**DENGUE IN END STAGE RENAL DISEASE PATIENTS ON HEMODIALYSIS-EVALUATING CLINICAL PROFILES AND INDICATORS OF CRITICAL OUTCOME DURING MAJOR OUTBREAK IN BANGLADESH**

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Background: Dengue is prevalent in over 100 nations, with Asia bearing 70% of the global disease burden. Bangladesh, an endemic zone, witnessed its largest-ever dengue outbreak with a 0.5% case fatality rate.

Objective: This study investigates the clinical presentation, outcomes, prevalence of warning signs, severe dengue, and indicators of critical outcome in ESRD patients undergoing maintenance hemodialysis (MHD).

Methods: An observational study was conducted at Gonoshasthaya Nogor Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh, from May to October 2023. It included ESRD patients on maintenance hemodialysis for at least three months who were admitted with dengue infection. Patients provided written consent, and the observational period lasted from 1st day of admission to discharge or death.

Results: The study included 28 ESRD patients on maintenance hemodialysis admitted with dengue fever. Among these patients, 53.60% were male, and 46.40% were female, with a mean age of 41.18 years. Notable comorbidities included hypertension (92.86%), diabetes (32.14%), ischemic heart disease (10.71%), and glomerulonephritis (7.14%). Fever was the most common clinical feature (92.86%), followed by loose motion (46.42%), vomiting (32.14%), and shock (32.14%). 75% of patients exhibited WHO warning signs at admission, associated with higher complication rates, including ICU admission (32.14%), respiratory distress (21.42%), altered consciousness (14.28%), and bleeding (14.28%). Severe dengue occurred in 32.14% of patients, with significant differences in laboratory parameters between survivors and non-survivors, and a mortality rate of 32.14%.

Conclusion: For ESRD patients on hemodialysis, dengue fever poses significant risks. This study showed high complication and mortality rates. Early identification of warning signs is crucial for better outcomes in this high-risk group.

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