Abstract

Objective. To determine the concordance of the clinical diagnosis of FD and FHD and the presence of the virus of dengue confirmed by laboratory in patients with febrile syndromes of Tabasco; in addition to the identification of serotype of dengue circulating in the area, during 2007. Material and Methods. The present is a cross-sectional study where 3,718 samples of patients with febrile syndromes were analyzed, with the clinical diagnosis of dengue, happened in Tabasco 2007. Serum samples were tasted for IgM and IgG antibodies to dengue virus by ELISA, serum for qualitative detection of the human antigen against of dengue virus NS1 and viral isolation were obtained. The results were analyzed with program SPSS 12.0. And the indicator of Kappa was used. Results. There were 1893 samples positive to dengue virus (51%) and 1,790 (48.1%) were negative. 57% were women and 43% men. The municipalities with greater number of serological confirmations were Center, Nacajuca, Cárdenas, Paraiso, Tacotalpa and Macuspana. 1,459 were anti-dengue IgM positive (78%), 26 IgG positive (1%); as well as 179 positive detections of antigen of dengue NS1 in humans serum (9%). In addition to it was obtained 198 samples for isolation and viral characterization (10%); the serotype more frequently found was DEN-1, followed of DEN-2. The concordance between the diagnosis and the result of the laboratory was low and slightly greater to the hoped one by the chance, with a Kappa indicator of 0.002. Conclusion. The dengue virus was confirmed by laboratory tests in fifty one percent of the cases diagnosed like FD and FHD; the serotypes found positive were DEN-1 and DEN-2.

Keywords
Dengue Fever, Hemorrhagic Dengue Fever, serotype.