

Clinical experiences on the management of Dengue in Guangdong

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Dengue is an arthropod-borne infectious disease that distributes most widely and infects the largest population in the world. The main endemic areas In China are Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan and Fujian. In 2014, the outbreak of dengue caused by DENV-1 and DENV-2 serotypes occurred in Guangdong province, with the incidence of around 45,000 patients and 6 death cases. The characteristics of the epidemic situation included early onset of prevalence, wide-spread scope, and more cases with severe dengue in adult, etc. However, we achieved satisfied efficiency on prevention and cure of dengue by a series of control and management measurements. The fatality rate was 1.3/10000, which is significantly lower than that in Southeast Asia reported by WHO (41-89/10000 from 2003 to 2012) . Our primary management experiences on patients list as follows: to enact the national guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of dengue and treatment process for severe cases, which are suitable for the characteristics of dengue in China; to train medical staff on the knowledge of control and management of dengue; to establish the early diagnostic technique for assaying dengue nucleic acid and NS1 antigen; to detect patients in early period of dengue and timely isolate them at home or in hospital to prevent mosquito and receive treatment; to designate the hospitals with preferable techniques and equipments to admit and treat with severe case; to build an expert panel on clinical managements to be in charge of consultation and guidance for treatment, which had effectively reduced the mortality and disease burden.