DENGUE AND SALMONELLA INFECTIONS IN INDONESIAN CHILDREN

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Background

Dengue and salmonella are common infectious diseases in Indonesia. Since the clinical manifestations are similar, it is often difficult for clinicians to make a confirmed diagnosis. Therefore, we explore data of acute febrile illness requiring hospitalization (AFIRE) in children to provide pediatricians the epidemiology, clinical characteristics and laboratory findings of these two diseases.

Results

Data were collected from children participating in AFIRE study, conducted at 6 government provincial hospitals in Indonesia from mid-2013-2014. Diagnoses were made based on the hospitals’ standard of care, except of blood culture which was compulsory in this study.

Table 1: Characteristics of salmonella and dengue pediatric patients at six AFIRE study sites

Table 2: Typhoid cases by diagnostic methods

Table 3: Dengue cases by diagnostic methods

Table 4: Six subjects with dual infections

Conclusion

Dengue and salmonella infections are the most important etiologies of acute febrile illness in children. The distribution varied in different regions in Indonesia. Several clinical manifestations and laboratory parameters may be used to differentiate the two diseases. As almost half cases remained unconfirmed, accurate rapid diagnostic tools are still needed.

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