

DENGUE

OBJETIVO SUPREMO:

**EVITAR MUERTES
POR
DENGUE**



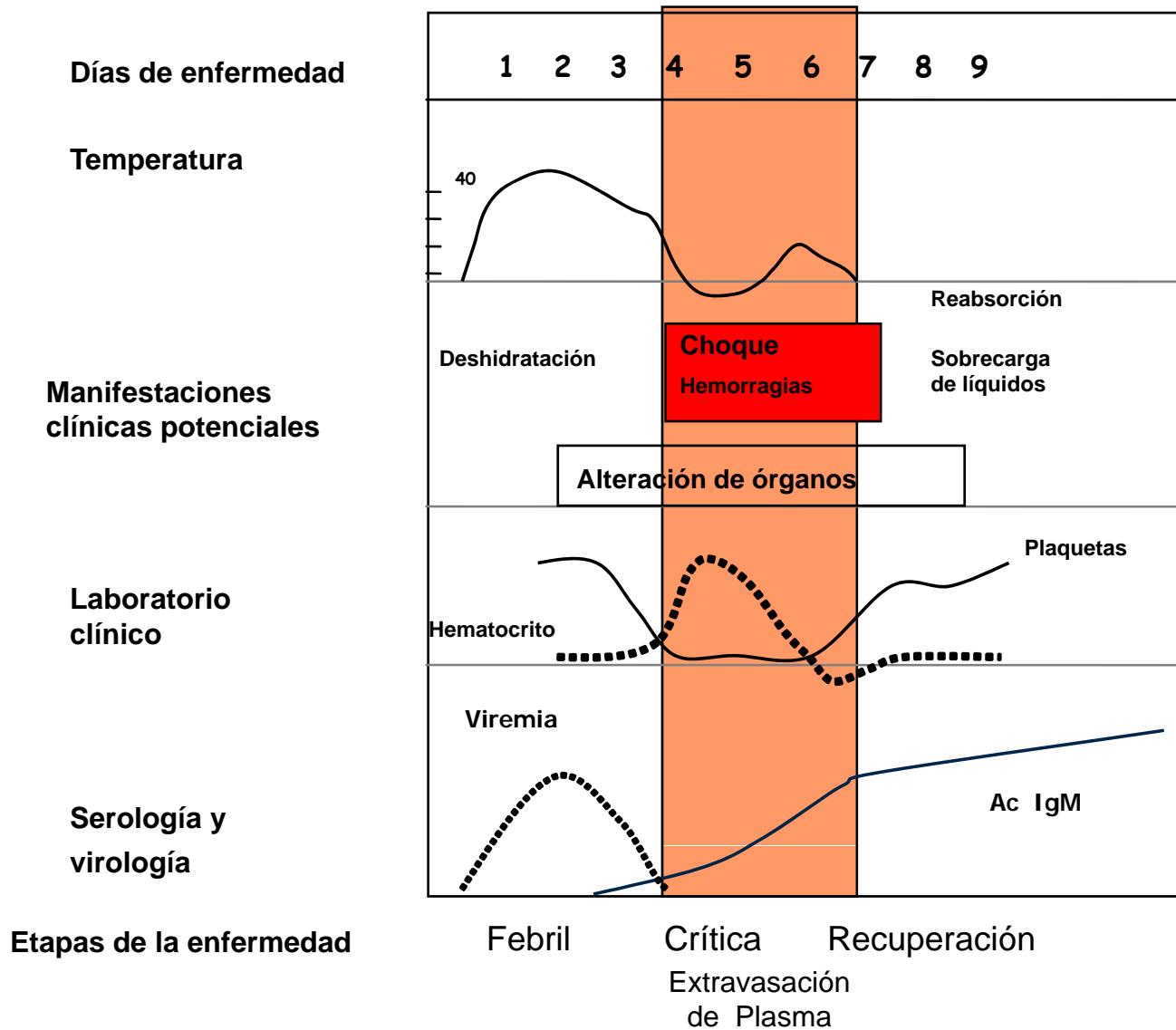
Curso del Dengue

- Dengue es una enfermedad sistémica y dinámica
- El amplio espectro clínico incluye varias formas de manifestaciones clínicas severas y no severas
- Después de un período de incubación la enfermedad comienza abruptamente y puede ser seguida de las siguientes 3 fases:
 - Fase febril
 - Fase critica
 - Fase de recuperación

