Research Report on

Early acetaminophen for dengue: symptom relief, progression, and safety

Full search query: I want to find evidence on the effects of early paracetamol (acetaminophen) use around exposure or at onset of suspected/confirmed dengue on preventing progression to severe dengue and mitigating symptoms, including all comparators and time windows, across all populations and settings, with outcomes covering both benefits (symptom control, reduced progression, hospitalization, mortality) and risks (hepatotoxicity, renal injury, bleeding)

Summary

Early acetaminophen use around exposure/onset of dengue has not been shown to prevent progression to severe dengue or improve hard outcomes; available evidence is largely limited to hepatic safety, with one multicenter RCT focused on liver injury at standard doses [1] and observational signals that excessive/cumulative dosing may associate with transaminitis in severe disease contexts [2,3,4], while symptom control and disease-modification endpoints are sparsely assessed.

Evidence landscape and relevance to the early-use question

- What is available:
  - A multicenter randomized controlled trial comparing standard-dose paracetamol vs placebo in adult dengue, designed to evaluate liver injury under antipyretic therapy [1].
  - Retrospective observational studies probing associations between paracetamol exposure (often without precise timing/dose) and liver enzyme worsening in severe dengue hepatitis [2] and “excessive” intake-related transaminitis [3], plus a non-comparative cohort describing AST/ALT trends among dengue patients using paracetamol [4].
  - Contextual cohorts documenting dengue-related hepatic involvement independent of drug exposure [8,10], and a narrative review synthesizing liver involvement and medication considerations (including paracetamol) [9].
  - One retrospective comparator study in hospitalized non-severe dengue suggesting no significant differences in bleeding-related parameters or progression to severe dengue between low-dose ibuprofen (alone/with acetaminophen) and acetaminophen-alone groups [5].
- What is missing:
  - No study explicitly anchors paracetamol initiation to peri-exposure or very-early symptom onset and assesses progression to severe dengue, hospitalization, ICU admission, or mortality as primary outcomes [1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10].
  - Symptom outcomes (fever curves, pain) for paracetamol vs comparators are not rigorously reported in this set [1,2,3,4,5].

Benefits: symptom control and disease modification

- Symptom control (fever/pain):
  - Although acetaminophen is routinely used for fever/myalgia in dengue, quantitative symptomatic benefits versus comparators are not reported in the included studies; the RCT’s focus was hepatic endpoints rather than symptom trajectories [1].
- Disease modification (progression, hospitalization, ICU, mortality):
  - No evidence here demonstrates that early acetaminophen use reduces progression to severe dengue or improves hospitalization/ICU/mortality outcomes [1,2,3,4,9,10].
  - The retrospective ibuprofen vs acetaminophen study observed no difference in in-hospital severe dengue incidence across groups, but this does not isolate acetaminophen’s effect versus no antipyretic and is not anchored to early use [5].

Risks: hepatic, renal, and bleeding

- Hepatic safety:
  - The RCT provides the strongest test of whether standard-dose paracetamol exacerbates liver injury in adult dengue; detailed results are needed from the full text, but its design minimizes confounding present in observational work [1].
  - Observational studies suggest:
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Worsening liver function among severe dengue hepatitis patients receiving paracetamol [2]—subject to confounding by disease severity and exposure misclassification.
    - Association between “excessive” acetaminophen intake and transaminitis in adults with dengue [3]—consistent with dose-dependent hepatotoxicity but without precise dose thresholds in the record.
    - Enzyme changes over illness among paracetamol users without a comparator, limiting attribution to the drug vs disease natural history [4].
  - Baseline context: transaminitis is common in dengue regardless of medication, complicating causal attribution in non-randomized designs [8,10].
- Renal outcomes:
  - No study here specifically links therapeutic acetaminophen to AKI in dengue; renal involvement described is part of severe disease context without paracetamol-specific analyses [8,9,10].
- Bleeding/hemostasis:
  - The ibuprofen vs acetaminophen comparison found no significant differences in platelet reduction, bleeding events, severe thrombocytopenia, or severe dengue incidence across groups in hospitalized non-severe dengue [5]. This addresses NSAID vs acetaminophen safety rather than acetaminophen vs placebo and is not focused on early outpatient use.

Timing and dosing nuances captured (and not captured)

- Timing:
  - Studies predominantly reflect inpatient administration (often several days into illness), not pre-/peri-exposure or at first symptom onset [2,4,5]. The RCT’s timing relative to onset is not specified in the record [1].
- Dose:
  - The RCT used “standard dose” paracetamol (details not in the record) [1].
  - “Excessive intake” associated with transaminitis is reported without clear operational thresholds [3].
  - Most observational cohorts lack cumulative dose quantification, hindering dose–response inference [2,4].

Methodological limitations constraining inference

- Exposure misclassification and lack of dose details in observational studies impede attribution of hepatotoxicity to paracetamol vs the underlying disease [2,3,4].
- Confounding by indication/severity (sicker patients may receive more antipyresis) remains unaddressed outside the RCT [1,2,3,4].
- Outcomes are skewed toward enzyme changes; standardized WHO severe dengue endpoints and hard outcomes are rarely assessed in relation to paracetamol exposure [1,2,3,4,9,10].
- Comparator choices often exclude placebo/no antipyretic, limiting causal interpretation of benefit/harm [2,3,4,5].

Practical implications for clinicians and researchers

- Clinical practice:
  - Current evidence does not support early acetaminophen as a disease-modifying strategy in dengue; it remains a symptomatic agent with preferred hemostatic profile over NSAIDs, while respecting standard dosing and heightened caution in patients with hepatic involvement [1,2,3,4,9].
  - Vigilance for hepatic dysfunction in dengue is warranted regardless of antipyretic use; avoid excessive cumulative dosing and account for fasting/dehydration/alcohol use that may increase hepatotoxicity risk [2,3,4,8,9,10].
- Research priorities:
  - Outpatient, early-illness randomized trials comparing acetaminophen vs placebo (and vs alternative antipyretic strategies) anchored to symptom onset, with:
    - Verified dosing/adherence and nutritional/fasting status.
    - WHO-defined severe dengue progression, hospitalization/ICU/mortality, plus hepatotoxicity, AKI, and bleeding outcomes [1,2,3,4,9,10].
  - Detailed pharmacokinetic/safety substudies in patients with transaminitis or poor intake to clarify exposure–toxicity relationships [1,2,3,4,9,10].
  - Transparent dose quantification and timing to resolve whether standard-dose acetaminophen is hepatically safe across dengue severity strata and to identify thresholds for risk [1,2,3,4].

Categories

Comparative overview of studies evaluating paracetamol (acetaminophen) in dengue

- The included corpus is dominated by safety-focused observational studies and one multicenter randomized controlled trial (RCT). Most studies emphasize hepatic outcomes; very few measure disease-modifying endpoints (progression to severe dengue, ICU, mortality), and none explicitly evaluate peri-exposure or strictly “very-early” initiation anchored to symptom onset.
- Across studies, exposure misclassification (uncertain timing, cumulative dose), confounding by severity, and lack of standardized WHO outcome reporting limit causal inference for both benefit and harm.

Study-level comparison (design, exposure, comparators, outcomes)

Ref	Design	Population/Setting	Dengue confirmation	Timing of paracetamol initiation	Dose/exposure characterization	Comparator	Outcomes measured	Key finding summary
[1]	Multicentre RCT (paracetamol vs placebo)	Adults with dengue; multicentre	Not specified in record (RCT implies confirmed/suspected)	Not reported (antipyretic therapy “standard dose”)	“Standard dose” paracetamol; exact dose/regimen not provided in record	Placebo	Primary focus: liver injury; also antipyretic role	RCT designed to assess effect of standard-dose paracetamol on liver injury in adult dengue; provides highest-quality evidence on hepatic safety but not necessarily on early-use disease modification [1].
[2]	Retrospective analysis	Severe dengue with hepatitis	Severe dengue hepatitis cohort	Not reported	Receipt of paracetamol; worsening liver function assessed	No-exposure or internal comparison by exposure	Worsening liver function	Signals of worsening liver function in severe dengue hepatitis patients receiving paracetamol; confounding by indication/severity likely; retrospective design [2].
[3]	Observational (association study)	Adults with dengue	Adults with dengue	Not reported	“Excessive acetaminophen intake” vs not; definition of excessive not provided in record	Internal comparison by dose category	Transaminitis (AST/ALT elevation)	Association between excessive intake and transaminitis in adult dengue; supports dose-related risk but exposure definitions are key and not detailed in record [3].
[4]		e12/years with dengue, ter-		First week vs third week	Paracetamol used for antipyresis/analgesia; exposure present but	No explicit comparator arm; with-		Describes enzyme trends during illness in patients receiving paracetamol; lacks dose quantification and comparative control; limited causal inference for

	Observation-al cohort	tiary hospital ED	Dengue fever (criteria not detailed)	labs com-pared	dosing unspecified	in-patient lab trends	AST/ALT at week 1 and week 3	drug-related hepatotoxici-ty [4].
[5]	Retrospec-tive observational	Hospitalized non-severe dengue	Non-severe at admission	During hospitaliza-tion (not necessarily early)	Ibuprofen cumulative dose reported; aceta-minophen exposure in “aceta-minophen alone” group; dosing details for aceta-minophen not specified in record	Ibuprofen (alone or with aceta-minophen) vs aceta-minophen alone	Platelet decline, bleeding events, severe thrombocy-topenia, incidence of severe dengue	No significant differences between ibuprofen-ex-posed/ibupro-fen and aceta-minophen groups across safety and progression endpoints; retrospective design, in-hospital exposure; not early-use focused [5].
[7]	Commen-tary/case concern (likely case series)	Severe dengue context	Not specified	“Regular paracetamol” in severe dengue	Not specified	Not applicable	Hepatic safety concern	Raises concern that regular paracetamol in severe dengue may be harmful; hypothe-sis-generat-ing; not comparative or controlled [7].
[8]	Large obser-vational se-ries	1,585 confirmed dengue cases	Serologically confirmed	Not applicable (not an expo-sure study)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Aminotrans-ferase patterns, acute hepatitis rates	Establishes baseline frequen-cy/severity of aminotrans-ferase elevations and acute hepatitis in dengue; useful context for attribution of hepatotoxici-ty but not about paracetamol effects [8].
[9]	Narrative re-view	Broad dengue/he-patitis literature	Various	Not applicable	Discusses paraceta-mol/statins as potentially influencing outcomes	Not applicable	Liver involve-ment, predic-tors, co-infec-tions, hepato-toxic drugs	Summarizes that transaminase elevations may not correlate well with severity except in elderly; notes paracetamol may influence outcomes; secondary synthesis citing primary studies [1,2,3] [9].
[10]				Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Transaminitis and association	Descriptive ICU transaminitis data; no paracetamol exposure analysis; context for hepatic involvement

	Retrospec-tive ICU cohort	ICU dengue patients	Seropositive dengue				with severity markers	in severe disease [10].

Exposure timing and dosing: what is and isn't captured

- Early initiation (peri-exposure or at very onset): Not explicitly assessed in any study. Most inpatient cohorts start antipyresis during hospitalization, which may be several days after symptom onset, and can overlap with the critical phase [2,4,5]. The RCT [1] does not report timing in the record provided.
- Dose characterization:
  - Explicit "standard dose" reported only in concept for the RCT [1]; specific total daily dose not available in the record.
  - "Excessive intake" associated with transaminitis in [3], but the operational threshold for "excessive" is not detailed in the record.
  - Observational studies [2,4] lack precise cumulative dose, limiting dose–response assessment.
  - [5] quantifies ibuprofen dosing but not acetaminophen dose in detail; cross-arm comparisons are therefore asymmetric.

Benefits (symptom control and disease modification) versus risks (hepatic, renal, bleeding): aligned comparison

- Benefits
  - Symptom control (fever/pain): None of the provided records report quantitative fever/pain outcomes for paracetamol versus comparator; [1] is an antipyretic RCT but the provided record emphasizes liver injury as the outcome [1]. Hence, symptomatic benefit data are largely unreported here.
  - Disease modification (progression to severe dengue, hospitalization, ICU, mortality): Only [5] reports "incidence of severe dengue" during hospitalization and found no significant difference between ibuprofen-exposed and acetaminophen groups; however, this is not a paracetamol-early-use test and is retrospective with potential confounding [5]. No trials specifically assess early paracetamol to prevent progression.
- Risks
  - Hepatotoxicity:
    - [1] RCT directly evaluates effect of standard-dose paracetamol on liver injury; constitutes the most rigorous evidence base among included studies. The direction and magnitude of effect are not provided in the record but the study's aim is to test whether standard dosing increases liver injury relative to placebo [1].
    - [2] suggests worsening liver function in severe dengue hepatitis patients receiving paracetamol; subject to confounding by indication and severity [2].
    - [3] links "excessive" acetaminophen intake with transaminitis; supports dose-related risk consistent with general pharmacology, but exact thresholds and temporality are unclear in the record [3].
    - [4] reports enzyme changes over time in dengue patients using paracetamol without a comparator; cannot attribute changes to paracetamol versus disease course [4].
    - Context: Dengue commonly causes transaminitis independent of drug exposure [8,10], complicating attribution of causality in non-randomized designs.
  - Renal injury:
    - No study in this corpus reports renal outcomes specifically attributable to paracetamol exposure. AKI risk is discussed as part of severe dengue context in the broader literature but not analyzed versus acetaminophen in these records [8,9,10].
  - Bleeding and hematologic safety:
    - [5] compares bleeding-related outcomes (platelet reduction, bleeding events, severe thrombocytopenia) across ibuprofen and acetaminophen groups and found no significant differences; however, this assessment is not an isolated test of acetaminophen risk versus no antipyretic and is confined to hospitalized non-severe dengue [5].

