

Danger in Children - Insight to its Management and Possible Complications.

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Dengue Fever has been around for over 6 decades in Sri Lanka and its severity has been an issue since early nineties. Dengue is an arbovirus, which is transmitted by the mosquito genus *Aedes aegypti*. It has been shown that Dengue virus type 2 has been the major culprit and its presentation and complications too has been varying. It's important to draw blood around 24 hours from onset of fever and have an idea of the child's FBC and Dengue antigen status. Mainstay of treatment is having appropriate fluid management and supportive therapy. Prevention of hypotension, which in turn leads to ischaemic liver disease, bleeding and renal failure is very important. Correction of perfusion with meticulous fluid adjustments and transfusing Dextran40, are important too. With attentive care most children have an uneventful recovery.