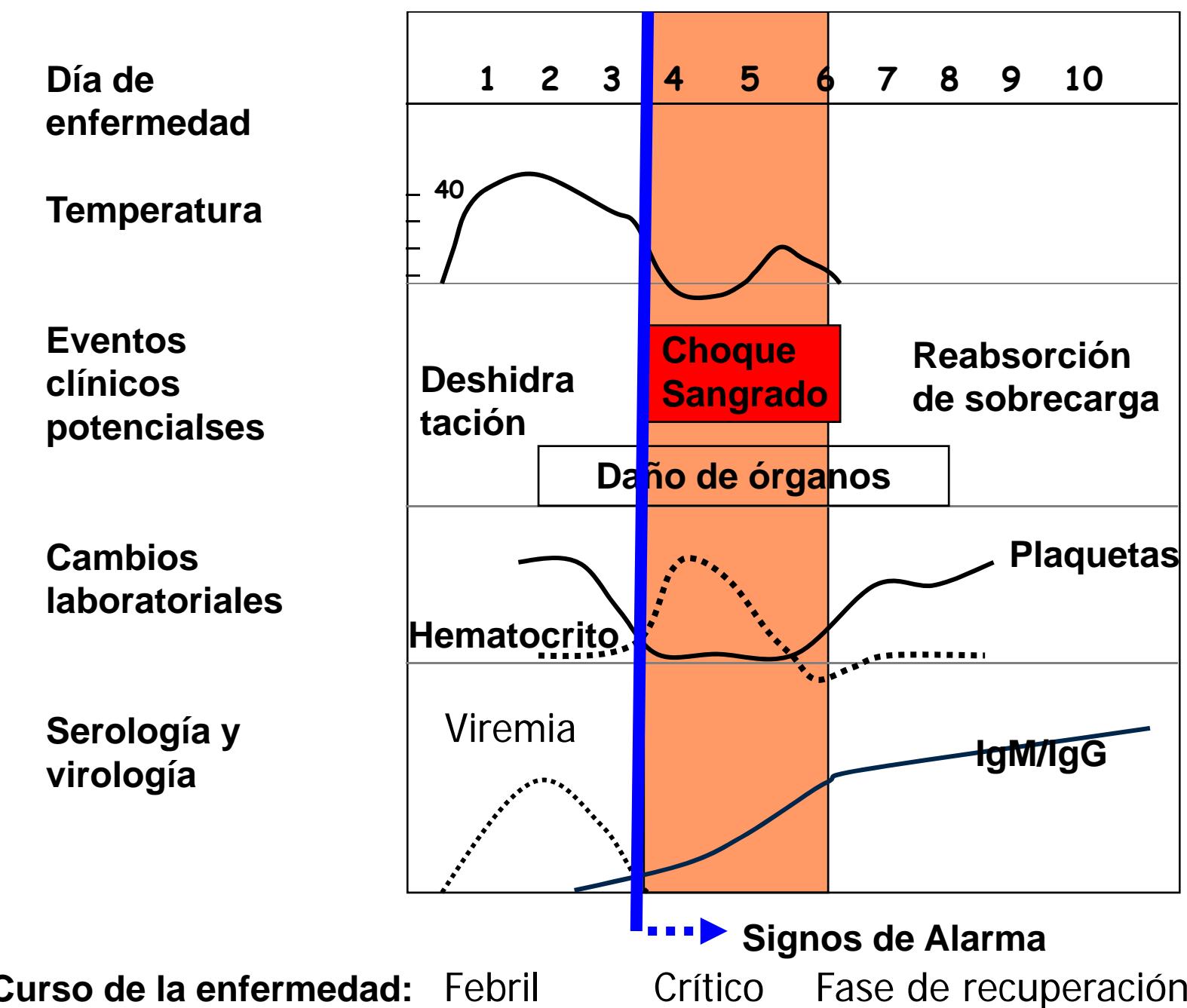
Fases da doença

- Febril - viremia
- Critica – extravasamento de plasma
- Recuperação – reabsorção de líquidos

Dengue: Curso de la enfermedad



Fases da doença	Febril	Crítica	Recuperação
Período	1º ao 7º dia	3º ao 6º dia	> 5º dia
Fisiopatologia	Viremia	Extrav. plasmático	Reabsorção
Clínica	Febre Dor corpo Rash Sint. diaestivos	Sinais de alarme Hemoconcentração Derrame cavitário Edema intersticial pulmonar	
Fatores de risco	Comorbidade, idade, fator social		
Hemorragia	Pele	Mucosas	Grave (Macisa)
Riscos	Desidratação	CHOQUE	Desconforto resp. Sepse bacteriana Pneumonia
	Hepatite, encefalite, miocardite, pancreatite		



Adapted from WCL Yip, 1980 by Hung NT, Lum LCS, Tan LH

Fase Crítica – Signos de Alarma

- Los signos de alarma son el resultado de un aumento significativo de la permeabilidad capilar.
- Marcan el inicio de la fase critica.