Focused comparison: hepatic outcome signals versus exposure characterization

Ref	Exposure definition	Dose clarity	Temporal anchoring to illness phase	Hepatic outcomes	Comparative strength
[1]	Randomized stan-dard-dose paraceta-mol vs placebo	Standard dose stated; exact regimen not in record	Not reported	Liver injury (primary)	High (randomization minimizes confound-ing)
[2]	Received paracetamol in severe dengue he-patitis	Not specified	Likely inpatient; phase likely critical/severe	Worsening liver func-tion	Low–moderate (retro-spective; confounding by severity)
[3]		Definition not provided	Not reported	Transaminitis	

	“Excessive intake” vs lower/none				Low–moderate (observational; dose categorization uncertain)
[4]	Paracetamol used (no control)	Not specified	Week 1 vs week 3 labs	AST/ALT trend	Low (no comparator; natural history confounding)

What is unique and actionable from this set for the early-use question

- Highest-quality evidence on hepatic safety comes from an RCT testing standard-dose paracetamol versus placebo in adult dengue [1]. This directly informs whether therapeutic dosing worsens liver injury in dengue but does not address peri-exposure or strictly early-onset initiation as a disease-modifying intervention.
- Observational signals suggest dose-related hepatic enzyme elevations with higher/“excessive” acetaminophen intake in dengue [3] and possible worsening in severe dengue hepatitis patients receiving paracetamol [2], but these are vulnerable to confounding (sicker patients receive more antipyresis) and exposure misclassification.
- Evidence on benefits beyond symptomatic fever reduction is scant in this corpus. Only one retrospective study reports no difference in the incidence of severe dengue between ibuprofen and acetaminophen groups during hospitalization [5]; this does not isolate paracetamol’s effect versus no antipyretic and is not anchored to early use.
- Renal and bleeding risks specific to acetaminophen are not demonstrated in this set; bleeding comparisons in [5] did not show differences across ibuprofen-exposed and acetaminophen-only groups, but this does not substitute for acetaminophen versus no antipyretic.

Evidence gaps and methodological limitations relevant to early paracetamol use in dengue

- Timing:
  - No study explicitly evaluates pre-/peri-exposure or very-early (at first symptoms) acetaminophen initiation with outcomes on progression to severe dengue [1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10].
- Dose:
  - Cumulative daily dose and total exposure are insufficiently characterized in observational studies [2,3,4], limiting hepatotoxicity attribution and dose–response assessment.
- Outcomes:
  - Symptom outcomes (fever curve, pain) and disease-modifying endpoints (progression, hospitalization, ICU, mortality) are underreported for acetaminophen specifically, particularly in randomized or well-controlled contexts [1,2,3,4,5].
- Confounding and attribution:
  - Dengue’s inherent hepatic involvement [8,10] and severity-related care patterns complicate causal attribution of ALT/AST changes to acetaminophen without randomization or robust adjustment [2,3,4].
- Comparators:
  - Most relevant comparator for safety/disease modification is placebo/no antipyretic; only [1] provides this (for hepatic outcomes), while [5] provides an NSAID comparator (ibuprofen) that addresses a different clinical question.

Practical synthesis across studies

- If the clinical question is early paracetamol to prevent progression or mitigate severe outcomes:
  - Current evidence in this set does not demonstrate disease-modifying benefits of early paracetamol; such trials are absent [1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10].
  - Standard-dose acetaminophen’s hepatic safety in adult dengue is best informed by the RCT [1]; conclusions should be drawn from that study’s detailed results (not present in this record), but it provides the appropriate design to separate drug from disease.
  - Observational data caution against excessive dosing in dengue due to potential transaminitis, aligning with dose-dependent hepatotoxicity biology [2,3,4], but cannot quantify safe upper bounds beyond standard therapeutic limits within these records.
  - No evidence here indicates increased bleeding risk with acetaminophen; limited comparative data suggest parity with ibuprofen in hospitalized non-severe dengue for selected hematologic outcomes, though ibuprofen is generally avoided in dengue due to platelet/coagulation concerns outside this single-center retrospective analysis [5].

Timeline

Early recognition of dengue-associated hepatic involvement (2004–2012)

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Foundational epidemiology established that liver enzyme elevations are common in dengue and can be severe, independent of drug exposures. A large Brazilian cohort (n=1,585) quantified aminotransferase abnormalities and acute hepatitis rates during a major DENV-3 epidemic, highlighting hepatic involvement as part of the disease spectrum [8].

- This baseline recognition set the stage for later questions about whether acetaminophen use in dengue contributes to liver injury or is simply a bystander amid dengue-related transaminitis [8].

Emergence of concern about paracetamol safety in dengue (2013–2017)

- Clinical concern crystallized in commentary and case-based observations suggesting that “regular paracetamol in severe dengue” might be harmful, especially in the context of already-injured livers and poor oral intake/fasting during critical phase illness [7].
- Observational studies began probing dose–response:
  - An internal medicine study asked whether “excessive” acetaminophen intake correlated with transaminitis in adult dengue, pointing to cumulative dose as a plausible risk factor, though confounding by disease severity remained a key limitation [3].
  - A retrospective analysis of patients with “severe dengue hepatitis” examined frequency of worsening liver function among those receiving paracetamol, again raising association signals but without randomized exposure or detailed dose–timing quantification [2].
- Overall, this period was characterized by hypothesis-generating, retrospective work and editorials, with mounting calls to rigorously separate dengue-related hepatopathy from acetaminophen-related hepatotoxicity [2,3,7].

Randomized evaluation and ensuing debate (2019)

- A multicenter randomized controlled trial compared standard-dose paracetamol versus placebo as antipyretic therapy in adult dengue, focusing on liver injury outcomes rather than disease-modification endpoints (e.g., progression to severe dengue) [1].
  - This trial represented a major methodological milestone: randomized exposure, standardized dosing, and predefined hepatic outcomes to address confounding endemic to prior retrospective studies [1].
- The trial prompted a high-profile commentary titled “Paracetamol for dengue fever: no benefit and potential harm?” which questioned both the clinical utility (beyond symptom control) and highlighted potential hepatic risks in the dengue context, underscoring the persisting uncertainty around net benefit even with standard dosing [6].
- Notably, even with randomization, the research focus remained primarily on hepatic safety and fever control; the field still lacked definitive evidence on whether early acetaminophen use modifies progression to severe dengue or affects hospitalization/mortality [1,6].

Consolidation via reviews and additional observational data (2020–2022)

- A comprehensive review on severe dengue with liver involvement synthesized evolving understanding of pathogenesis and discussed how commonly used drugs, including paracetamol, might influence outcomes. It emphasized that the degree of transaminase elevation does not consistently track with overall severity, complicating attribution of enzyme rises to medications versus disease biology [9].
- New single-center observational studies continued to report AST/ALT changes in dengue patients using paracetamol, but typically without granular timing, cumulative dose, and comparator groups necessary to infer causality or quantify risk [4]. ICU cohorts described transaminitis as part of multiorgan dysfunction in severe disease, again underscoring confounding by indication and severity [10].
- The methodological pattern remained skewed toward retrospective designs and enzyme-based endpoints, with limited attention to progression outcomes and standardized WHO severe dengue criteria in the context of paracetamol exposure [4,9,10].

Recent comparative antipyretic safety signals (2025)

- A retrospective study compared low-dose ibuprofen (alone or with acetaminophen) versus acetaminophen alone among hospitalized non-severe dengue patients, reporting no significant differences in platelet trajectories, bleeding, severe thrombocytopenia, or severe dengue incidence across groups [5].
  - While not centered on early acetaminophen use per se, this comparator work challenges the long-standing blanket avoidance of NSAIDs in dengue and may stimulate more nuanced future trials; however, its retrospective design, hospitalization-based cohort, and low ibuprofen dose warrant cautious interpretation against established practice and guideline cautions about bleeding risk [5].
- This line of inquiry signals a potential shift toward head-to-head antipyretic safety evaluations, which could indirectly refine the risk–benefit positioning of acetaminophen in dengue [5].

Trends and methodological evolution

- Shift from descriptive hepatopathy to drug-safety questions:
  - Early 2000s work documented dengue-associated transaminitis as common and sometimes severe [8].
  - 2013–2017 brought focus on whether paracetamol exacerbates liver injury, often in severe cases and with retrospective designs [2,3,7].

- Introduction of randomized evidence:
  - The 2019 RCT was a pivotal advance, moving beyond correlation to test standard-dose paracetamol's hepatic impact versus placebo [1].
- Persistent gaps:
  - Timing: Few studies explicitly anchor paracetamol initiation to symptom onset or peri-exposure windows; most data derive from inpatient settings, often after several illness days.
  - Outcomes: Emphasis has been on liver enzymes and fever control; robust assessments of progression to severe dengue, hospitalization, ICU admission, or mortality as primary endpoints remain scarce [1,2,3,4,9,10].
  - Dosing/exposure quantification: Many studies lack detailed cumulative dose, route, or adherence verification, limiting safety inference—especially where dengue-related fasting/dehydration could alter risk [2,3,4,9].
  - Confounding: Disease severity, nutritional status, dehydration, and baseline hepatic function are variably controlled; causal attribution to acetaminophen remains challenging outside randomized contexts [2,3,4,9,10].
- Emerging comparative safety lens:
  - The 2025 analysis of ibuprofen versus acetaminophen suggests a future where antipyretic strategies are empirically compared in dengue, though current findings are preliminary and potentially setting-dependent [5].

Key contributors, settings, and collaborative threads

- Southeast Asia and Latin America dominate contributions, reflecting dengue burden:
  - Brazil provided foundational epidemiology of hepatic involvement [8].
  - Thailand/Singapore/Pakistan cohorts contributed much of the observational and cautionary literature around paracetamol and liver injury [2,3,4,7].
- The multicenter RCT team (Vasikasin, Changpradub, and colleagues) stands out for elevating evidence quality by randomizing antipyretic exposure and prioritizing hepatic endpoints [1]. The commentary by Deen and von Seidlein amplified the interpretive dialogue and clinical implications [6].
- Review leadership from Singapore (Leo, Chia) synthesized cross-cutting hepatology and dengue severity insights, including the complex role of commonly used medications such as paracetamol [9].
- These clusters suggest a continuing capacity for regionally anchored, multicenter clinical trials and integrative reviews that can address nuanced dose–timing–severity interactions in dengue pharmacotherapy [1,6,9].

Implications for the field and likely future directions

- Recalibration of research questions:
  - Having largely addressed "does standard-dose paracetamol worsen liver enzymes?" via an RCT framework [1], the field is poised to test clinically decisive endpoints: prevention of progression to severe dengue, hospitalization, ICU admission, and mortality—anchored to early initiation windows.
- Design priorities:
  - Outpatient, early-illness randomized trials comparing acetaminophen to placebo and to alternative antipyretic strategies, with:
    - Rigorous timing anchored to symptom onset.
    - Verified dosing, cumulative exposure, and nutritional/fasting status.
    - WHO-defined severe dengue outcomes, plus hepatotoxicity, AKI, and bleeding [1,2,3,4,9,10].
  - Pharmacokinetic substudies in patients with transaminitis or poor intake to clarify exposure–toxicity relationships.
- Comparative effectiveness:
  - Given emergent retrospective data on ibuprofen safety versus acetaminophen [5], carefully controlled trials may revisit NSAID risks in well-selected, non-severe populations—while explicitly monitoring bleeding and platelet function. Such work will indirectly refine acetaminophen's positioning and dosing ceilings in dengue.
- Practice implications to date:
  - Current clinical guidance remains consistent with acetaminophen as the preferred antipyretic for dengue due to minimal platelet effects, with caution on cumulative dosing and in patients with hepatic involvement—positions supported by the weight of observational data, the 2019 RCT's safety focus, and expert reviews [1,2,3,4,7,9]. However, no robust evidence yet shows that early acetaminophen use modifies disease progression beyond symptom relief [1,6,9].

Foundational Work

Which papers form the foundational references on this topic?

The below table shows the resources that are most often cited by the relevant papers on this topic. This is measured by the **reference rate**, which is the fraction of relevant papers that cite a resource. Use this table to determine the most important core papers to be familiar with if you want to deeply understand this topic. Some of these core papers may not be directly relevant to the topic, but provide important context.

Ref.	Reference Rate	Title	Cited By These Relevant Papers
[2]	0.98	Frequency of worsening liver function in severe dengue hepatitis patients receiving paracetamol: A retrospective analysis of hospital data.	[1, 4, 9]
[8]	0.97	Aminotransferase changes and acute hepatitis in patients with dengue fever: analysis of 1,585 cases.	[1, 2, 3]
[13]	0.97	The clinical features and outcomes of acute liver failure associated with dengue infection in adults: a case series	[1, 2, 3]
[12]	0.88	Severity of acute hepatitis and its outcome in patients with dengue fever in a tertiary care hospital Karachi, Pakistan (South Asia)	[1, 2, 7]
[21]	0.88	Clinical factors associated with mortality in dengue infection at a tertiary care center.	[1, 2]
[3]	0.63	Is excessive acetaminophen intake associated with transaminitis in adult patients with dengue fever?	[1, 4, 9]
[141]	0.63	Incidence and predictive factors of transaminase elevation in patients consulting for dengue fever in Cayenne Hospital, French Guiana.	[1, 4]
[142]	0.61	Acetaminophen for Fever in Critically Ill Patients with Suspected Infection.	[1]
[1]	0.57	Effect of standard dose paracetamol versus placebo as antipyretic therapy on liver injury in adult dengue infection: a multicentre randomised controlled trial.	[4, 6, 9]
[9]	0.57	Severe dengue and liver involvement: an overview and review of the literature	[4]
[22]	0.57	Clinical Management of Patients with Dengue Infection in Japan: Results from National Database of Health Insurance Claims.	[4]
[143]	0.57	Clinical Profile, Liver Dysfunction and Outcome of Dengue Infection in Children	[4]
[144]	0.57	Spectrum, Manifestations and Outcomes of Dengue Infection in Individuals with and without Liver Disease	[4]
[85]	0.56	Refining the Global Spatial Limits of Dengue Virus Transmission by Evidence-Based Consensus	[1]
[118]	0.56	Fulminant hepatic failure and paracetamol overuse with therapeutic intent in febrile children	[1]
[145]	0.56	Paracetamol versus placebo or physical methods for treating fever in children	[1]
[146]	0.56	Profile of liver involvement in dengue virus infection.	[1]
[48]	0.41	Dengue hemorrhagic fever and acute hepatitis: a case report.	[2, 3]
[7]	0.35	Regular paracetamol in severe dengue: a lethal combination?	[2, 4]
[36]	0.08	Current concepts: Dengue	[3]

Adjacent Work

Which papers cite the same foundational papers as relevant papers?

Use this table to discover related papers on adjacent topics, to gain a broader understanding of the field and help generate ideas for useful new research directions.

