WINTER PREVALENCE OF DENGUE FEVER FOLLOWED BY IMMUNOSUPPRESSION ASSOCIATED WHITE BLOOD CELL ELEVATION: A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

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Background: As a tropical country, Bangladesh is very much vulnerable to Dengue fever. Though commodities are well familiar to this, its winter prevalence in recent times makes health authorities in a fix to introduce effective curative and preventive measures to prevent premature death. A single *Aedes aegypti* bite causes severe life threatening situations including death but the survivors also face immunosuppressions followed by repeated infections.

Methods: 75 patients came to outdoor patient department and indoor for pyrexia, respiratory tract infection whose age group (32-47)+2 years. 41 patients were male and rest of 34 patients were female. 15 male patients and 10 female patients who had history different co-morbidities and they were (42-45)+2 years age group.

Results: Among 41 male patients, 31 patients (76%) and 18 female patients (55%) who came to outdoor patient department with history of chronic dry cough, low grade fever with malaise. They suffered from dengue fever in recent winter. 19 male patients (61%) had history of hospitalization. This time we got leucocytosis (White Blood Cell count > 15,000 /cumm^3 of blood) in 49 patients (65%). As 5 patients having other co-morbidities it turned into 53%. Prescribing broad spectrum antibiotic 10 patients got symptomatic relief and their WBC count found 11,000-13,000/cumm^3 of blood. Remaining 51% had moderate leucocytosis associated mild to moderate symptoms.

Conclusion: Patients chronic systemic diseases indicate suspected DEN 2 & 3 prevalence which should be come under brief research for curative treatment.

Keywords: DEN 2, Leucocytosis, immuno-suppressions, Aedes aegypti

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