Signos de alarma

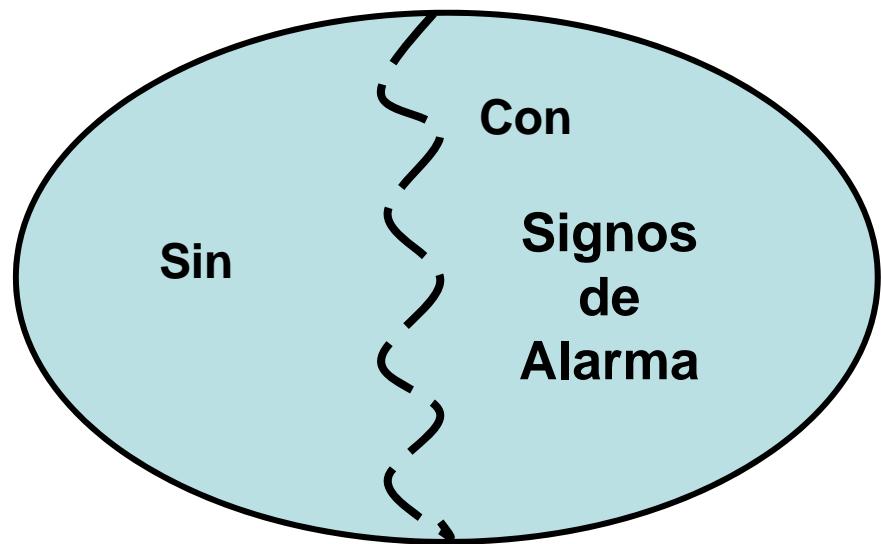
- Dolor abdominal continuo e intenso.
- Vómitos persistentes.
- Derrames serosos en peritoneo, pleura o/y pericardio; detectados clínicamente y/o por ecografía, rayos X de tórax.
- Sangrados de mucosas
- Somnolencia o irritabilidad
- Hepatomegalia mayor de 2 cm.
- Laboratorio: Incremento brusco del hematocrito asociado a un rápido descenso en el recuento de plaquetas,

Possible warning signs before onset of severity (by intervention)

Variable	1 day before severity (pooled from day of illness 4-6)	
	All patients	Children below 15y
	OR (CI)	OR (CI)
Age >=15y	0.22 (0.10, 0.48)	***
LA vs. SEA	1.14 (0.26, 4.93)	4.10 (1.53-10.87)
Day of intervention - day 4 - day 5 - day 6	Reference 0.55 (0.24-1.28) 1.54 (0.64-3.73)	Reference 0.65 (0.30-1.43) 2.04 (0.83-5.00)
Abdominal pain / tenderness	2.70 (1.35, 5.70)	2.91 (1.51-5.61)
Hematocrit (%)	1.06 (0.98-1.15)	
Albumin (g/l)	1.13 (1.01, 1.27)	
Mucosal bleeding	2.71 (1.18-6.26)	4.34 (1.98-9.54)
Platelets (10,000)	1.08 (0.98, 1.20)	1.16 (1.05-1.27)
Rash	3.17 (1.47-6.81)	
Lethargy	3.43 (1.10-10.72)	
Any past medical history	2.25 (0.76-6.67)	
R2/ n	0.27 (655)	0.17 (584)

Clasificación del Dengue segun severidad clinica

DENGUE ± Signos de Alarma



DENGUE GRAVE

1. Extravasación de plasma severo
2. Hemorragia severa
3. Afectación severa de órganos

Descripción de dengue según el cuadro clínico

Towards an evidence-based revised dengue case classification: a multi-step approach

Authors

Horstick O¹, Farrar J², Lum L³, Martinez E⁴, San Martin JL⁵, Ehrenberg J⁶, Velayudhan R⁷, Kroeger A^{1,8}