Ref.	Adjacency score	Title	References These Foundational Papers

[9]	0.71	Severe dengue and liver involvement: an overview and review of the literature	[1, 2, 3]
[27]	0.59	Gene Expression Signatures in AML-12 Hepatocyte Cells upon Dengue virus Infection and Acetaminophen Treatment	[1, 3]
[4]	0.56	Paracetamol induced liver enzyme (AST/ALT) changes in dengue fever.	[1, 2, 3]
[164]	0.47	Liver involvement in dengue: A systematic review	[2, 3]
[124]	0.32	Overview of infection causing hepatitis other than non-A to E hepatitis virus during pregnancy.	[1]
[62]	0.32	Treatment-Seeking Behaviors and Knowledge, Attitude and Practices among Suspected Dengue Adult Patients at the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Bangkok, Thailand	[1]
[43]	0.32	Effect of montelukast in preventing dengue with warning signs among patients with dengue: A multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial	[1]
[132]	0.32	Surface enhanced infrared absorption spectroscopy (SEIRA) as a green analytical chemistry approach: Coating of recycled aluminum TLC sheets with citrate capped silver nanoparticles for chemometric quantitative analysis of ternary mixtures as a green alternative to the traditional methods.	[1]
[165]	0.32	Single cell sequencing reveals the features of adaptive immune responses in the liver of a mouse model of dengue fever	[1]
[166]	0.32	Dengue: Update on Clinically Relevant Therapeutic Strategies and Vaccines	[1]
[167]	0.32	Commonly Reported Mosquito-Borne Viruses in the United States: A Primer for Pharmacists	[1]
[168]	0.32	ASGR1 promotes liver injury in sepsis by modulating monocyte-to-macrophage differentiation via NF-ƁB/ATF5 pathway.	[1]
[169]	0.32	Identification of potential biomarkers in dengue via integrated bioinformatic analysis	[1]
[170]	0.32	Different Domains of Dengue Research in Malaysia: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Questionnaire-Based Studies	[1]
[171]	0.32	Prevalence of acute liver injury and hypertransaminemia in patients with COVID-19: a protocol for a systematic review	[1]
[115]	0.32	Is liver involvement overestimated in COVID-19 patients? A meta-analysis	[1]
[49]	0.32	Fever therapy in febrile adults: systematic review with meta-analyses and trial sequential analyses	[1]
[47]	0.26	Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever with Acute Liver Failure, A Case Report with Total Plasma Exchange Therapy	[3]
[31]	0.26	Differences in Liver Impairment Between Adults and Children with Dengue Infection.	[3]
[6]	0.26	Paracetamol for dengue fever: no benefit and potential harm?	[1]

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[1] Effect of standard dose paracetamol versus placebo as antipyretic therapy on liver injury in adult dengue infection: a multicentre randomised controlled trial.
Vasin Vasikasin, ..., and Dhitiwat Changpradub. The Lancet. Global health, 2019. 17 citations.
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[2] Frequency of worsening liver function in severe dengue hepatitis patients receiving paracetamol: A retrospective analysis of hospital data.
Ahsan Syed, ..., and N. Nasir. JPMA. The Journal of the Pakistan Medical Association, 2017. 9 citations.
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[3] Is excessive acetaminophen intake associated with transaminitis in adult patients with dengue fever?
D. Pandejpong, ..., and C. Chouriyagune. Internal Medicine Journal, 2015. 18 citations.
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[4] Paracetamol induced liver enzyme (AST/ALT) changes in dengue fever.
Kiran Hafeez, ..., and Abdul Aziz. The Professional Medical Journal, 2022. 0 citations.
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Demonstrates an association between paracetamol use and liver enzyme changes in dengue.
Observational study of 100 dengue patients measuring AST/ALT in week 1 and week 3 and comparing liver enzymes with paracetamol use.
Relevant limitations: single-centre ED cohort, unclear timing/dosing/cumulative paracetamol exposure, no control/comparator group or adjustment for dengue severity, fasting/alcohol, or baseline liver disease; outcomes limited to AST/ALT changes (no clinical hepatotoxicity, renal, bleeding, progression, hospitalization, or mortality data).

[5] Safety of Low-Dose Ibuprofen in Non-Severe Dengue Patients for Managing Fever Is Consistent With Acetaminophen: A Retrospective Observational Study.
Xiaoting Liang, ..., and Haohui Deng. Journal of medical virology, 2025. 0 citations.
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Assesses comparative safety of low dose ibuprofen versus acetaminophen in hospitalized non severe dengue patients.
Retrospective observational cohort (n=262) grouped by antipyretic exposure; compared platelet drop, bleeding, severe thrombocytopenia, and progression to severe dengue.
Not focused on early/outpatient use or acetaminophen timing/dosing details; ibuprofen cumulative dose reported (median ~0.6 g); lacks data on hepatotoxicity, renal injury, pre hospital/early administration, and confounding adjustment — limits direct relevance to early acetaminophen effects.

[6] Paracetamol for dengue fever: no benefit and potential harm?
J. Deen and L. von Seidlein. The Lancet. Global health, 2019. 9 citations.
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[7] Regular paracetamol in severe dengue: a lethal combination?
C. Gan, ..., and W. Lee. Singapore medical journal, 2013. 13 citations.
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[8] Aminotransferase changes and acute hepatitis in patients with dengue fever: analysis of 1,585 cases.
L. J. Souza, ..., and Rodrigo da Costa Carneiro. The Brazilian journal of infectious diseases : an official publication of the Brazilian Society of Infectious Diseases, 2004. 256 citations.
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Analyzes aminotransferase elevations and acute hepatitis frequency in 1,585 serologically confirmed dengue patients.
Uses retrospective cohort analysis with graded liver enzyme categories (A–D) to quantify transaminitis and acute hepatitis incidence.
Does not assess paracetamol exposure/timing, dosing, comparators, or clinical outcomes (symptom control, progression to severe dengue, bleeding, renal injury); relevance limited to background hepatic risk in dengue which affects acetaminophen safety considerations.

[9] Severe dengue and liver involvement: an overview and review of the literature
P. Chia, ..., and Y. Leo. Expert Review of Anti-infective Therapy, 2020. 26 citations.
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Reviews liver involvement in severe dengue.
Synthesizes PubMed literature on pathogenesis, clinical features, outcomes, predictors, co-infections, and hepatotoxic drugs.
Notes paracetamol may influence dengue outcomes but offers no primary data on timing, dosing, comparators, or quantified benefits/risks—review-level only.

[10] Transaminitis in Dengue: A Retrospective Observational Study in an Intensive Care Unit
Kiran Bada Revappa, ..., and Karthik Rao. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC RESEARCH, 2022. 1 citations.
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Demonstrates an observational assessment of transaminitis severity in ICU dengue patients.
Uses a retrospective cohort of 80 seropositive dengue patients (Oct 2019–Jan 2020) measuring ALT/AST, platelets, PCV and organ dysfunction correlations.
Relevant for safety signals (hepatic injury) but NOT about early/paracetamol exposure, dosing, timing, comparators, or outcomes like symptom control, progression prevention, or renal/bleeding risk attribution to acetaminophen.

[11] Effect of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS) on bleeding and liver in dengue infection
A. Wijewickrama, ..., and D. Idampitiya. International Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2016. 7 citations.
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[12] Severity of acute hepatitis and its outcome in patients with dengue fever in a tertiary care hospital Karachi, Pakistan (South Asia)
O. Parkash, ..., and Hasnain Alishah. BMC Gastroenterology, 2010. 167 citations.
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Abstract: BackgroundLiver injury due to dengue viral infection is not uncommon. Acute liver injury is a severe complicating factor in dengue, predisposing to life-threatening hemorrhage, Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC) and encephalopathy. Therefore we sought to determine the frequency of hepatitis in dengue infection and to compare the outcome (length of stay, in hospital mortality, complications) between patients of Dengue who have mild/moderate (ALT 23-300 IU/L) v/s severe acute hepatitis (ALT > 300 IU/L).MethodsA Cohort study of inpatients with dengue viral infection done at Aga Khan University Hospital Karachi. All patients (e 14 yrs age) admitted with diagnosis of Dengue Fever (DF),...

[13] The clinical features and outcomes of acute liver failure associated with dengue infection in adults: a case series

S. Tan and M. Bujang. The Brazilian Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2013. 61 citations.
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[14] The continuum of liver injury with severity of dengue fever: A retrospective observational study
Ritin Mohindra, ..., and D. Zohmangaihi. Journal of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, 2023. 4 citations.
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Abstract: Background: Dengue is a major international health concern prevalent in tropical and sub-tropical countries. There are a paucity of studies on the relationship of hepatic complications with inflammatory parameters in dengue infection. Methods: Single-centre observational study was conducted at the tertiary care centre in North India. Patients (>12 years) diagnosed with dengue infection between August and November 2021 were enrolled in the study. The frequency of hepatic derangements and their associations with inflammatory severity was analysed. Results: Based on the clinical symptoms, 170 patients were classified into three categories, namely, dengue fever, warning dengue and severe dengue. Higher incidence of...

[15] Liver involvement in dengue viral infections
H. Dissanayake and S. Seneviratne. Reviews in Medical Virology, 2018. 46 citations.
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[16] Dengue and its association with hepatic biomarkers: antiinflammatory action and utilization of paracetamol as a hepatotoxicity factor
Adrielly Oliveira Mateus, ..., and Júlio César Claudino dos Santos. Brazilian Journal of Case Reports, 2022. 1 citations.
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Abstract: Dengue fever is a tropical infectious pathology caused by an arbovirus from the Flaviviridae family, the dengue virus goes through an initial replication in striated and smooth muscle cells. The bioindicators of hepatic functions are enzymes that detect lesions in the hepatocytes. Thrombocytopenia is one of the bioindicators of the key clinical manifestations in dengue patients. Besides the natural process of the platelets in the anti-inflammatory activity, the used drugs act and the auto medication overcharges hepatic functions due to the hepatotoxicity of non-opioid analgesics. Usually, the most used analgesic is paracetamol. The present article aims to associate hepatic biomarkers...

[17] ELEVATED ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE AS A SEVERITY INDICATOR IN DENGUE FEVER
Nazir Shah Afridi, ..., and Nasir Mehmood. Khyber Journal of Medical Sciences, 2023. 0 citations.
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Abstract: Objective: The aim of this cross sectional and comparative study is to find out the frequency of elevated alanine aminotransferase in dengue fever and its association with the severity of illness. Methodology: This study was performed in the medical unit of Hayatabad Medical Complex Peshawar from Sep to Nov 2021. Total 243 patients, 147 males and 96 females, were included in this study. Patients were consecutively collected from the wards and medical outpatients department, both who needed admission to the hospital and those who could be managed as outpatient. The age range of the patients was 15 to 69 years....

[18] LIVER COMPLICATIONS IN ADULT DENGUE AND CURRENT MANAGEMENT.
S. Treeprasertsuk and Chatporn Kittitrakul. The Southeast Asian journal of tropical medicine and public health, 2015. 16 citations.
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A. Srikiatkhachorn, ..., and S. Green. The Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2007. 202 citations.
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[20] Acute hepatitis due to dengue virus in a chronic hepatitis patient.
L. J. Souza, ..., and L. A. Souza. The Brazilian journal of infectious diseases : an official publication of the Brazilian Society of Infectious Diseases, 2008. 18 citations.
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Abstract: We present a case of acute hepatitis caused by dengue virus, with a significant increase in aspartate transferase and alanine transferase levels in a chronic hepatitis patient attended at the Cane Sugar Planters Hospital of Campos dos Goytacazes, RJ.

[21] Clinical factors associated with mortality in dengue infection at a tertiary care center.
Aysha Almas, ..., and J. Akhter. The Southeast Asian journal of tropical medicine and public health, 2010. 64 citations.
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[22] Clinical Management of Patients with Dengue Infection in Japan: Results from National Database of Health Insurance Claims.
Y. Kajimoto and T. Kitajima. The American journal of tropical medicine and hygiene, 2019. 3 citations.
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Abstract: Dengue guidelines for diagnosis, treatment, prevention, and control (WHO, 2011) recommend acetaminophen and isotonic fluid for patients with dengue infection but do not recommend nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and hypotonic fluid. Other research showed no evidence of efficacy of platelet infusion in prophylactic. This research aims to clarify to what extent dengue patients were managed in accordance with the guidelines in Japan. We extracted claim data of patients with either dengue fever (DF) or dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) from the National Database of Health Insurance Claims and Specific Health Checkups of Japan between 2011 and 2015. The total number of...

[23] Liver Dysfunction in Dengue Fever: A Prospective Study
Gautam Chand Jingar, ..., and Sudhir Sudhir. Asian Journal of Medical Research, 2019. 1 citations.
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Abstract: Background: Dengue has emerged as an important arbovirus disease with significant impact on the disease burden in population residing in tropical countries. The virus seems to have some hepatotoxic effects. The aim of this study to rule out extent of liver dysfunction in Dengue fever. Subjects and Methods: A total of ninety six (n=96) serologically confirmed patients who were hospitalised were included in the study. NS1 and IgM anti dengue antibodies using the IgM antibody capture – enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (MAC – ELISA) for diagnosis of dengue fever were done. Detailed clinical examination was performed on admission, blood sample...

[24] Patterns and causes of liver involvement in acute dengue infection
S. Fernando, ..., and G. Malavige. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2016. 175 citations.
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Abstract: BackgroundLiver involvement in acute dengue infection is frequently observed and sometimes leads to acute liver failure, with fatal outcomes. Many factors are thought to contribute to liver dysfunction, including hypoxic injury due to decreased perfusion, direct damage by the virus and immune mediated injury. In this study, we sought to identify the pattern in the change in liver enzymes throughout the illness and its association with the degree of viraemia, onset and extent of plasma leakage and inflammatory mediators.MethodsSerial daily blood samples were obtained from 55 adult patients with acute dengue from the time of admission to discharge and the...

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G. Ebrahim. Journal of tropical pediatrics, 1993. 208 citations.
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[26] Symptomatic treatment of dengue: should the NSAID contraindication be reconsidered?

D. Kellstein and L. Fernandes. Postgraduate Medicine, 2019. 31 citations.
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Abstract: ABSTRACT Consensus guidelines for treatment of dengue fever from the World Health Organization and US Centers for Disease Control recommend acetaminophen to manage pain and fever but contraindicate nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents (NSAIDs) because of potentially increased bleeding risk, with thrombocytopenia as a complication. Neither acetaminophen nor ibuprofen (the NSAID with lowest bleeding risk) have been evaluated for dengue treatment in randomized, controlled clinical trials. Epidemiologic and cohort studies and case series describing NSAID use in dengue generally point to minimal or no significant increase in bleeding risk, except for aspirin. Given the lack of data on use of NSAIDs in...

[27] Gene Expression Signatures in AML-12 Hepatocyte Cells upon Dengue virus Infection and Acetaminophen Treatment
J. G. G. Ferreira, ..., and C. E. Calzavara-Silva. Viruses, 2020. 5 citations.
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Abstract: Dengue is an acute viral disease caused by Dengue virus (DENV) and is considered to be the most common arbovirus worldwide. The clinical characteristics of dengue may vary from asymptomatic to severe complications and severe organ impairment, particularly affecting the liver. Dengue treatment is palliative with acetaminophen (APAP), usually known as Paracetamol, being the most used drug aiming to relieve the mild symptoms of dengue. APAP is a safe and effective drug but, like dengue, can trigger the development of liver disorders. Given this scenario, it is necessary to investigate the effects of combining these two factors on hepatocyte homeostasis....

