Dengue mortality in Campo Grande - Mato Grosso do Sul: the biggest epidemics

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INTRODUCTION: The first dengue epidemic registered in the Centre West region of Brazil occurred in 1990. After this, two other epidemics took place in the same municipality. The aim of this study was to describe clinic-epidemiologic and laboratorial characteristics of the deaths caused by Dengue in the last three epidemics in Campo Grande-MS.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Retrospective epidemiological study using data from the Information System for Disease Notification (SINAN), the Mortality Information System (SIM) and from medical records of the patients diagnosed with dengue who died in the last three epidemics.

RESULTS: In 2007, 45,582 cases of dengue were notified, 42,560 in 2010 and 46,632 in 2013. Thirty-four deaths were notified during these epidemics, being two deaths in 2007, 19 deaths in 2010 and 13 deaths in 2013. Fever (23/34; 67.64%), headaches (10/34; 29.41%) and dyspnea (10/34; 29.41%) were the main clinical manifestations. Of the patients with hemorrhagic manifestations, petechial (12/34; 35.29%), positive tourniquet test (9/34; 26.47%), gastrointestinal bleeding (6/34; 17.64%) and epistaxis (4/34; 11.76%) were the most common events.

CONCLUSION: The study found that most deaths were associated with severe forms of the disease. In addition, the presence of comorbidities such as hypertension and diabetes mellitus predisposed the development of these severe forms. Despite the high percentage of post-death research, other approaches could have been made to identify the serotypes not restricting to IgM serology.

Keywords: Dengue, Mortality, Epidemics.