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Correlation between Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever Severity and Comorbid Conditions in Patients

Abstract:

Objective: To evaluate the relationship between the degree of dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF) and the presence of comorbidities among hospitalised patients in a tertiary care institute in India.

Materials and Methods: This cross-sectional observational study included 350 serologically confirmed dengue adult inpatients. Patients were grouped by WHO-defined dengue fever (DHF Grades 1–3). Age, gender, dengue severity, and comorbidities like hypertension, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, chronic kidney disease, cardiovascular disease (CVD), human immunodeficiency virus, chronic liver disease (CLD), and stroke were recorded.

Results: Among 350 patients, 56.6% were male and 88.9% were aged under 50 years. The most prevalent classification was DHF Grade 1 at 62.6%, followed by Grade 2 at 30.9% and Grade 3 at 2.9%. Strong correlations were identified between the severity of DHF and comorbidities such as hypertension, diabetes, CVD, and CLD ($P \leq 0.05$).

Biography

Disha Mehta and **Jay Vadsola** have completed their medical undergraduate studies from Government Medical College, Bhavnagar, Gujarat, India and are GMC-registered doctors aspiring to make a meaningful contribution towards the medical field.