[28] Erroneous uses of NSAIDs in patients with COVID-19, Dengue, and Chikungunya
Abdul Kader Mohiuddin. Universal Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, 2022. 0 citations.
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Abstract: NSAIDs are considered the mainstay of current therapies for viral arthropathies, albeit they frequently only offer partial relief. Numerous studies have documented widespread abuse of NSAIDs among Covid-19, Dengue, and Chikungunya patients. NSAIDs can be used to treat severe arthralgia, however the WHO advises against doing so in suspected Chikungunya patients until it has been determined that they do not have dengue. Acetaminophen is recommended by consensus guidelines for treating Dengue fever from the WHO and CDC, although NSAIDs are contraindicated due to a possible increase in bleeding risk, which could result in thrombocytopenia as a side effect.

[29] Characteristics and predictors for gastrointestinal hemorrhage among adult patients with dengue virus infection: Emphasizing the impact of existing comorbid disease(s)
Wen-Chi Huang, ..., and Jien-Wei Liu. PLoS ONE, 2018. 16 citations.
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Abstract: Background Gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding is a leading cause of death in dengue. This study aims to identify predictors for GI bleeding in adult dengue patients, emphasizing the impact of existing comorbid disease(s). Methods Of 1300 adults with dengue virus infection, 175 (mean age, 56.5±13.7 years) patients with GI bleeding and 1,125 (mean age, 49.2±15.6 years) without GI bleeding (controls) were retrospectively analyzed. Results Among 175 patients with GI bleeding, dengue hemorrhagic fever was found in 119 (68%) patients; the median duration from onset dengue illness to GI bleeding was 5 days. Gastric ulcer, erythematous gastritis, duodenal ulcer, erosive gastritis, and...

[30] Current Status of Dengue Therapeutics Research and Development
J. Low, ..., and S. Vasudevan. The Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2017. 175 citations.
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Abstract: Abstract Dengue is a significant global health problem. Even though a vaccine against dengue is now available, which is a notable achievement, its long-term protective efficacy against each of the 4 dengue virus serotypes remains to be definitively determined. Consequently, drugs directed at the viral targets or critical host mechanisms that can be used safely as prophylaxis or treatment to effectively ameliorate disease or reduce disease severity and fatalities are still needed to reduce the burden of dengue. This review will provide a brief account of the status of therapeutics research and development for dengue.

[31] Differences in Liver Impairment Between Adults and Children with Dengue Infection.
Rosario Martínez Vega, ..., and V. Choovichian. The American journal of tropical medicine and hygiene, 2016. 20 citations.
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V. Gan. Current Treatment Options in Infectious Diseases, 2014. 26 citations.
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Abstract: Opinion statementTreatment of dengue remains supportive in the absence of targeted antiviral therapy or approved vaccines. Responsive fluid management is key to preventing progression to shock or other severe manifestations. The dynamic natural history of dengue infection and its influence on hemodynamic homeostasis needs to be carefully considered in the planning of individualized therapy. Though largely self-limiting, the sheer burden of dengue disease on the global population will result in atypical manifestations especially in children, older adults, and comorbid patients. Management of these has not yet been systematized. The failure of recent randomized controlled trials to show utility for antiviral...

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J. Justin, ..., and Uma Lakshmi. Journal Not Provided, 2018. 3 citations.
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Hina Saghir, ..., and Hassan Mumtaz. Journal of Community Hospital Internal Medicine Perspectives, 2023. 0 citations.
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Abstract: Aim This study aimed to identify the key parameters to assist the early diagnosis of Dengue Infection to prevent severe outcomes. Methodology A cross-sectional study was conducted from June 2022 to December 2022 at a tertiary care hospital. 149 patients who presented with dengue symptoms for less than 5 days were enrolled in the study. Hepatic functioning was assessed by monitoring Serum Alanine Transaminase (ALT) (normal = 7–56 IU/L), and serum Aspartate Transaminase (AST) (normal = 10–40 IU/L) levels. Abdominal ultrasound and chest X-Ray were performed, and findings were recorded. Statistical analysis was done using SPSS Version 24. Results 81...

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R. Abeysekera, ..., and S. Kularatne. The Ceylon medical journal, 2013. 18 citations.
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C. Simmons, ..., and B. Wills. The New England Journal of Medicine, 2012. 1151 citations.
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[37] Clinical Audit of Dengue Related Deaths in 2011-Mayo Hospital Lahore Pakistan
S. Iqtadar, ..., and S. Abaidullah. Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences, 2017. 8 citations.
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Abstract: Background and Objective: Dengue infection has evolved into an epidemic during last few years in Pakistan and has been associated with poor outcomes. Literature with respect to mortality risk factors in Dengue infection is not sufficient. This compelled us to conduct this study to find out major contributory factors to death in patients with dengue viral infection at one of Asia's ancient hospital setting with an aim to recognize complications at earliest and improve case management in future. Methods: A retrospective observational study of 95 adult dengue deaths was performed at Mayo Hospital Lahore from July 1st 2011 to 31st...

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A. Verma. journal of medical science and clinical research, 2017. 2 citations.
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Abstract: Dengue infection is a major health problem worldwide including our country. Dengue, one of the most rapidly spreading mosquito-borne viral diseases in the world, is an acute infection caused by an arbovirus in the Flavivirus genus, and the mosquito Aedes aegypti is the vector. Epidemic dengue is a major public health problem in South East Asia, especially in India where there is a reported case fatality ratio of 3– 5%. One of the most prominent clinical characteristics of dengue patients is increased aspartate and alanine aminotransferase liver enzyme levels. The significance of this is uncertain, as it is transient in...

[39] Clinical characteristics of dengue and dengue hemorrhagic fever in a medical center of southern Taiwan during the 2002 epidemic.
Min Sheng Lee, ..., and Tyen Po ChenJournal of microbiology, immunology, and infection = Wei mian yu gan ran za zhi, 2006. 151 citations.
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[40] Dengue virus causes changes of MicroRNA-genes regulatory network revealing potential targets for antiviral drugs
M. Shahen, ..., and Yonghua Wang. BMC Systems Biology, 2018. 26 citations.
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Abstract: BackgroundDengue virus (DENV) is an increasing global health threat and associated with induction of both a long-lived protective immune response and immune-suppression. So far, the potency of treatment of DENV via antiviral drugs is still under investigation. Recently, increasing evidences suggest the potential role of microRNAs (miRNAs) in regulating DENV. The present study focused on the function of miRNAs in innate insusceptible reactions and organization of various types of immune cells and inflammatory responses for DENV. Three drugs were tested including antiviral herbal medicine ReDuNing (RDN), Loratadine (LRD) and Acetaminophen.ResultsBy the microarray expression of miRNAs in 165 Patients. Results showed...

[41] Study of Hepatic Dysfunction Associated with Dengue Epidemiology in a Tertiary Care Hospital, Kolkata
Shreemoyee Palmal, ..., and Arup Kumar Pattanayak. ACS Omega, 2023. 3 citations.
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Abstract: Dengue is a common arthropod-borne life-threatening febrile illness. This disease affects liver functions with an imbalance of liver enzymes followed by other clinical manifestations. The dengue serotypes can cause asymptomatic infection to more severe versions of hemorrhagic fever and dengue shock syndrome in West Bengal and around the globe. The main aim of this study is to establish how different liver enzymes act in identifying markers for dengue prognosis for the early detection of severe dengue fever (DF). The diagnosis of dengue patients was confirmed by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, and associated clinical parameters [aspartate transaminase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), alkaline...

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K. Aung, ..., and P. Pitisuttithum. The Southeast Asian journal of tropical medicine and public health, 2013. 30 citations.
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[43] Effect of montelukast in preventing dengue with warning signs among patients with dengue: A multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial
Nattapat Nitinai, ..., and Vasin Vasikasin. PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2024. 2 citations.
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Abstract: Background Montelukast has shown potential as a candidate treatment for dengue. This study aimed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of montelukast in preventing dengue with warning signs. Methods This multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial enrolled adult participants with NS1 antigenemia in Thailand. The participants were randomly assigned to receive either oral montelukast (10 mg) or a placebo for 10 days or until all symptoms resolved. Results Between January 2021 and June 2023, 358 participants were enrolled and randomly assigned (1:1) to receive either montelukast or placebo. The incidence rate of warning signs in the montelukast group and the placebo...

[44] Platelet activation determines the severity of thrombocytopenia in dengue infection
Amrita Ojha, ..., and P. Guchhait. Scientific Reports, 2017. 151 citations.
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Abstract: Thrombocytopenia is common in patients with dengue virus (DENV) infections. With a focus on understanding the possible mechanism of thrombocytopenia in DENV infections we described a direct correlation between activation and depletion of platelets in patients. Our data showed a sharp decrease in platelet counts at day 4 of fever in patients. The high DENV genome copies in platelets correlated directly with the elevated platelet activation along with increased binding of complement factor C3 and IgG on their surface at day 4. Recovery in platelet count was observed on day 10 through day 6 and 8 with simultaneous decrease in...

[45] Predictors of spontaneous bleeding in patients with acute febrile syndrome from a dengue endemic area.
F. Diaz-Quijano, ..., and R. Martínez-Vega. Journal of clinical virology : the official publication of the Pan American Society for Clinical Virology, 2010. 38 citations.
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M. Hodgman and Alexander Garrard. Critical care clinics, 2012. 270 citations.
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Malee Techapornroong. Unknown journal, 2016. 4 citations.
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[48] Dengue hemorrhagic fever and acute hepatitis: a case report.
M. Mourão, ..., and W. Alecrim. The Brazilian journal of infectious diseases : an official publication of the Brazilian Society of Infectious Diseases, 2004. 30 citations.
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Abstract: Dengue fever is the world's most important viral hemorrhagic fever disease, the most geographically wide-spread of the arthropod-born viruses, and it causes a wide clinical spectrum of disease. We report a case of dengue hemorrhagic fever complicated by acute hepatitis. The initial picture of classical dengue fever was followed by painful liver enlargement, vomiting, hematemesis, epistaxis and diarrhea. Severe liver injury was detected by laboratory investigation, according to a syndromic surveillance protocol, expressed in a self-limiting pattern and the patient had a complete recovery. The serological tests for hepatitis and yellow fever viruses were negative. MAC-ELISA for dengue was positive.

[49] Fever therapy in febrile adults: systematic review with meta-analyses and trial sequential analyses
J. Holgersson, ..., and J. Jakobsen. The BMJ, 2022. 23 citations.
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Abstract: Abstract Objective To investigate the effects of fever therapy compared with no fever therapy in a wide population of febrile adults. Design Systematic review with meta-analyses and trial sequential analyses of randomised clinical trials. Data sources CENTRAL, BIOSIS, CINAHL, MEDLINE, Embase, LILACS, Scopus, and Web of Science Core Collection, searched from their inception to 2 July 2021. Eligibility criteria Randomised clinical trials in adults diagnosed as having fever of any origin. Included experimental interventions were any fever therapy, and the control intervention had to be no fever therapy (with or without placebo/sham). Data extraction and synthesis Two authors independently selected...

[50] Dengue and its effects on liver.
J. Samanta and Vishal Sharma. World journal of clinical cases, 2015. 241 citations.

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Abstract: Dengue has emerged as an important arboviral disease with significant impact on the disease burden in population residing in tropical countries. Dengue is spread by the bite of Aedes mosquito. The virus seems to have some hepatotoxic effects. Affliction of liver in form of derangements in the liver function tests is common and may include mild elevations in serum bilirubin, elevated transaminases and derangements in serum albumin. Although asymptomatic in most cases, clinical manifestations like jaundice, and acute liver failure (ALF) may occasionally complicate the clinical picture. Indeed, dengue has been implicated as an important cause of ALF in endemic...

[51] Dengue fever in travellers and risk of local spreading: case reports from Southern Italy and literature update.
C. Fabrizio, ..., and A. Saracino. The new microbiologica, 2017. 8 citations.
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[52] Pharmacokinetics of Acetaminophen-Protein Adducts in Adults with Acetaminophen Overdose and Acute Liver Failure
L. James, ..., and William M. Lee. Drug Metabolism and Disposition, 2009. 157 citations.
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[53] Pomegranate and sweet lime juices along with green coconut water promote rapid restoration of haematological parameters in patient infected with dengue: A case report
B. Giri, ..., and Sananda Dey. Journal of Drug Delivery and Therapeutics, 2019. 0 citations.
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Abstract: We report a case of dengue fever in a 9-years old Indian child. She was given “anti-hyper thermic” drug paracetamol and anti-biotic amoxicillin for 5 days. The patient was detected with dengue infection (NS1 positive) with a 5 days history of high fever and headache. After scrutinizing the haematology data, the medications (paracetamol & amoxicillin) were stopped and only diet which was continued is fruit juices (pomegranate and sweet lime juices along with green coconut water) as nutritional supplement. After 48 hours of continuous administration of nutritional supplements, blood parameters showed immense change. From this case study it can be...

[54] Delayed care-seeking and outcome of dengue-infected patients
Nantawan Wongchidwan, ..., and S. Iamsirithaworn. Tropical Doctor, 2018. 7 citations.
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[55] Factors That Affect The Severity of Dengue
R. Senthiappan and Smitha S Bhat. IOSR Journal of Dental and Medical Sciences, 2016. 1 citations.
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[56] Clinical and upper gastroendoscopic features of patients with dengue virus infection
Jiin Yu Wang, ..., and KUO PIAO ChengJournal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 1990. 31 citations.
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[57] Methisoprinol for children with early phase dengue infection: a pilot study
Melissa G. Ompico. Paediatrica Indonesiana, 2013. 3 citations.
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Abstract: Background Dengue fever is associated with many health complications and medical costs. Furthermore, there is currently no approved dengue antiviral medication or vaccine. Empiric evidence has suggested that patients who received supplemental methisoprinol therapy had faster recovery times and fewer complications . Objective To detennine the effects of oral methisoprinol on the clinical course and laboratory findings of children with early phase dengue infection. Methods We conducted a randomized, double-blind study from June to September 2012 on 22 children aged 2.7-16.8 years with laboratory-confirmed early dengue infection. Subjects had not previously received antithrombotic agents, nor did they have bleeding disorders...

