

**EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DENGUE FEVER/
DENGUE HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER
IN ADULTS OF
YANGON GENERAL HOSPITAL**

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2008

Abstract

Dengue infection is a challenging public health problem not only in Myanmar but also in the world and changing trend of age distribution of dengue infection is also noted. Hence, this study of “Epidemiology of Dengue fever/ Dengue Haemorrhagic fever in adults of Yangon General Hospital” is conducted. Its objective is to describe the epidemiological features and trend of dengue cases in adult admitted to Yangon General Hospital during the period (January 2000 to August 2008). It is a retrospective review of computer records (electronic patient records) from 2000 to 2007 (except 2002) and review of patient charts (from September 2007 to August 2008). Total 273 records were studied from 2000-2007 and 149 patient charts can be studied from September 2007 to August 2008. Study of 7-year period revealed that morbidity of dengue infection experienced a dramatic peak in 2007. Mortality showed no significant increase during 2007. Adult dengue cases were found to be more abundant in the rainy season, with a peak in July and August. A strong positive correlation between rainfall ($R=0.75$, $R^2=0.55$), relative humidity ($R=0.84$, $R^2=0.71$) and number of dengue cases, and a strong negative correlation between mean maximum temperature ($R=-0.81$, $R^2=0.66$) and number of dengue cases were noted. East Yangon and West Yangon districts are more affected by dengue infection than other two districts. The age group mostly affected by dengue was 15-19 year group, mean age of dengue patients is 18.3 years (maximum age is 57 years and minimum age is 12 years) and male outnumbered female (1.4:1). Symptomology revealed that fever (100%), vomiting (44.3%), chills (32.2%), abdominal pain (24.2%), hepatomegaly (20.8%) etc. Dengue patients presented with haemorrhagic manifestations are 43(29%) and with dengue shock syndrome are only 3 out of 149. Majority (63) of cases were secondary cases among reported cases.