMC Infect. Dis.* 13(1):1
- 28- Méndez A, González G. 2003. Dengue hemorrágico en niños: diez años de experiencia

- clínica. *Biomédica*. 23(2):180–93
- 29- Montenegro D, Lacerda HR, Lira TM, Oliveira DSC de, Lima AAF de, et al. 2006. Clinical and epidemiological aspects of the dengue epidemic in Recife, PE, 2002. *Rev. Soc. Bras. Med. Trop.* 39(1):9–13
- 30- Moraes GH, de Fátima Duarte E, Duarte EC. 2013. Determinants of mortality from severe dengue in Brazil: a population-based case-control study. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 88(4):670–676
- 31- Murthy JMK, others. 2010. Neurological complications of dengue infection. *Neurol. India.* 58(4):581
- 32- Office of MOPHP (Hadhrumout /Yemen) (2015), Epidemiological surveillance office report (Unpublished report).
- 33- Ong A, Sandar M, Chen MI, Sin LY. 2007. Fatal dengue hemorrhagic fever in adults during a dengue epidemic in Singapore. *Int. J. Infect. Dis.* 11(3):263–267
- 34- Ranjit S, Kissoon N. 2011. Dengue hemorrhagic fever and shock syndromes. *Pediatr. Crit. Care Med.* 12(1):90–100
- 35- Rigau-Pérez JG, Laufer MK. 2006. Dengue-related deaths in Puerto Rico, 1992–1996: diagnosis and clinical alarm signals. *Clin. Infect. Dis.* 42(9):1241–1246
- 36- Sam S-S, Omar SFS, Teoh B-T, Abd-Jamil J, AbuBakar S. 2013. Review of dengue hemorrhagic fever fatal cases seen among adults: a retrospective study. *PLoS Negl. Trop. Dis.* 7(5):e2194
- 37- Shahina W, Nassara A, Kalkattawia M, Bokharia H. 2009. Dengue fever in a tertiary hospital in Makkah, Saudi Arabia
- 38- Solomon T, Dung NM, Vaughn DW, Kneen R, Raengsakulrach B, et al. 2000. Neurological manifestations of dengue infection. *The Lancet.* 355(9209):1053–1059
- 39- Thomas L, Brouste Y, Najjoullah F, Hochedez P, Hatchuel Y, et al. 2010. Predictors of severe manifestations in a cohort of adult dengue patients. *J. Clin. Virol.* 48(2):96–99
- 40- Wang SM, Sekaran SD. 2010. Early diagnosis of Dengue infection using a commercial Dengue Duo rapid test kit for the detection of NS1, IGM, and IGG. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 83(3):690–69
- 41- World Health Organization, "Regional Office for South-East Asia. 2011. Comprehensive guidelines for prevention and control of dengue and dengue hemorrhagic fever. Revised and expanded edition (SEARO Technical Publication Series NO.60)." New Delhi, India 14:16
- 42- Yew YW, Ye T, Ang LW, Ng LC, Yap G, et al. 2009. Seroepidemiology of dengue virus infection among adults in Singapore. *Ann Acad Med Singap.* 38(8):667–75
- 43- Ying RS, Tang XP, Zhang FC, Cai WP, Chen YQ, et al. 2007. [Clinical characteristics of the patients with dengue fever seen from 2002 to 2006 in Guangzhou]. *Zhonghua Shi Yan He Lin Chuang Bing Xue Za Zhi Zhonghua Shiyan He Linchuang Bingduxue Zazhi Chin. J. Exp. Clin. Virol.* 21(2):123–125.

## وفيات حالات الضنك في المكلا- حضرموت: الأسباب وعلامات الخطورة

أحمد مبارك دعيك

عبدالرحيم عبدالله باحشوان

حسين سعيد الغزالي

### الملخص

عملت هذه الدراسة الوصفية لمراجعة حالات الوفاة المرتبطة بحمى الضنك خلال فترة وباء الحمى من نوفمبر 2015 إلى فبراير 2016 في المكلا- حضرموت - اليمن . تمت مراجعة وفيات حمى الضنك خلال فترة الوباء وتم استخلاص المعلومات السريرية والمخبرية وتصنيف الحالات حسب دليل منظمة الصحة العالمية - بحوث الأمراض المستوطنة لعام 2009 والتي قسّمت حمى الضنك قسمين حمى الضنك مع أعراض الخطورة وحمى الضنك الشديدة. من مجموع 424 حالة تم ترقيدها بقسم الباطنة بمستشفى ابن سينا لأصابتها بحمى الضنك تم رصد 18 حالة وفاة (4.25%) متعلقة بحمى الضنك، 10 (55.6%) حالات رجال و 8 (44%) نساء. متوسط العمر 26 سنة. كل الحالات المتوفاة تم تشخيصها بحمى الضنك الشديدة عند وصولها. 3 (15.6%) حالات كانت تصاحبها أمراض أخرى مزمنة. كالصدمة الضنكية ، التهاب الكبد الشديد، التهاب الدماغ و متلازمة الضائقة التنفسية الحادة كانت أهم اسباب الوفاة. وكان الغثيان، القيء، آلام البطن، انخفاض الضغط، اختلال الوعي، التشنجات، ارتفاع كريات الدم البيضاء والانخفاض السريع للصفائح الدموية من أهم مؤشرات الخطورة لحمى الضنك الشديدة ووفياتها.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** حمى الضنك، حمى الضنك الشديدة، المكلا، اليمن.