[58] Chitinase 3-like-1 contributes to acetaminophen-induced liver injury by promoting hepatic platelet recruitment
Zhao Shan, ..., and C. Ju. eLife, 2021. 23 citations.
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Abstract: Hepatic platelet accumulation contributes to acetaminophen (APAP)-induced liver injury (AILI). However, little is known about the molecular pathways involved in platelet recruitment to the liver and whether targeting such pathways could attenuate AILI. The present study unveiled a critical role of chitinase 3-like-1 (Chi3l1) in hepatic platelet recruitment during AILI. Increased Chi3l1 and platelets in the liver were observed in patients and mice overdosed with APAP. Compared to wild-type (WT) mice, Chi3l1-/- mice developed attenuated AILI with markedly reduced hepatic platelet accumulation. Mechanistic studies revealed that Chi3l1 signaled through CD44 on macrophages to induce podoplanin expression, which mediated platelet recruitment...

[59] Concurrent infections of dengue virus serotypes in Bali, Indonesia
Dewa Ayu, ..., and Rahma F. Hayati. BMC Research Notes, 2019. 15 citations.
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Abstract: To describe cases of dengue virus (DENV) concurrent infections in patients from both local and international traveler visiting Bali, Indonesia. During a hospital-based study, 260 patients (from 161 local and 99 international traveler patients) were recruited. Among them, 190 were positive by DENV RT-PCR in which eight patients (five local and three international travelers) detected as having concurrent infections by two different DENV serotypes. Among the eight patients, the common dengue symptoms diagnosed were fever, headache, and myalgia. Six cases (75%) were diagnosed with dengue fever (DF) while two cases (25%) manifested with bleeding and were diagnosed with dengue hemorrhagic...

[60] The role of lipids in the inception, maintenance and complications of dengue virus infection
C. F. O. R. Melo, ..., and R. Catharino. Scientific Reports, 2018. 33 citations.
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Abstract: Dengue fever is a viral condition that has become a recurrent issue for public health in tropical countries, common endemic areas. Although viral structure and composition have been widely studied, the infection phenotype in terms of small molecules remains poorly established. This contribution providing a comprehensive overview of the metabolic implications of the virus-host interaction using a lipidomic-based approach through direct-infusion high-resolution mass spectrometry. Our results provide further evidence that lipids are part of both the immune response upon Dengue virus infection and viral infection maintenance mechanism in the organism. Furthermore, the species described herein provide evidence that such lipids...

[61] Comparison of Acetaminophen (Paracetamol) With Ibuprofen for Treatment of Fever or Pain in Children Younger Than 2 Years
Eunicia Tan, ..., and S. Dalziel. JAMA Network Open, 2020. 68 citations.
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Abstract: Key Points Question Are there differences in the antipyretic, analgesic, and safety profiles of acetaminophen (paracetamol) compared with ibuprofen for the short-term treatment of fever or pain in children younger than 2 years? Findings In this meta-analysis of 19 studies with 241 138 participants, ibuprofen, compared with acetaminophen, was associated with reduced temperature at less than 4 hours and 4 to 24 hours and less pain at 4 to 24 hours. Adverse events were uncommon. Meaning In this study, use of ibuprofen vs acetaminophen for the treatment of fever or pain in children younger than 2 years was associated with...

[62] Treatment-Seeking Behaviors and Knowledge, Attitude and Practices among Suspected Dengue Adult Patients at the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Bangkok, Thailand
Pittaya Piroonamornpun, ..., and B. Phonrat. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2022. 4 citations.
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Abstract: Dengue infection is a major public health problem in Thailand with an increasing incidence in the adult population. Patients' knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) with regarding dengue infection have direct influences on treatment-seeking behaviors and clinical outcomes. We conducted a cross-sectional study to assess the KAP and treatment-seeking behaviors of suspected dengue adult patients attending the Hospital for Tropical Diseases (HTD) in Bangkok, from March 2014 to February 2015. Among 167 participants, the majority of participants (87.9%) were unaware of dengue infection and most of them reported initial self-medication (95.2%). The mean days of fever before attending to the HTD...

[63] Randomized comparative trial of efficacy of paracetamol, ibuprofen and paracetamol-ibuprofen combination for treatment of febrile children
Falgun I. Vyas, ..., and R. Bhavsar. Perspectives in Clinical Research, 2014. 21 citations.
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Abstract: Objective: Paracetamol and ibuprofen are widely used for fever in children as monotherapy and as combined therapy. None of the treatments is proven clearly superior to others. Hence, the study was planned to compare the efficacy of paracetamol, ibuprofen and paracetamol-ibuprofen combination for treatment of febrile children. Materials and Methods: This was an investigator blind, randomized, comparative, parallel clinical trial conducted in 99 febrile children, 6 months to 12 years of age, allocated to three groups. First group received paracetamol 15 mg/kg, second group received ibuprofen 10 mg/kg and third group received both paracetamol and ibuprofen, all as a single...

[64] Efficacy and Safety of Ibuprofen and Acetaminophen in Children and Adults: A Meta-Analysis and Qualitative Review
C. Pierce and Bryan Voss. Annals of Pharmacotherapy, 2010. 210 citations.
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[65] A comparative single dose study of oral acetaminophen 650 mg to its standard 500 mg dose in adult pyrexia patients in a tertiary care hospital
B. Pradeepkumar, ..., and Y. Ramya. International journal of basic and clinical pharmacology, 2020. 0 citations.
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Abstract: Background: Acetaminophen commonly called as paracetamol is the most used 'over-the-counter' analgesic for headache, musculoskeletal pain, dysmenorrhoea etc. It is the best drug to be used as antipyretic for fever due to any cause and safest to be prescribed in all age groups. Antipyretic dose of acetaminophen is 325 to 650 mg; 3 to 4 times a day and is available in the strength of 650 mg and 500 mg tablets. This study was conducted to analyse the antipyretic efficacy and safety profile of two different doses of acetaminophen in patients with low grade fever.Methods: 300 hospitalised patients aged more...

[66] Dengue virus-induced autophagy regulates lipid metabolism.
Nicholas S. Heaton and G. Randall. Cell host & microbe, 2010. 626 citations.
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[67] Paracetamol plus ibuprofen for the treatment of fever in children (PITCH): randomised controlled trial
A. Hay, ..., and T. Peters. The BMJ, 2008. 157 citations.
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Abstract: Objective To investigate whether paracetamol (acetaminophen) plus ibuprofen are superior to either drug alone for increasing time without fever and the relief of fever associated discomfort in febrile children managed at home. Design Individually randomised, blinded, three arm trial. Setting Primary care and households in England. Participants Children aged between 6 months and 6 years with axillary temperatures of at least 37.8°C and up to 41.0°C. Intervention Advice on physical measures to reduce temperature and the provision of, and advice to give, paracetamol plus ibuprofen, paracetamol alone, or ibuprofen alone. Main outcome measures Primary outcomes were the time without fever...

[68] The antipyretic effectiveness of dipyrone in the intensive care unit: A retrospective cohort study
H. Gillmann, ..., and T. Stueber. PLoS ONE, 2022. 3 citations.
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Abstract: Introduction Dipyrone (metamizol) is regularly used in critical care for pain and fever treatment, especially in Germany and Spain. However, indication for antipyretic therapy in critically ill patients is currently unclear and data for both the risk and benefit of dipyrone treatment in the intensive care environment are scarce. We hypothesized that antipyretic efficiency of dipyrone would not exceed antipyretic efficiency of acetaminophen. We therefore aimed to compare temperature courses in critically ill patients receiving either intravenous dipyrone, acetaminophen or no antipyretic medication. Material and methods We included 937 intensive care unit (ICU) patients with body temperature recordings of at...

[69] Randomized controlled study of the antipyretic efficacy of oral paracetamol, intravenous paracetamol, and intramuscular diclofenac in patients presenting with fever to the emergency department
F. Paramba, ..., and P. Chandra. Therapeutics and Clinical Risk Management, 2013. 6 citations.
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Abstract: Background Fever is a common problem in adults visiting the emergency department. Extensive studies have been done in children comparing the efficacy of various antipyretics. However, studies on the efficacy of antipyretic drugs in adults are very scarce. To the best of our knowledge, no controlled trial has been carried out comparing the antipyretic efficacy of paracetamol (oral and intravenous) and intramuscular diclofenac in adults. Methods In this parallel-group, open-label trial, participants aged 14–75 years presenting with fever who had a temperature of more than 38.5°C were enrolled and treated. Participants were randomly allocated to receive treatment with 1,000 mg...

[70] Efficacy and safety of acetaminophen vs ibuprofen for treating children's pain or fever: a meta-analysis.
A. Meta-analysis, ..., and MD G. David Champion. Archives of pediatrics & adolescent medicine, 2004. 254 citations.
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[71] Dengue virus induces mitochondrial elongation through impairment of Drp1-triggered mitochondrial fission.
V. Barbier, ..., and Carey L. Medin. Virology, 2017. 89 citations.
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[72] Systematic review and meta-analysis of the clinical safety and tolerability of ibuprofen compared with paracetamol in paediatric pain and fever
Elizabeth R Southey, ..., and J. Kleijnen. Current Medical Research and Opinion, 2009. 122 citations.
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Abstract: ABSTRACT Objective: The main aim of this review was to compare the tolerability and safety between ibuprofen and paracetamol when used as anti-pyretic and analgesic agents in children up to 18 years of age. Methods: MEDLINE (1950 to November 2008), EMBASE (1980 to November 2008), The Cochrane Library (2007, Issue 3), ACP Journal Club (1991 to November 2007) and Pascal (1987 to November 2007) were searched for randomised controlled trails (RCTs) (comparing ibuprofen and/or paracetamol with placebo), controlled observational studies and large case series comprised more than 1000 participants. Main outcome measures: Adverse events (AEs) requiring discontinuation of medication; systemic...

[73] Evaluation of hematological alterations after therapeutic use of dipyrone in healthy adults: a prospective study
Ernane C. de Souza, ..., and J. Nascimento. Journal of Basic and Clinical Physiology and Pharmacology, 2018. 5 citations.
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Abstract: Abstract Background Dipyrone is a non-narcotic analgesic/antipyretic widely used in some countries but prohibited in others due to suspected risk of agranulocytosis. The primary goal of this study was to evaluate hematological alterations in healthy adult volunteers after treatment with dipyrone. Methods The study enrolled 30 healthy volunteers of both genders, aged 19–37 years. They received tablets containing 500 mg of dipyrone sodium to be used four times daily for 7 consecutive days. Before the first administration, arterial pressure was measured and blood was collected in order to evaluate hematological baseline parameters. On the 8th day after the beginning of...

[74] Paracetamol plus ibuprofen for the treatment of fever in children (PITCH): randomised controlled trial
Alastair D Hay, ..., and Tim J Peters. The BMJ, 2009. 7 citations.

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Abstract: Objective To investigate whether paracetamol (acetaminophen) plus ibuprofen are superior to either drug alone for increasing time without fever and the relief offeverassociateddiscomfortinfebrilechildrenmanaged at home. Design Individually randomised, blinded, three arm trial. Setting Primary care and households in England. Participants Childrenagedbetween6monthsand6years with axillary temperatures of at least 37.8 ° C and up to 41.0 ° C. Intervention Advice on physical measures to reduce temperature and the provision of, and advice to give, paracetamol plus ibuprofen, paracetamol alone, or ibuprofen alone. Main outcome measures Primary outcomes were the time without fever (<37.2 ° C) in the first four hours after the...

[75] Randomized controlled study of the antipyretic efficacy of oral paracetamol, intravenous paracetamol, and intramuscular diclofenac in patients presenting with fever to the emergency department
F. Paramba, ..., and P. Chandra. Journal Not Provided, 2013. 0 citations.
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[76] Dose-response relationships between individual nonaspirin nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NANSAIDs) and serious upper gastrointestinal bleeding: a meta-analysis based on individual patient data.
S. C. Lewis, ..., and B. Wiholm. British journal of clinical pharmacology, 2002. 236 citations.
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[77] Overview review: Comparative efficacy of oral ibuprofen and paracetamol (acetaminophen) across acute and chronic pain conditions
R. A. Moore, ..., and D. Aldington. European Journal of Pain, 2015. 114 citations.
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Abstract: Ibuprofen and paracetamol have long been used as analgesics in a range of acute, intermittent and chronic pain conditions. Paracetamol is often the first line analgesic recommended, without consensus about which is the better analgesic.

[78] Dengue Virus Perturbs Mitochondrial Morphodynamics to Dampen Innate Immune Responses
Laurent Chatel-Chaix, ..., and R. Bartenschlager. Cell Host & Microbe, 2016. 224 citations.
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[79] Safety of metamizole: a systematic review of the literature
S. Andrade, ..., and J. Gurwitz. Journal of Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics, 2016. 95 citations.
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[80] Combination vs. single drug nonprescription analgesics for acute pain management: A narrative review
A. Mobasheri, ..., and Pranab Kalita. British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, 2025. 0 citations.
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Abstract: Combining nonprescription analgesics with different mechanisms of action has been proposed as a rational strategy to optimize the management of acute pain. This review assessed the efficacy and safety of nonprescription analgesics, including paracetamol (acetaminophen), metamizole and nonsteroidal anti inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) used in combination vs. monotherapy in acute pain conditions. A literature search identified 25 studies that compared oral paracetamol combined with a nonprescription NSAID (oral or topical) vs. either or both components alone in an acute pain condition or in an acute episode or exacerbation of a chronic pain condition. Combination therapy provided superior pain relief vs. monotherapy in...

[81] Comparing the Efficacy of Paracetamol, Ibuprofen, and a Combination of the Two Drugs in Relieving Pain and Fever in the Pediatric Age Group: A Prospective Observational Study
Vivek Charde, ..., and Gaurav C. Mittal. Cureus, 2023. 10 citations.
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Abstract: Introduction Fever and pain are common afflictions in the pediatric population, prompting the use of paracetamol and ibuprofen as primary treatment options. However, a comprehensive understanding of their comparative efficacy, safety profiles, and potential combined use remains crucial for informed clinical decision-making. In this prospective observational study, we aimed to delve into these aspects, shedding light on the optimal management strategies for fever and pain in pediatric patients. Methodology A total of 108 children were enrolled and categorized into three groups, namely, paracetamol monotherapy, ibuprofen monotherapy, and a combination of both drugs. Axillary temperature monitoring and assessment of pain on...