1 Public Health Consultant, formerly Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland

2 Oxford University Clinical Research Unit, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

3 Department of Paediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

4 Instituto de Medicina Tropical Pedro Kouri, Marianao, Ciudad de la Habana, Cuba

5 Panamerican Health Organization, World Health Organization, Regional Office for the Americas, Panama City, Panama

6 World Health Organization, Regional Office for the Western Pacific Region, Manila, The

Descripción de dengue según el cuadro clínico

A multi-centre prospective study on dengue classification in four Southeast Asian and three Latin American countries

In alphabetical order: Neal Alexander¹, Angel Balmaseda², Ivo Castelo Branco Coelho³, Efren Dimaano⁴, Tran Tinh Hien⁵, Nguyen Thanh Hung⁶, Thomas Jänisch⁷, Axel Kroeger⁸, Lucy C. Lum⁹, Eric Martinez¹⁰, Joao Bosco Siqueira¹¹, Tran Thi Thuy¹², Iris Villalobos¹³, Elci Villegas¹⁴, Bridget Wills¹⁵ ET AL.

On behalf of the European Union - World Health Organization (WHO-TDR) supported DENCO Study Group:-

Tropical Medicine and International Health volume 16 no 8 pp 936–948 august 2011

Descripción de dengue según el cuadro clínico

**The DENCO study was able to distinguish between severe and non-severe dengue with a sensitivity and specificity of more than 95%
(reference standard = intervention category).**

Fatores asociados a letalidad

- Diabetes, hipertension arterial, nefropatia, cardiopatia, anemia hemolítica, otra enfermedad crônica
- Edades extremas de la vida:
Ninos menores de 1 anno
Ancianos
- Fatores sociales: sin familia, alcoholicos





PARA QUÉ
UNA CLASIFICACION
CLINICA?

PARA...

**FACILITAR EL ACOMPAÑAMIENTO
DEL ENFERMO DE DENGUE
O SOSPECHOSO DE DENGUE
DURANTE EL PROCESO CONTINUO
DE SU ENFERMEDAD**

**EN TODA LA FASE FEBRIL Y DOS DIAS
DESPUES DE LA CAIDA DE LA FIEBRE**

PARA...

**ACTUAR
HACIENDO PREVENCION DE LAS
COMPLICACIONES DEL DENGUE
EN TODOS LOS CASOS POSIBLES**

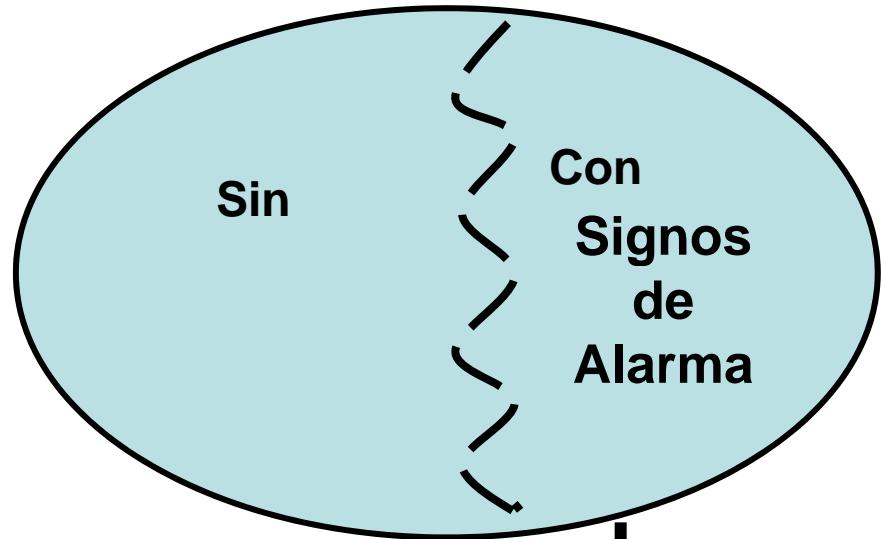
...Y

**DECIDIR LAS MEJORES
CONDUCTAS
PARA SU MANEJO**

**SEGUN GRAVEDAD O COMPLEJIDAD DEL
CASO EN CADA MOMENTO**

Clasificación Clínica da Dengue

DENGUE ± Signos de Alarma



DENGUE GRAVE

- 1. Extravasación de plasma severo
- 2. Hemorragia severa
- 3. Afectación severa de órganos

