

ชื่อหนังสือ

บรรณาธิการ

หน้า ISBN

# Preface

Dengue is neglected tropical disease that has become the fastest growing mosquito-borne disease, with almost half of the world's population now at risk. The disease is one of the leading causes of serious illness and death among children and adults. Eight of 10 ASEAN Economic Communities (AEC); Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam reside in Southeast Asia and Western Pacific Regions where there is the highest burden of dengue infections for > 50 years. The other 2 countries; Brunei Darussalam and Singapore might have this problem in the future because there is trend of increasing dengue incidence in both countries. Thailand also faces this problem. The incidence of dengue is dramatically increased but with our experience in dengue case management, the case fatality rate of dengue (CFR) is very low compare to other endemic countries in the region. The latest CFR of dengue in 2013 is 0.09%. We would like to share our expertise in this area in making the easy dengue case management guidelines, using clinical and simple laboratories that are usually available in most hospitals to be widely used in AEC countries. This new AEC guidelines will be more or less the same as our National dengue guidelines that we have since 1999 that had been updated 3 times in 2003, 2008 and 2013.

Early detection of suspected case, access to proper medical care and disease management can help in dramatically lowering the rate of fatal cases. Careful follow up of suspected cases and early detection of plasma leakage is very important to prevent shock or severe organ (s) involvement. The use of the original WHO classification (WHO 1975, 1986, 1997 and 2011) of dengue fever (without plasma leakage), dengue hemorrhagic fever and dengue shock syndrome (DF, DHF, DSS) that addresses on plasma leakage has proved to be very successful in reducing CFR. The

additional category of expanded dengue syndrome (EDS) in WHO SEARO 2011 encompasses all the unusual presentations of dengue that the previous 1997 or earlier that cannot categorize these patients.

With the newly suggested WHO TDR 2009 classification of dengue, dengue with or without warning signs (WS) and severe dengue (D, D \_ WS, SD) that emphasizes on WS will increase the number of suspected cases from 3 -20 times because WSs are so non-specific (vomiting, abdominal pain, lethargy, hepatomegaly, mucosal bleeding,...) and can be found in other acute febrile illness. The increase in number of suspected dengue cases have overloaded the works of all health care personnel in the most endemic dengue countries with usually have limited resources of manpower, medicines and equipments. In addition, there is report that 20-30% of DSS cases have no warning signs at all.

In these dengue guidelines, we use mainly original WHO classification: DF, DHF, DSS and EDS and apply warning signs after we follow patients for at least 3 days and possible near the critical period of plasma leakage, i.e. they have leukopenia and/ or thrombocytopenia. The new ICD classified dengue infection as: A90 - dengue fever, A91 - dengue hemorrhagic fever, A91a - dengue shock syndrome, A99 - unconfirmed dengue. EDS is not classified in the ICD10.

We hope that these dengue guidelines for doctors and nurses and or other health care personnel will be beneficial. We expect that the teamwork between doctors and nurses will help improve the care of all dengue patients dramatically and ultimately results in reduction of the overall case fatality rate of dengue patients.

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**Editors team**

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**Dedicate to all dengue patients in AEC countries and in the whole world.....**



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# Abbreviations

AEC - ASEAN Economic Community  
ASEAN - Association of Southeast Asian Countries?  
CBC - complete blood count  
CFR - case fatality rate  
CPG - clinical practice guidelines  
cu mm. - cubic millimeter  
DALY - disability-adjusted life year  
DF - dengue fever  
DHF - dengue hemorrhagic fever  
DSS - dengue shock syndrome  
DIC - disseminated intravascular coagulation  
EDS - Expanded dengue syndrome  
ESR - erythrocyte sedimentation rate  
Hct - hematocrit  
hr. - hour  
ICD - International Classification of Diseases  
INR - international normalizing ratio  
IPD - In-patient Department  
kg. - kilogram  
LFT - liver function test  
QSNICH - Queen Sirikit National Institute of Child Health  
mEq/L - milli- equivalent per Litre  
Mins. - minutes  
OPD - Out-patient Department  
PDR - People Democratic Republic  
PMN - polymorphonuclear leukocyte  
PRC - packed red cells

PT - prothrombin time

PTT - partial thromboplastin time

SEARO - Southeast Asian Regional Office

TT - Thrombin time

USD - United States Dollar

WBC - white blood count

WPRO - Western Pacific Regional Office