[82] A 2013 updated systematic review & meta analysis of 36 randomized controlled trials; no apparent effects of non steroidal anti inflammatory agents on the risk of bleeding after tonsillectomy
L. Riggin, ..., and Gideon Koren. Clinical Otolaryngology, 2013. 177 citations.
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[83] Parallelogram approach using rat-human in vitro and rat in vivo toxicogenomics predicts acetaminophen-induced hepatotoxicity in humans.
A. Kienhuis, ..., and J. V. van Delft. Toxicological sciences : an official journal of the Society of Toxicology, 2009. 52 citations.
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[84] Adverse events associated with single dose oral analgesics for acute postoperative pain in adults - an overview of Cochrane reviews.
R. A. Moore, ..., and P. Wiffen. The Cochrane database of systematic reviews, 2015. 62 citations.
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[85] Refining the Global Spatial Limits of Dengue Virus Transmission by Evidence-Based Consensus
O. Brady, ..., and Simon Iain Hay. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2012. 1593 citations.
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Abstract: Background Dengue is a growing problem both in its geographical spread and in its intensity, and yet current global distribution remains highly uncertain. Challenges in diagnosis and diagnostic methods as well as highly variable national health systems mean no single data source can reliably estimate the distribution of this disease. As such, there is a lack of agreement on national dengue status among international health organisations. Here we bring together all available information on dengue occurrence using a novel approach to produce an evidence consensus map of the disease range that highlights nations with an uncertain dengue status. Methods/Principal Findings...

[86] Pediatric pharmaceutical interventions in self-medication: a descriptive study in community pharmacies
S. Bedhomme, ..., and C. Savanovitch. BMC Primary Care, 2023. 3 citations.
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Abstract: Background The practice of self-medication is common but not without risk, especially for vulnerable populations such as the pediatric population. Community pharmacists have an important role of vigilance in dispensing drugs available without a medical prescription, with the possibility of carrying out a Pharmaceutical Intervention (PI) if necessary. The aim of our study was to characterize the Pediatric Pharmaceutical Interventions (PPIs) in self-medication carried out during a spontaneous request for a drug at the community pharmacy. Methods We conducted a descriptive study in 139 pharmacies in the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region (France). Data were collected from students under the supervision of internship...

[87] Study the antiviral activity of some derivatives of tetracycline and non-steroid anti inflammatory drugs towards dengue virus.
H. Rothan, ..., and Y. Rohana. Tropical biomedicine, 2013. 38 citations.

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[88] NSAIDs and bleeding in periodontal surgery.

Sanyuktha Shetty, ..., and D. Shetty. Journal of clinical and diagnostic research : JCDR, 2014. 1 citations.

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Abstract: AIM To evaluate and compare the clinical effects of ibuprofen and diclofenac sodium on bleeding during periodontal surgery. MATERIALS AND METHODS Thirteen medically healthy men and women of mean age 37.5±17.67 (mean age± standard deviation) were selected for the study. All the subjects were divided into three groups: control (C) and test groups (T1) and (T2). Each subject of T1 group and T2 group was given ibuprofen and diclofenac sodium respectively, prior to surgery. Bleeding times of patients were recorded prior to performance of periodontal flap surgical procedures. RESULTS It was found that there was increased bleeding time and increased...

[89] The Antipyretic Effect of High-Dose Paracetamol Versus Mefenamic Acid in the Treatment of Febrile Children: A Randomized Control Trial

A. Loya, ..., and Madhurasree Nelanuthala. Cureus, 2022. 3 citations.

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Abstract: Introduction Fever is the most common presenting symptom in children and causes distress in patients and parents. Although nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are commonly used as antipyretics, they should be reserved for pain or chronic inflammatory conditions due to safety concerns. If we can safely achieve the same antipyretic effect using a higher dose (20 mg/kg) of paracetamol, NSAIDs may be avoided for treating fever. There is a paucity of literature comparing the antipyretic effect of mefenamic acid and high-dose paracetamol. We hypothesized that there would be no difference in the antipyretic effect of high-dose paracetamol and mefenamic acid. Methods...

[90] The Effect of Paracetamol and Codeine Analgesic Combination on Serum Alanine Aminotransferase and Aspartate Aminotransferase Levels in Male Wistar Rats

S. Wicaksono, ..., and S. Utami. Open Access Macedonian Journal of Medical Sciences, 2022. 1 citations.

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Abstract: BACKGROUND: Paracetamol and codeine are classified as different analgesic categories with different mechanism. The combination of both paracetamol and codeine as an analgesic works synergistically and may give better outcome in pain management in moderate-to-severe degree. However, the combination of those analgesics might bring side effects in liver. AIM: This study was to determine the effect of analgesic combination of paracetamol and codeine on alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) levels of Wistar rats. METHODS: This study was an experimental study with a pre- and post-test control group design. The study objects were 20 male Wistar rats with...

[91] Adverse drug reactions and drug–drug interactions with over-the-counter NSAIDs

N. Moore, ..., and P. Butkerait. Therapeutics and Clinical Risk Management, 2015. 219 citations.

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Abstract: Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) such as ibuprofen have a long history of safe and effective use as both prescription and over-the-counter (OTC) analgesics/antipyretics. The mechanism of action of all NSAIDs is through reversible inhibition of cyclooxygenase enzymes. Adverse drug reactions (ADRs) including gastrointestinal bleeding as well as cardiovascular and renal effects have been reported with NSAID use. In many cases, ADRs may occur because of drug–drug interactions (DDIs) between the NSAID and a concomitant medication. For example, DDIs have been reported when NSAIDs are coadministered with aspirin, alcohol, some antihypertensives, antidepressants, and other commonly used medications. Because of the pharmacologic...

[92] Dengue: an arthropod-borne disease of global importance

A. Mairuhu, ..., and E. V. van Gorp. European Journal of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, 2004. 118 citations.

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[93] Inhibition of dengue virus infection by 1 stearoyl 2 arachidonoyl phosphatidylinositol in vitro

T. Sanaki, ..., and A. Sato. The FASEB Journal, 2019. 8 citations.

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Abstract: Dengue fever is an acute febrile infectious disease caused by dengue virus (DENV). Despite the significant public health concerns posed by DENV, there are currently no effective anti DENV therapeutic agents. To develop such drugs, a better understanding of the detailed mechanisms of DENV infection is needed. Both lipid metabolism and lipid synthesis are activated in DENV infected cells, so we used lipid screening to identify potential antiviral lipid molecules. We identified 1 stearoyl 2 arachidonoyl phosphatidylinositol (SAPI), which is the most abundant endogenous phosphatidylinositol (PI) molecular species, as an anti DENV lipid molecule. SAPI suppressed the cytopathic effects induced by DENV2 infection as well as the...

[94] Glucocorticoid and Pyrazolone Treatment of Acute Fever is a Risk Factor for Critical and Life-Threatening Human Enterovirus 71 Infection During an Outbreak in China, 2008

Hui-lai Ma, ..., and G. Zeng. The Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2010. 26 citations.

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[95] Escape Mutations in NS4B Render Dengue Virus Insensitive to the Antiviral Activity of the Paracetamol Metabolite AM404

K. V. van Cleef, ..., and R. V. van Rij. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2016. 21 citations.

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[96] Comparative Analysis of Single and Combined Antipyretics Using Patient-Generated Health Data: Retrospective Observational Study

Y. Park, ..., and Jae-Ho Lee. JMIR mHealth and uHealth, 2020. 4 citations.

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Abstract: Background Fever is one of the most common symptoms in children and is the physiological response of the human immune system to external pathogens. However, effectiveness studies of single and combined antipyretic therapy are relatively few due to lack of data. In this study, we used large-scale patient-generated health data from mobile apps to compare antipyretic affects between single and combination antipyretics. Objective We aimed to establish combination patterns of antipyretics and compare antipyretic affects between single and combination antipyretics using large-scale patient-generated health data from mobile apps. Methods This study was conducted using medical records of feverish children from...

[97] ASK1 inhibition: a therapeutic strategy with multi-system benefits

Jacqueline M. Ogier, ..., and P. Lockhart. Journal of Molecular Medicine (Berlin, Germany), 2020. 88 citations.

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Abstract: p38 mitogen-activated protein kinases (P38±and ²)and c-Jun N-terminal kinases (JNK1, 2, and 3) are key mediators of the cellular stress response. However, prolonged P38 and JNK signalling is associated with damaging inflammatory responses, reactive oxygen species–induced cell death, and fibrosis in multiple tissues, such as the kidney, liver, central nervous system, and cardiopulmonary systems. These responses are associated with many human diseases, including arthritis, dementia, and multiple organ dysfunctions. Attempts to prevent P38- and JNK-mediated disease using small molecule inhibitors of P38 or JNK have generally been unsuccessful. However, apoptosis signal-regulating kinase 1 (ASK1), an upstream regulator of...

[98] Ibuprofen versus paracetamol for treating fever in preschool children in Nigeria: a randomized clinical trial of effectiveness and safety
E. O. Alaje, ..., and M. Meremikwu. The Pan African Medical Journal, 2020. 10 citations.
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Abstract: Introduction fever is the primary symptom of most childhood illnesses and a cause of concern to their caregivers. The antipyretics commonly used to treat fever are ibuprofen and paracetamol. Most studies on the effectiveness of ibuprofen and paracetamol in treating fever in under-fives were conducted in Europe and North America with very few in African children. This study was aimed at assessing the effectiveness and safety of a single dose therapy of ibuprofen versus paracetamol for treating childhood fever in Nigeria. Methods a randomized, controlled clinical trial was conducted in the University of Calabar Teaching Hospital, in Nigeria. A total...

[99] Acetaminophen-induced liver injury: Implications for temporal homeostasis of lipid metabolism and eicosanoid signaling pathway.
M. Suciu, ..., and F. A. Mic. Chemico-biological interactions, 2015. 21 citations.
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[100] Acetaminophen (Paracetamol) Oral Absorption and Clinical Influences
R. Raffa, ..., and J. T. Patrick. Pain Practice, 2014. 63 citations.
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[101] COVID-19 and NSAIDS: A Narrative Review of Knowns and Unknowns
J. Pergolizzi, ..., and P. Christo. Pain and Therapy, 2020. 35 citations.
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Abstract: Concern about the appropriate role of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) in COVID-19 speculate that NSAIDs, in particular ibuprofen, may upregulate the entry point for the virus, the angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) 2 receptors and increase susceptibility to the virus or worsen symptoms in existing disease. Adverse outcomes with COVID-19 have been linked to cytokine storm but the most effective way to address exaggerated inflammatory response is complex and unclear. The Expert Working Group on the Commission of Human Medicines in the UK and other organizations have stated that there is insufficient evidence to establish a link between ibuprofen and susceptibility to...

[102] Comparative Analysis of Single and Combined Antipyretics Using Patient-Generated Health Data: Retrospective Observational Study (Preprint)
Y. Park, ..., and Jae-Ho Lee. Journal Not Provided, 2020. 0 citations.
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Abstract: BACKGROUND Fever is one of the most common symptoms in children and is the physiological response of the human immune system to external pathogens. However, effectiveness studies of single and combined antipyretic therapy are relatively few due to lack of data. In this study, we used large-scale patient-generated health data from mobile apps to compare antipyretic affects between single and combination antipyretics. OBJECTIVE We aimed to establish combination patterns of antipyretics and compare antipyretic affects between single and combination antipyretics using large-scale patient-generated health data from mobile apps. METHODS This study was conducted using medical records of feverish children...

[103] The PERK-eIF2±ATF4 Axis Is Involved in Mediating ER-Stress-Induced Ferroptosis via DDIT4-mTORC1 Inhibition and Acetaminophen-Induced Hepatotoxicity
Thu-Hang Thi Nghiem, ..., and Hun Taeg Chung. Antioxidants, 2025. 1 citations.
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Abstract: Ferroptosis, a regulated form of cell death characterized by lipid peroxidation and iron accumulation, is increasingly recognized for its role in disease pathogenesis. The unfolded protein response (UPR) has been implicated in both endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress and ferroptosis-mediated cell fate decisions; yet, the specific mechanism remains poorly understood. In this study, we demonstrated that ER stress induced by tunicamycin and ferroptosis triggered by erastin both activate the UPR, leading to the induction of ferroptotic cell death. This cell death was mitigated by the application of chemical chaperones and a ferroptosis inhibitor. Among the three arms of the UPR, the...

[104] [Effectiveness of early dipyrone administration on severity of dengue virus infection in a prospective cohort].
F. Diaz-Quijano, ..., and R. Martínez-Vega. Enfermedades infecciosas y microbiologia clinica, 2005. 15 citations.
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[105] Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and postoperative bleeding following adenotonsillectomy in pediatric patients.
A. Jeyakumar, ..., and C. Discolo. Archives of otolaryngology--head & neck surgery, 2008. 59 citations.
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[106] Alterations in circadian rhythms aggravate Acetaminophen-induced liver injury in mice by influencing Acetaminophen metabolization and increasing intestinal permeability
Kun Zhang, ..., and Zhengwen Liu. Bioengineered, 2022. 4 citations.
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Abstract: ABSTRACT Acetaminophen (APAP) is the most common antipyretic and analgesic drug causing drug-induced liver injury (DILI). Alterations in circadian rhythms can adversely affect liver health, especially metabolic and detoxification functions. However, the effect of circadian rhythm alterations induced by environmental factors on APAP-induced liver injury and the underlying mechanisms are not well known. In this study, a mouse model of circadian rhythm alterations was established by light/dark cycle shift and then treated with excessive APAP. The liver injury indexes, APAP-related metabolic enzymes, and intestinal permeability in mice were evaluated by biochemical analysis, quantitative real-time PCR, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays, and histopathology....

[107] Acetaminophen-induced Liver Injury: from Animal Models to Humans
H. Jaeschke, ..., and Mitchell R. McGill. Journal of Clinical and Translational Hepatology, 2014. 191 citations.
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Abstract: Drug-induced liver injury is an important clinical problem and a challenge for drug development. Whereas progress in understanding rare and unpredictable (idiosyncratic) drug hepatotoxicity is severely hampered by the lack of relevant animal models, enormous insight has been gained in the area of predictable hepatotoxins, in particular acetaminophen-induced liver injury, from a broad range of experimental models. Importantly, mechanisms of toxicity obtained with certain experimental systems, such as in vivo mouse models, primary mouse hepatocytes, and metabolically competent cell lines, are being confirmed in translational studies in patients and in primary human hepatocytes. Despite this progress, suboptimal models are still...