Diagnóstico Presuntivo

- Fiebre
- Algun síntoma digestivo
- Exantema (rash)
- Dolores Corporales
- Leucopenia
- Petequias o
- Prueba del torniquete +

Antecedente del dengue en el vecindario o viaje a área endémica de dengue

Signos de Alarma*

- Dolor abdominal intenso (o palpación dolorosa abd.)
 - Vómitos persistentes
 - Acumulación clínica de líquidos
 - Sangramiento de mucosas
 - Letargia; inquietud
 - Aumento progresivo del hematocrito asociado a disminución progresiva de plaquetas
- * Requiring strict observation and medical intervention

1. Extravasación severa de plasma conducente a:

- Choque (SCD)
- Acúmulo de líquidos con dificultad respiratoria

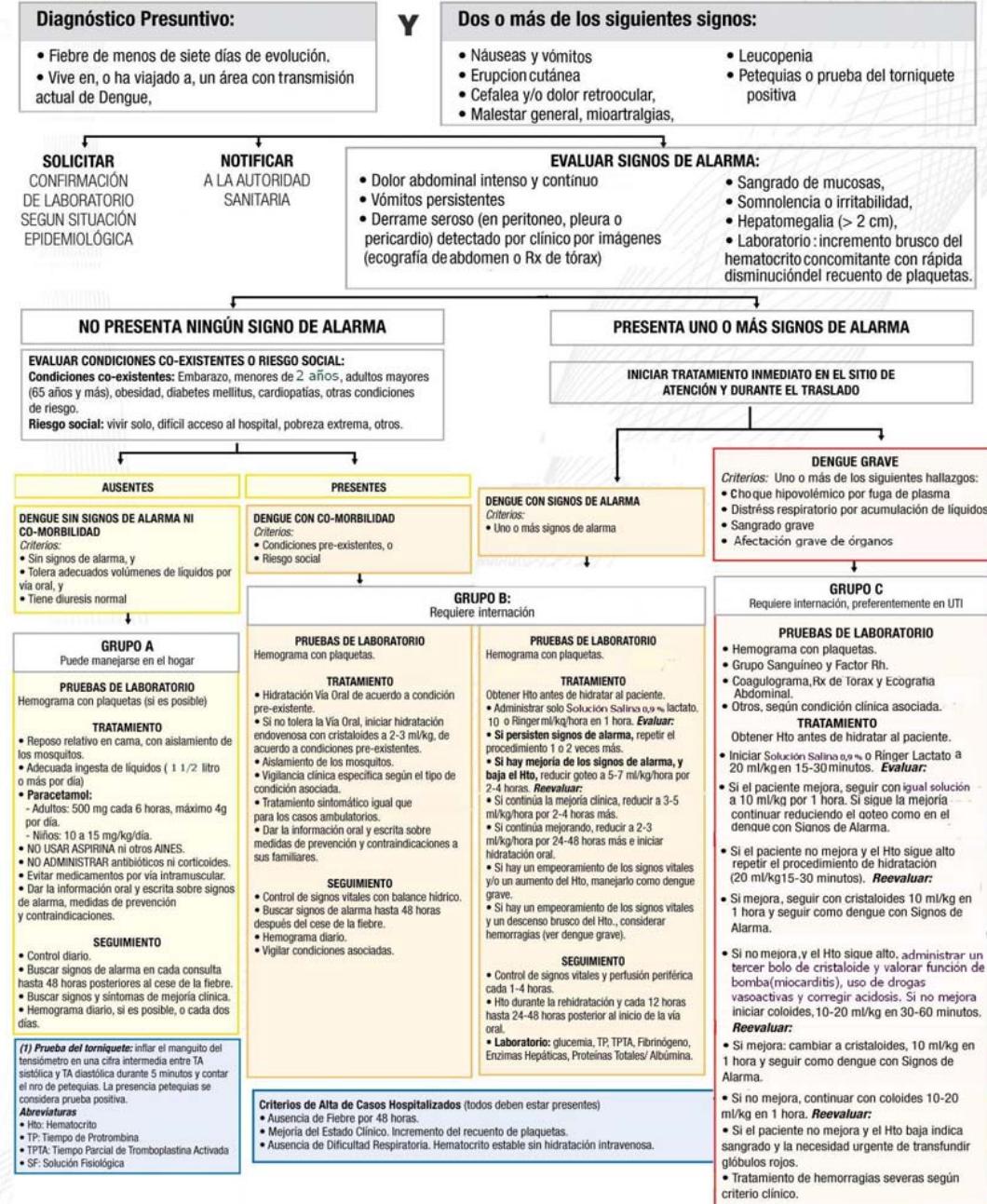
2. Sangramiento severo según criterio clínico

