

中文題目：登革熱患者中老年族群的高死亡率現象

英文題目：High Mortality Among Elderly Patients With Dengue Virus Infection

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Background:

Changing dengue epidemiological trends have resulted in a shift in the disease burden to the elderly population. This study aimed to better understand clinical features and outcomes in older adults with dengue virus infection.

Method:

A retrospective analysis of adults suffering dengue between 2002 and 2018.

Results:

Of the 1274 included adult patients, 373 (29.3%) were elderly (≥ 65 years), and 901 (70.7%) aged 20-64 years. Compared to their younger counterparts, elderly patients had significantly less frequencies of fever, headache, retro-orbital pain, bone pain, myalgia, rash and petechiae. Gastrointestinal bleeding and pleural effusion were significantly more common in the elderly patients than their younger counterparts. Elderly patients had significantly higher incidences of developed acute kidney injury, bacteremia, pneumonia and acute respiratory failure compared with their younger counterparts. Significantly higher incidences of severe dengue and mortality were found in the elderly patients (57.6% and 18%, respectively) than their younger counterparts (8.7% and 2.7%, respectively).

Conclusion:

Our findings highlight the importance of close monitoring and intensive care in aging population. We outlined the urgent actions required for developing a specific management protocol for elderly patients with dengue virus infection.