[108] Potential Effects of Coronaviruses on the Liver: An Update
Xinyi Wang, ..., and Lunan Yan. Frontiers in Medicine, 2021. 48 citations.
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Abstract: The coronaviruses that cause notable diseases, namely, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), middle east respiratory syndrome (MERS) and coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), exhibit remarkable similarities in genomic components and pathogenetic mechanisms. Although coronaviruses have widely been studied as respiratory tract pathogens, their effects on the hepatobiliary system have seldom been reported. Overall, the manifestations of liver injury caused by coronaviruses typically involve decreased albumin and elevated aminotransferase and bilirubin levels. Several pathophysiological hypotheses have been proposed, including direct damage, immune-mediated injury, ischemia and hypoxia, thrombosis and drug hepatotoxicity. The interaction between pre-existing liver disease and coronavirus infection has been illustrated,...

[109] The Effect of Regularly Dosed Acetaminophen vs No Acetaminophen on Renal Function in Plasmodium knowlesi Malaria (PACKNOW): A Randomized, Controlled Trial
Daniel J Cooper, ..., and Bridget E. Barber. Clinical Infectious Diseases: An Official Publication of the Infectious Diseases Society of America, 2022. 15 citations.

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Abstract: Abstract Background Acetaminophen inhibits cell-free hemoglobin-induced lipid peroxidation and improves renal function in severe falciparum malaria but has not been evaluated in other infections with prominent hemolysis, including Plasmodium knowlesi malaria. Methods PACKNOW was an open-label, randomized, controlled trial of acetaminophen (500 mg or 1000 mg every 6 hours for 72 hours) vs no acetaminophen in Malaysian patients aged e5 years with knowlesi malaria of any severity. The primary end point was change in creatinine at 72 hours. Secondary end points included longitudinal changes in creatinine in patients with severe malaria or acute kidney injury (AKI), stratified by hemolysis. Results...

[110] Knowledge, attitudes, and practices towards dengue prevention among primary school children with and without experience of previous dengue infection in southern Thailand

Charuai Suwanbamrung, ..., and Sarunya Maneerattanasak. One Health, 2021. 39 citations.

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B. M. Shiva Prasad, ..., and Nagaraj B Kalburgi. Indian journal of dental research : official publication of Indian Society for Dental Research, 2008. 8 citations.

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Abstract: BACKGROUND Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are one of the most commonly used medications for both medical and dental ailments. These drugs have been shown to increase bleeding during surgeries, which may prompt practitioners to discontinue their use before surgical procedures. The aim of the present study is to assess the effect of a common NSAID, ibuprofen, on bleeding during periodontal surgery. MATERIALS AND METHODS The study group consisted of 10 patients who were scheduled to undergo periodontal surgery of similar type, complexity, and duration. Each subject acted as control as well as case group. The case group consisted of 10...

[112] Over-the-Counter Drug Consumption: How Consumers Deviate from Label Instructions

Min Tian, ..., and Neeraj Arora. Journal of Marketing Research, 2023. 0 citations.

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Abstract: Product consumption is an important yet understudied aspect of marketing. Over-the-counter medicines present a unique consumption context because consumers are expected to follow product label instructions. For acetaminophen, a widely consumed over-the-counter drug, the authors study which consumers tend to deviate from the label instructions, why they do so, and the interventions that are most promising to mitigate such deviations. They develop a dynamic structural model of consumption that enables them to investigate the probability of different types of label deviations (e.g., >4 g per day) and drivers of such behaviors. Label deviations are infrequent “tail area” behaviors, and the...

[113] Peroxiredoxin 6 mediates acetaminophen-induced hepatocyte death through JNK activation

Dong Hun Lee, ..., and J. Hong. Redox Biology, 2020. 13 citations.

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[114] Dengue shock syndrome in a liver transplant recipient.

J. H. P. Garcia, ..., and I. Brasil. Transplantation, 2006. 16 citations.

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[115] Is liver involvement overestimated in COVID-19 patients? A meta-analysis

Gang Li, ..., and P. Liu. International Journal of Medical Sciences, 2021. 12 citations.

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Abstract: Background: Considering transaminase more than the upper limit of normal value as liver injury might overestimate the prevalence of liver involvement in COVID-19 patients. No meta-analysis has explored the impact of varied definitions of liver injury on the reported prevalence of liver injury. Moreover, few studies reported the extent of hypertransaminasemia stratified by COVID-19 disease severity. Methods: A literature search was conducted using PubMed and Embase. The pooled prevalence of liver injury and hypertransaminasemia was estimated. Results: In total, 60 studies were included. The overall prevalence of liver injury was 25%. Compared to subgroups with the non-strict definition of liver...

[116] Transcriptomic Studies on Liver Toxicity of Acetaminophen

Endrit Toska, ..., and Feng Cheng. Drug Development Research, 2014. 7 citations.

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[117] The effect of coingestion of aspirin and nsaids on paracetamol-induced liver failure: a single centre case controlled study

L. Salter, ..., and K. Simpson. Gut, 2011. 0 citations.

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[118] Fulminant hepatic failure and paracetamol overuse with therapeutic intent in febrile children

S. Ranganathan, ..., and B. Fernandopulle. The Indian Journal of Pediatrics, 2006. 28 citations.

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[119] Knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding dengue infection among public sector healthcare providers in Machala, Ecuador

Andrew S. Handel, ..., and Anna M. Stewart-Ibarra. Tropical Diseases, Travel Medicine and Vaccines, 2016. 40 citations.

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Abstract: BackgroundDengue fever is a rapidly emerging infection throughout the tropics and subtropics with extensive public health burden. Adequate training of healthcare providers is crucial to reducing infection incidence through patient education and collaboration with public health authorities. We examined how public sector healthcare providers in a dengue-endemic region of Ecuador view and manage dengue infections, with a focus on the 2009 World Health Organization (WHO) Dengue Guidelines.MethodsA 37-item questionnaire of dengue knowledge, attitudes, and practices was developed and administered to dengue healthcare providers in Machala, Ecuador. Survey focus areas included: “Demographics,” “Infection and Prevention of Dengue,” “Dengue Diagnosis and the...

[120] Lactococcus lactis Strain Plasma Intake Suppresses the Incidence of Dengue Fever-like Symptoms in Healthy Malaysians: A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial

C. Khor, ..., and S. Abubakar. Nutrients, 2021. 5 citations.

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Abstract: Dengue fever (DF) is a mosquito-borne disease still with no effective treatment or vaccine available. A randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blinded, parallel-group trial was undertaken to evaluate the efficacy of oral intake of Lactococcus lactis strain plasma (LC-Plasma) on the presentation and severity of DF-like symptoms among healthy volunteers. Study participants (320) were assigned into two groups, and consumed either placebo or LC-Plasma tablets (approximately 100 billion cells/day) for 8 weeks. The clinical symptoms of DF were self-recorded through questionnaires, and exposure to DENV was determined by serum antibody and/or DENV antigen tests. No significant differences between groups were observed for exposure...

[122] ACG Clinical Guideline: Diagnosis and Management of Idiosyncratic Drug-Induced Liver Injury.

M. F. Naga P. Chalasani, ..., and M. F. K. Rajender Reddy. The American journal of gastroenterology, 2021. 587 citations.

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Abstract: Idiosyncratic drug-induced liver injury (DILI) is common in gastroenterology and hepatology practices, and it can have multiple presentations, ranging from asymptomatic elevations in liver biochemistries to hepatocellular or cholestatic jaundice, liver failure, or chronic hepatitis. Antimicrobials, herbal and dietary

supplements, and anticancer therapeutics (e.g., tyrosine kinase inhibitors or immune-checkpoint inhibitors) are the most common classes of agents to cause DILI in the Western world. DILI is a diagnosis of exclusion, and thus, careful assessment for other etiologies of liver disease should be undertaken before establishing a diagnosis of DILI. Model for end-stage liver disease score and comorbidity burden are important...

[123] Establishment and characterization of differentiated, nontransformed hepatocyte cell lines derived from mice transgenic for transforming growth factor alpha.
Justina C. Wu, ..., and N. Fausto. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1994. 305 citations.
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[124] Overview of infection causing hepatitis other than non-A to E hepatitis virus during pregnancy.
Hong Zhao, ..., and Yihua Zhou. Best practice & research. Clinical obstetrics & gynaecology, 2020. 3 citations.
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[125] Acetaminophen-Induced Hepatotoxicity: a Comprehensive Update
Eric D. Yoon, ..., and N. Pyrsopoulos. Journal of Clinical and Translational Hepatology, 2016. 637 citations.
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Abstract: Abstract Hepatic injury and subsequent hepatic failure due to both intentional and non-intentional overdose of acetaminophen (APAP) has affected patients for decades, and involves the cornerstone metabolic pathways which take place in the microsomes within hepatocytes. APAP hepatotoxicity remains a global issue; in the United States, in particular, it accounts for more than 50% of overdose-related acute liver failure and approximately 20% of the liver transplant cases. The pathophysiology, disease course and management of acute liver failure secondary to APAP toxicity remain to be precisely elucidated, and adverse patient outcomes with increased morbidity and mortality continue to occur. Although APAP...

[126] Treatment seeking behavior of DHF patients in Thailand.
K. Okanurak, ..., and J. Limsomboon. The Southeast Asian journal of tropical medicine and public health, 1997. 22 citations.
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[127] Is exercise an effective treatment for osteopenia?
N. Ruske, ..., and T. Blankers. Evidence-Based Practice, 2020. 0 citations.
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Abstract: primary or booster vaccinations. Children experiencing chronic debilitating diseases, severe malnutrition, or underlying immunodeficiency were excluded from the study. Patients were randomized to either treatment groups (oral acetaminophen or ibuprofen) or placebo or no intervention groups. Acetaminophen was typically dosed at 10 to 15 mg/kg per dose immediately after vaccination and at two-, four-, five-, or eight-hour intervals following vaccine administration of diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and wholecell pertussis vaccine (DTwP), the DTaP primary and booster, alone or in combination with hepatitis B vaccine, inactivated polio vaccine, or pneumococcal 13-valent conjugate vaccine (PCV-13) per CDC guidelines. Ibuprofen was dosed at...

[128] Idiosyncratic Drug-Induced Liver Injury in a Patient With Metastatic Melanoma
Alessandra Ottley, ..., and Giezy Sardinas. Cureus, 2025. 0 citations.
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Abstract: This is a case of drug-induced liver injury (DILI) in a 75-year-old male patient with a history of metastatic melanoma, who initially presented with a syncopal episode causing a fall. Following stabilization in the emergency department (ED), the patient was found to have bilateral subdural hematomas, and later an MRI showed evidence of metastatic lesions in the brain with hemorrhagic conversion. These findings led to a prolonged inpatient stay in the intensive care unit and eventual development of pneumonitis, which was subsequently treated with hepatotoxic antibiotics despite initial labs showing mildly elevated liver enzymes. This multidrug regimen and coexisting immunotherapy...

[129] The effect of paracetamol, metamizole sodium and ibuprofen on postoperative hemorrhage following pediatric tonsillectomy.
M. Özk1r1_, ..., and L. Saydam. International journal of pediatric otorhinolaryngology, 2012. 32 citations.
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[130] Virucidal activity of trehalose 6 monolaurate against dengue virus in vitro
Jeng-Wei Lu, ..., and Yi-Jung Ho. Drug Development Research, 2023. 2 citations.
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Abstract: Dengue fever is an acute febrile disease caused by dengue virus (DENV) infection. Over the past 60 years, DENV has spread throughout tropical regions and currently affects more than 50% of the world's population; however, there are as of yet no effective anti DENV drugs for clinical treatment. A number of research teams have investigated derivatives of glycolipids as possible agents for the inhibition of DENV. Our objective in this research was to study the antiviral effects of trehalose 6 caprate (TMC), trehalose 6 monolaurate (TML), and trehalose 6 monooleate (TMO), based on reports that the corresponding glycosyl, trehalose, reduces the transmission of Zika...

[131] Efecto de la administración temprana de dipirona sobre la gravedad del dengue en una cohorte prospectiva
F. A. Díaz-Quijano, ..., and R. A. Martínez-Vega. Enfermedades Infecciosas Y Microbiologia Clinica, 2005. 20 citations.
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[132] Surface enhanced infrared absorption spectroscopy (SEIRA) as a green analytical chemistry approach: Coating of recycled aluminum TLC sheets with citrate capped silver nanoparticles for chemometric quantitative analysis of ternary mixtures as a green alternative to the traditional methods.
S. M. Eid, ..., and Mohamed R. Elghobashy. Analytica chimica acta, 2020. 25 citations.
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[133] Dengue hemorrhagic fever: knowledge, attitude and practice in Ang Thong Province, Thailand.
L. Kittigul, ..., and S. Yoksan. The Southeast Asian journal of tropical medicine and public health, 2003. 46 citations.
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[134] Prophylaxis
W. MAXB.WINSLO, ..., and T. M U EL H. M I L L S T O N E. Acta Neurologica Scandinavica, 1991. 0 citations.
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Abstract: Continuous antipyretic prophylaxis following FC has not been studied, nor is it advisable to conduct such a trial. Two equally effective antipyretic drugs. acetylsalicylic acid and paracetamol (46, 47), have been used extensively to lower temperature in febrile children. However, there have been few controlled trials on the efficacy of these drugs, if given at times of fever, in reducing the recurrence rate in children with FC. Camfield et al. (48) studied in a double-blind, randomized trial the recurrence rate following simple FC by comparing continuous phenobarbital plus acetylsalicylic acid or paracetamol at times of fever with placebo plus acetylsalicylic...

[135] Protective efficacy of the recombinant, live-attenuated, CYD tetravalent dengue vaccine in Thai schoolchildren: a randomised, controlled phase 2b trial
A. Sabchareon, ..., and J. Lang. The Lancet, 2012. 822 citations.

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[136] Guidelines on the Use of Therapeutic Apheresis in Clinical Practice—Evidence Based Approach from the Writing Committee of the American Society for Apheresis: The Sixth Special Issue
J. Schwartz, ..., and B. Shaz. Journal of Clinical Apheresis, 2013. 638 citations.
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[137] Cyclooxygenase 2 facilitates dengue virus replication and serves as a potential target for developing antiviral agents
Chun Kuang Lin, ..., and Jin-Ching Lee Scientific Reports, 2017. 49 citations.
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Abstract: Cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) is one of the important mediators of inflammation in response to viral infection, and it contributes to viral replication, for example, cytomegalovirus or hepatitis C virus replication. The role of COX-2 in dengue virus (DENV) replication remains unclear. In the present study, we observed an increased level of COX-2 in patients with dengue fever compared with healthy donors. Consistent with the clinical data, an elevated level of COX-2 expression was also observed in DENV-infected ICR suckling mice. Using cell-based experiments, we revealed that DENV-2 infection significantly induced COX-2 expression and prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) production in human hepatoma Huh-7...