3. Afectación severa de órganos

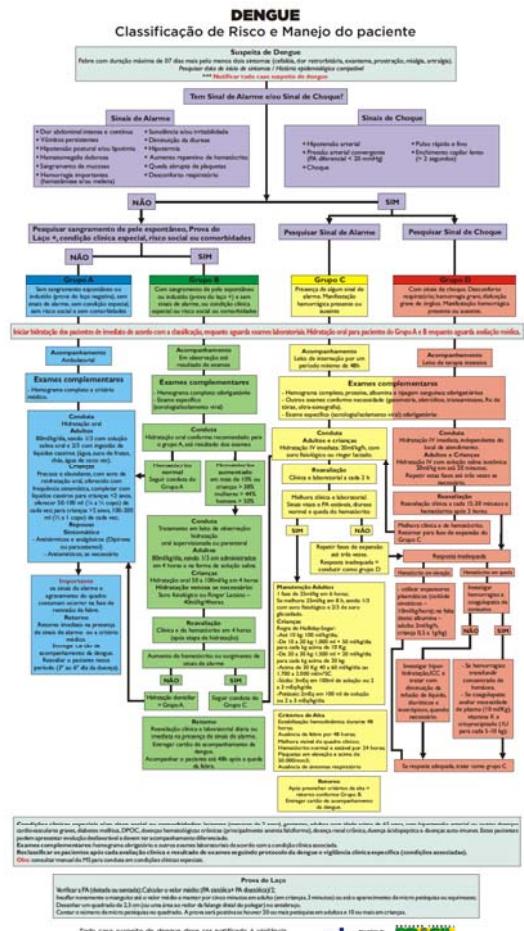
- Hígado: TGO ó TGO \geq 1000
- SNC: afectación de la conciencia
- Corazón u otros órganos

Algoritmo para Diagnóstico y Manejo de casos

DENGUE - Diagnóstico y Manejo de Casos



DENGUE – FLUXOGRAMA BRASIL, 2011-12



Characterization of Dengue Shock Syndrome in Pediatric Patients in El Salvador

Maron GM, Escobar GA, Hidalgo EM, Lara AW, Minniear TD, Pleités EB, Martinez E.
(PIDJ 30 (5): 449-50, May 2011)

- Abdominal pain was associated with progression to serositis (PPV 90%) and shock (PPV 82%)
- Emesis was less strongly associated with progression to shock (PPV 33%)
- The sharp decrease in platelets could serve as an indicator for impending shock
- Our patients demonstrated a much smaller degree of hemoconcentration (10-20%) than expected by current definition

**DEBE SER APLICABLE EN
TODOS LOS NIVELES DEL
SISTEMA**

**PARTICULARMENTE
EN LA**

**ATENCION PRIMARIA
DE SALUD**













WHO/DENCO Classification



Severity classification	WHO Classification			Total
	DF	DHF	DSS	
Dengue without alarm signs	72	0	0	72
Dengue with alarm signs	52	27	0	79
Severe Dengue	13	3	5	21
Total	137	30	5	172

Comparación de los resultados de la clasificación.

Clasificación de la OMS / Clasificación revisada.

Clasificación Revisada	Dengue sin signos de alarma	Dengue con signos de alarma	Dengue Severo	TOTAL
Clasificación actual de OMS				
FD	19	15	2	36
FHD	0	2	4	6
SCD	0	0	2	2
TOTAL	19	17	8	54

FDH

sin trombocitopenia
sin sangrado

taquicardia, hipotensión ligera

Escape de líquido ligero
Rehidratación temprana

**DENGUE CASES ACCORDING TO THE COMPARISON BETWEEN THE
TDR-WHO 2009 REVISED CLASSIFICATION AND THE PREVIOUS ONE
SANTA CRUZ, BOLIVIA, 2009**

Revised Classification	Dengue without Warning signs	Dengue with Warning signs	Severe dengue	TOTAL
Previous WHO Classification				
DF	94	89	7	190
DHF	1	43	16	60
DSS	0	0	11	11
TOTAL	95	132	34	261

