

EXAMPLE:

A Two-Year Review on Epidemiology and Clinical Characteristics of Dengue Deaths in Malaysia, 2013-2014

NMRR ID: xxxxxx

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Abstract

Introduction

Dengue infection, the fastest spreading mosquito-borne viral disease, affects people living in the tropical and subtropical countries. Malaysia had large dengue outbreaks in recent years. We aimed to study the demographics and clinical characteristics associated with dengue deaths in Malaysia.

Methods

We conducted a retrospective review on dengue deaths occurred nationwide between 1st January 2013 and 31st December 2014. Relevant data were extracted from mortality review reports and investigational forms. Cases were categorized into children (<15 years), adults (15-59 years) and elderly (≥60 years) to compare their clinical characteristics.

Results

322 dengue deaths were reviewed. Their mean age was 40.7±19.30 years, half were females and 72.5% were adults. The median durations of first medical contact, and hospitalization were 1 and 3 days, respectively. Diabetes and hypertension were common co-morbidities among adults and elderly. The commonest warning signs reported were lethargy and vomiting, with lethargy (p=0.038) being commoner in children while abdominal pain was observed more often in the adults (p=0.040). But 22.4% did not have any warning signs. Only 34% were suspected of dengue illness at their initial presentation. More adults developed severe plasma leakage (p=0.018). More than half (54%) suffered from multi-organ involvement and 20.2% were free from any organ involvement. Dengue deaths occurred at the median of 3 days post-admission. Dengue shock syndrome (DSS) contributed to more than 70% of dengue deaths, followed by severe organ involvement (69%) and severe bleeding (29.7%).

Conclusion

In Malaysia, dengue deaths occurred primarily in adult patients. DSS was the leading cause of death, regardless of age groups. The atypical presentation and dynamic progression of severe dengue in this cohort prompts early recognition and aggressive intervention to prevent deaths.

(Word count: 250)

- The title should reflect the content
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- Write your abstract according to **"Introduction"**, **"Methods"**, **"Results"** and **"Conclusion"** section (if applicable).

- Briefly state the background and objective of the study

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- State your total word counts, including introduction, methodology, results, discussion and conclusion. **(Make sure the word count is maximum 250)**

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