UNUSUAL DENGUE SEVERITY PATTERN: A CHALLENGE TO PEDIATRICS

Gonin M, Nogueira R, Carvalho MS, Martinez E, Brasil B

- January to March 2011 - Reintroduction of DENV-1 in Rio de Janeiro
- In a pediatric hospital reference to the treatment of dengue: 10 % of 200 hospitalized children (fatality rate: 2,5%)
- The hallmark of severity were shock, respiratory distress and organ dysfunction (cardiovascular , pulmonary, hepatic, myocardial and renal), all of them preceded by warning signs
- Comorbidities such as sickle cell anemia and the presence of sickle cell trait (HbAS) were associated with death in severe cases

UNUSUAL DENGUE SEVERITY PATTERN: A CHALLENGE TO PEDIATRICS

Gonin M, Nogueira R, Carvalho MS, Martinez E, Brasil B

- Self-limited neutropenia (<1000 neutrophiles) and thrombocytopenia (<20000 platelets) were laboratory findings disassociated of relevant clinical manifestation
- The hallmark of severe dengue in RJ was not hemorrhage but the syndrome of plasma leakage, so called dengue-related complications, unclassifiable by the WHO 1997 classification, that do not allow the identification of shock syndrome because these cases do not fill the full DHF criteria neither

UNUSUAL DENGUE SEVERITY PATTERN: A CHALLENGE TO PEDIATRICS

Gonin M, Nogueira R, Carvalho MS, Martinez E, Brasil P.

- Pediatricians must keep in mind the importance of clinical predictable signs of severity published by the WHO in 2009 and evaluated in a prospective clinical dengue study (DENCO)
- Once these warning signs are recognized, even by family members, a timely diagnosis of hypovolemia can be made and therapeutics measures can be implemented.
- The recent change in dengue pattern of severity in children in RJ allows the study of applicability and usefulness of this new classification, and of the validity of the warning signs.
- Actually, this new classification seems to have a high potential for facilitating dengue case management and surveillance

UTILIDAD Y ACEPTABILIDAD

Usefulness and applicability of the revised dengue case classification by disease: multi-centre study in 18 countries

Judit Barniol
Roger Gaczkowski
Eliana Vega Barbato
Rivaldo V da Cunha
Doris Salgado
Eric Martinez
Carmita Soria Segarra
Ernesto B Pleites Sandoval
Lucy CS Lum
Jeremy Farrar
Olaf Horstick
Axel Kroeger
Thomas Jaenisch et al

Publication date 21 April 2011, BMC Infectious Diseases

UTILIDAD Y ACEPTABILIDAD

Usefulness and applicability of the revised dengue case classification by disease: multi-centre study in 18 countries

BMC Infectious Diseases 2011, **11**:106 doi:10.1186/1471-2334-11-106

Table 3: Perceived advantages and disadvantages regarding the revised dengue case classification (N=1413 comments in 1288 staff questionnaires).

Advantages of the revised classification	N (%)
It helps improving management and treatment	319 (22.6%)
More simple and practical	199 (14.0%)
Easier to classify according to severity	176 (12.6%)
Easier to understand	71 (5.0%)
It helps improving triage and referral	45 (3.2%)
No disadvantages of the revised classification	191 (13.5%)
Other advantages	72 (5.0%)
<i>Total of positive responses</i>	<i>1073(75.9%)</i>

UTILIDAD Y ACEPTABILIDAD

Usefulness and applicability of the revised dengue case classification by disease: multi-centre study in 18 countries

BMC Infectious Diseases 2011, **11**:106 doi:10.1186/1471-2334-11-106

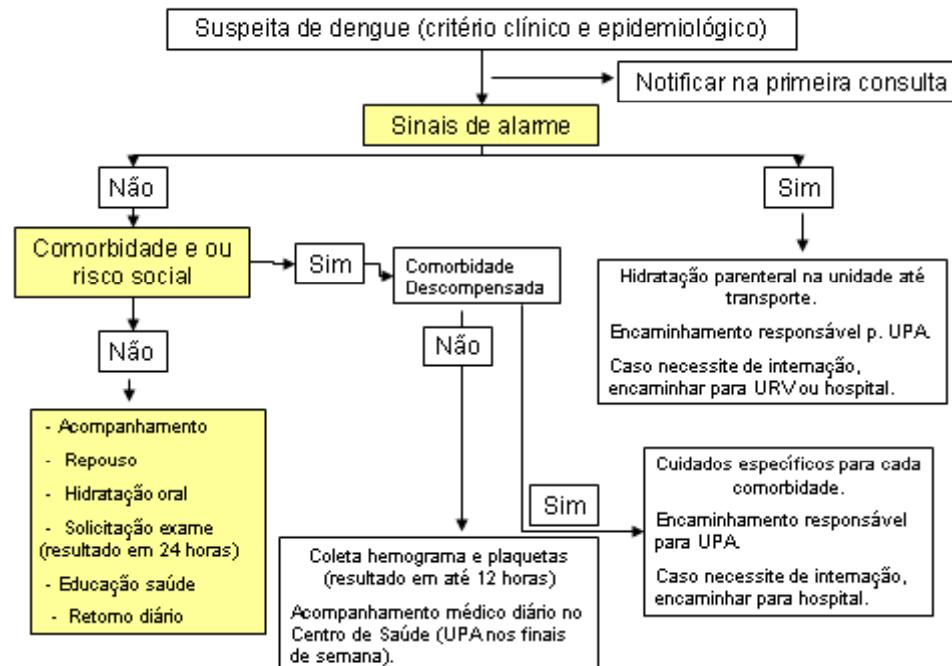
2a parte Table 3: Perceived advantages and disadvantages regarding the revised dengue case classification (N=1413 comments in 1288 staff questionnaires).

Disadvantages of the revised classification	N (%)
No advantages of the revised classification	25 (1.8%)
Needs more training and dissemination	67 (4.7%)
It's less specific. Needs more clinical entities and concise protocols	54 (3.8%)
Lack of manpower and resources	45 (3.2%)
Over diagnosis of dengue (saturation of hospitals)	32 (2.3%)
Warning signs: Too many, subjective, also in other diseases	24 (1.7%)
Lack of laboratory support	10 (0.7%)
Other disadvantages	83 (5.9%)
<i>Total of negative responses</i>	<i>340(24.1%)</i>

**DEBE TENERSE
FLEXIBILIDAD
EN SU APLICACION**

porque

**ADMITE ADECUACIONES
LOCALES**



PARA EL EXITO SE PRECISA

- CAPACITACION A TODOS LOS PROFESIONALES**
- REORDENAMIENTO DE LOS SERVICIOS A PARTIR DE LA PRIORIDAD DEL DENGUE**
- INTEGRACION DE ACCIONES EN TODOS LOS NIVELES DE ATENCION**





REORDENAMIENTO DE LOS SERVICIOS



Reorganização do fluxo de atendimento
Redução dos atendimentos de rotina



Oferta de água e
soro
rehidratante nas
salas de espera e
ampliação da
TRO



Organização do atendimento



Ampliação dos leitos/ cadeiras de HV nas UBS



Hidratação Venosa no PSF do Caju



QUE E PRECISO?

MELHORAR:

**COBERTURA, ACOLHIDA
e
ACOMPANHAMENTO**

**UN BUEN GERENTE DE
SALUD**

**SALVA MAS VIDAS QUE
UN INTENSIVISTA**

**QUE E PRECISO?
DESTACAR, DIVULGAR e
APROVEITAR AS
VANTAGENS
DA CLASSIFICAÇÃO CLINICA**

(fluxograma de atenção)

**REFUERZA LA IDEA DE QUE
DENGUE ES UNA
SOLA
ENFERMEDAD
Y QUE ES DINAMICA**

**FACILITA EL PROCESO
CONTINUO DE**

ACOMPAÑAMIENTO

**DE CADA PACIENTE CON
DENGUE O
SOSPECHOSO DE DENGUE**

ES ANTICIPATIVA

**IDENTIFICA PRECOZMENTE
LOS CAMBIOS DINAMICOS
DE LA ENFERMEDAD**

PRIORIZA AL HUESPED
CON
COMORBIDADES
Y/O CONDICIONES
ESPECIALES

DA VALOR DIFERENCIADO A LOS SANGRADOS SEGUN LOCALIZACION

**PELE – AYUDA DIAGNOSTICA
MUCOSAS – SIGNO DE ALARMA
INTERNOS (MACIÇOS) - GRAVEDAD**

**UTILIZA PRINCIPALMENTE
CRITERIOS**

CLINICOS

Y

EPIDEMIOLOGICOS

SE APOYA, PERO

**NO DEPENDE
DEL LABORATORIO**

PARA LA TOMA DE DECISIONES

**PUEDE ADECUARSE
A CADA LUGAR
Y
CONTEXTO**