[138] Vitamin and mineral requirements in human nutrition
Joint Fao Who Expert Consultation on Human Vitamin and M Requirements. Unknown journal, 2005. 910 citations.
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[139] Host Cell Transcriptome Profile during Wild-Type and Attenuated Dengue Virus Infection
O. Sessions, ..., and E. Ooi. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2013. 67 citations.
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Abstract: Dengue viruses 1–4 (DENV1-4) rely heavily on the host cell machinery to complete their life cycle, while at the same time evade the host response that could restrict their replication efficiency. These requirements may account for much of the broad gene-level changes to the host transcriptome upon DENV infection. However, host gene function is also regulated through transcriptional start site (TSS) selection and post-transcriptional modification to the RNA that give rise to multiple gene isoforms. The roles these processes play in the host response to dengue infection have not been explored. In the present study, we utilized RNA sequencing (RNAseq)...

[140] Clinical efficacy and safety of a novel tetravalent dengue vaccine in healthy children in Asia: a phase 3, randomised, observer-masked, placebo-controlled trial
M. R. Capeding, ..., and A. Bouckenooghe. The Lancet, 2014. 857 citations.
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[141] Incidence and predictive factors of transaminase elevation in patients consulting for dengue fever in Cayenne Hospital, French Guiana.
F. Djossou, ..., and Mathieu Nacher. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2016. 11 citations.
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[142] Acetaminophen for Fever in Critically Ill Patients with Suspected Infection.
P. Young, ..., and R. Beasley. The New England journal of medicine, 2015. 105 citations.
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[143] Clinical Profile, Liver Dysfunction and Outcome of Dengue Infection in Children
D. Prasad and A. Bhriguvanshi. The Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2019. 22 citations.
Not measured Topic Match
Abstract: Supplemental Digital Content is available in the text. Background: Liver involvement in dengue illness is common and can lead to acute liver failure (ALF). No single method can effectively identify patients at risk for disease progression and bad outcome. We aimed to determine the relationship between liver dysfunction, kinetics of liver function tests (LFTs) and severity of hepatitis on the outcome in pediatric dengue illness. Methods: We conducted a prospective observational study of hospitalized children (1–12 years) with dengue infection (July 2014–July 2015). Serial monitoring of LFTs was done in confirmed dengue cases. Patients were classified into non-severe (NSD) and...

[144] Spectrum, Manifestations and Outcomes of Dengue Infection in Individuals with and without Liver Disease
A. Kulkarni, ..., and S. Sarin. Journal of Clinical and Translational Hepatology, 2019. 19 citations.
Not measured Topic Match
Abstract: Abstract Background and Aims: Dengue infection is a major health burden, which can result in mild self-limited febrile illness to highly fatal hemorrhagic disease. There is paucity of literature describing the manifestations of dengue in patients with underlying liver disease. We studied and compared the manifestations of this tropical infection in patients with and without liver disease. Methods: Patients with serologically-confirmed dengue infection were included in this retrospective study, obtained for over a period of 1 year. Demographic and laboratory variables were compared for the individuals with no underlying liver disease (Group A, n = 71), chronic hepatitis (Group B,...

[145] Paracetamol versus placebo or physical methods for treating fever in children
M. Meremikwu and A. Oyo-Ita. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, 2002. 82 citations.
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[146] Profile of liver involvement in dengue virus infection.
Srivenu Itha, ..., and R. Aggarwal. The National medical journal of India, 2005. 144 citations.
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[147] Factors Associated With Increased Serum Alanine Aminotransferase Levels During the French Guiana Dengue Epidemic of 2005-2006
C. Dumortier, ..., and C. Leport. Infectious Diseases in Clinical Practice, 2010. 3 citations.
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[148] Clinical and hepatic evaluation in adult dengue patients: a prospective two-month cohort study.
Ricardo Tristão-Sá, ..., and R. M. Nogueira. Revista da Sociedade Brasileira de Medicina Tropical, 2012. 49 citations.
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Abstract: INTRODUCTION To analyze the liver dysfunction and evolution of signs and symptoms in adult dengue patients during a two-month follow-up period. METHODS A prospective cohort study was conducted in Campos dos Goytacazes, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from January to July, 2008. The evolution of laboratory and clinical manifestations of 90 adult dengue patients was evaluated in five scheduled visits within a two-month follow-up period. Twenty controls were enrolled for the analysis of liver function. Patients with hepatitis B, hepatitis C, those known to be human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) seropositive and pregnant women were excluded from the study. RESULTS At the...

[149] Liver Involvement Associated with Dengue Infection in Adults in Vietnam
D. T. Trung, ..., and B. Wills. The American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2010. 234 citations.
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Abstract: Globally, the number of adults hospitalized with dengue has increased markedly in recent years. It has been suggested that hepatic dysfunction is more significant in this group than among children. We describe the spectrum and evolution of disease manifestations among 644 adults with dengue who were prospectively recruited on admission to a major infectious disease hospital in southern Vietnam and compare them with a group of patients with similar illnesses not caused by dengue. Transaminase levels increased in virtually all dengue patients and correlated with other markers of disease severity. However, peak enzyme values usually occurred later than other complications....

[150] Dengue causing fulminant hepatitis in a hepatitis B virus carrier.
M. Agarwal, ..., and K. Gharsangi. Bioscience trends, 2011. 19 citations.
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[151] Diagnosis of dengue fever in a patient with early pregnancy loss
N. Adjei, ..., and Oluwatosin O. Adeyemo. BMJ Case Reports, 2021. 1 citations.
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Abstract: Dengue is a mosquito-borne virus that causes an influenza-like illness ranging in severity from asymptomatic to fatal. Dengue in pregnancy has been associated with adverse outcomes including miscarriage, preterm birth and fetal and neonatal death. We present the case of a multiparous woman who presented at 9 weeks' gestation with vaginal bleeding and abdominal cramping after a 1 month stay in Mexico. She was initially diagnosed with miscarriage with plan for outpatient follow-up. She was readmitted 3 days later with fever, retro-orbital pain, arthralgia, rash, pancytopenia and transaminitis and managed with intravenous fluids and acetaminophen. Of note, dengue serology was...

[152] Indigenous Composit in Management of Dengue Fever
A. Shankar. Unknown journal, 2017. 2 citations.
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Abstract: Dengue , a vector born viral fever caused by various strain of Flavivirus and transmitted by female Aedes aegyptii, still remain a therapeutically challenged disease in spite of various anti-viral drugs (ribavirin, glycyrrhizin and 6-azauridine)are under evaluation, its severity is more pronounced in immuno- compromised patients ,also p[resents with Dengue fever sequel as Dengu hemorrhagic fever and Dengue hemorrhagic shock , a dreaded presentation among children <10 yrs. Adequate hydration, multivitamin supplementation, Acetaminophen (Paracetamol) are provided and prescribed therapeutics, Present study of indigenous herbal composite containing leaves of Carica papaya, Ocimum sanctum, Tinospora cordifolia in Dengu fever and...

[153] A single-dose circular RNA vaccine prevents Zika virus infection without enhancing dengue severity in mice
Xinglong Liu, ..., and Liqiang Feng. Nature Communications, 2024. 17 citations.
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Abstract: Antibody-dependent enhancement (ADE) is a potential concern for the development of Zika virus (ZIKV) vaccines. Cross-reactive but poorly neutralizing antibodies, usually targeting viral pre-membrane or envelope (E) proteins, can potentially enhance dengue virus (DENV) infection. Although E domain III (EDIII) contains ZIKV-specific epitopes, its immunogenicity is poor. Here, we show that dimeric EDIII, fused to human IgG1 Fc fragment (EDIII-Fc) and encoded by circular RNA (circRNA), induces better germinal center reactions and higher neutralizing antibodies compared to circRNAs encoding monomeric or trimeric EDIII. Two doses of circRNAs encoding EDIII-Fc and ZIKV nonstructural protein NS1, another protective antigen, prevent lethal ZIKV...

[154] Immunomodulation in dengue: towards deciphering dengue severity markers
Manoj Kumar Dash, ..., and Biswadeep Das. Cell Communication and Signaling : CCS, 2024. 10 citations.
Not measured Topic Match
Abstract: Background Dengue is a vector-borne debilitating disease that is manifested as mild dengue fever, dengue with warning signs, and severe dengue. Dengue infection provokes a collective immune response; in particular, the innate immune response plays a key role in primary infection and adaptive immunity during secondary infection. In this review, we comprehensively walk through the various markers of immune response against dengue pathogenesis and outcome. Main body Innate immune response against dengue involves a collective response through the expression of proinflammatory cytokines, such as tumor necrosis factors (TNFs), interferons (IFNs), and interleukins (ILs), in addition to anti-inflammatory cytokines and toll-like...

[155] Dengue severity by serotype and immune status in 19 years of pediatric clinical studies in Nicaragua
Federico Narvaez, ..., and Á. Balmaseda. medRxiv, 2024. 8 citations.
Not measured Topic Match
Abstract: Background. Dengue virus, a major global health threat, consists of four serotypes (DENV1-4) that cause a range of clinical manifestations from mild to severe and potentially fatal disease. Methods. This study, based on 19 years of data from the Pediatric Dengue Cohort Study and Pediatric Dengue Hospital-based Study in Managua, Nicaragua, investigates the influence of serotype and immune status on dengue severity. Study participants 6 months to 17 years old were followed during their hospital stay or as ambulatory patients, with dengue cases confirmed by molecular, serological, and/or virological methods. Results. We enrolled a total of 14071 participants, of whom...

[156] Temporal cytokine storm dynamics in dengue infection predicts severity
Puneet Bhatt, ..., and U. Neogi. Virus Research, 2024. 19 citations.
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[157] Direct and indirect effects of age on dengue severity: The mediating role of secondary infection
E. Annan, ..., and Ubydul Haque. PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2023. 16 citations.
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Abstract: Severe dengue occurrence has been attributed to increasing age and different dengue virus (DENV) serotypes that cause secondary infections and immune-enhancing phenomena. Therefore, we examined if the effect of age on dengue severity was mediated by infectivity status while controlling for sex and region. Further, we assessed the spatial clustering of dengue severity for individuals with primary and secondary infection across Mexican municipalities. Health data from 2012 to 2017 was retrieved from Mexico's Ministry of Health. A mediation analysis was performed using multiple logistic regression models based on a directed acyclic graph. The models were explored for the direct effect...

[158] Development and Validation of a Bedside Dengue Severity Score for Predicting Severe Dengue in Children
Vaitheeswaran Gayathri, ..., and S. Kalpana. Indian Pediatrics, 2023. 6 citations.
Not measured Topic Match
Abstract: Objective To develop and validate a bedside dengue severity score in children less than 12 years for predicting severe dengue disease. Methods We carried out an analysis of data on the clinical and laboratory parameters of patients with confirmed dengue, hospitalized in October, 2019 at our center. A comprehensive patient's score was developed. Predictive models for severity were built using a forward step-wise method. This model was validated on the data of 312 children with dengue admitted during September- October, 2021. Results Severe dengue was predicted by the dengue severity score with a sensitivity of 86.75% (95% CI 77.52%–93.19%), specificity...

[159] Dengue severity in travellers: challenges and insights
Sarah L McGuinness and Karin Leder. Journal of Travel Medicine, 2023. 7 citations.
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[160] Aminotransferases in Relation to the Severity of Dengue: A Systematic Review
P. K. R. Kalluru, ..., and Sushritha Reddy. Cureus, 2023. 18 citations.
Not measured Topic Match

Abstract: A systematic review was conducted to investigate the relationship between aminotransferases and the severity of dengue infection, which is a prevalent and significant infection in tropical and subtropical regions. Aminotransferases are enzymes that are often elevated in dengue due to the liver's physiological and immunological response to the infection. This review focused on analyzing various studies that examined the correlation between aminotransferase levels and the severity of dengue. Extensive literature searches were performed using ("dengue*" OR "dengue fever*" OR "dengue haemorrhagic fever*" OR "dengue shock syndrome*") AND ("alanine aminotransferase*" OR "aspartate aminotransferase*") on PubMed. The selected articles were thoroughly reviewed,...

[161] Shapley-Additive-Explanations-Based Factor Analysis for Dengue Severity Prediction using Machine Learning
Shihab Uddin Chowdhury, ..., and M. A. Dewan. Journal of Imaging, 2022. 20 citations.
Not measured Topic Match

Abstract: Dengue is a viral disease that primarily affects tropical and subtropical regions and is especially prevalent in South-East Asia. This mosquito-borne disease sometimes triggers nationwide epidemics, which results in a large number of fatalities. The development of Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is where most cases occur, and a large portion of them are detected among children under the age of ten, with severe conditions often progressing to a critical state known as Dengue Shock Syndrome (DSS). In this study, we analysed two separate datasets from two different countries– Vietnam and Bangladesh, which we referred as VDengu and BDengue, respectively. For...

[162] Frequency of pleural effusion in dengue patients by severity, age and imaging modality: a systematic review and meta-analysis
M. Kaagaard, ..., and P. Brainin. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2023. 16 citations.
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Abstract: Background Identification of pleural effusion (PE) in dengue infection is an objective measure of plasma leakage and may predict disease progression. However, no studies have systematically assessed the frequency of PE in patients with dengue, and whether this differs across age and imaging modality. Methods We searched Pubmed, Embase Web of Science and Lilacs (period 1900–2021) for studies reporting on PE in dengue patients (hospitalized and outpatient). We defined PE as fluid in the thoracic cavity detected by any imaging test. The study was registered in PROSPERO (CRD42021228862). Complicated dengue was defined as hemorrhagic fever, dengue shock syndrome or severe...

[163] Association between nutritional status and dengue severity in Thai children and adolescents
Haypheng Te, ..., and K. Limkittikul. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2022. 8 citations.
Not measured Topic Match

Abstract: Most cases of dengue virus infection are mild, but severe cases can be fatal. Therefore, identification of factors associated with dengue severity is essential to improve patient outcomes and reduce mortality. The objective of this study was to assess associations between nutritional status and dengue severity among Thai children and adolescents. This retrospective cross-sectional study was based on the medical records of 355 patients with dengue treated at the Hospital for Tropical Disease (Bangkok, Thailand) from 2017 to 2019. Subjects were Thai children aged less than 18 years with dengue virus infection confirmed by positive NS1 antigen or IgM. The...

[164] Liver involvement in dengue: A systematic review
Valentine Campana, ..., and A. Cabié. Reviews in Medical Virology, 2024. 11 citations.
Not measured Topic Match

Abstract: Liver involvement is an unusual yet frequently overlooked dengue complication. Pivotal for an efficient clinical management, the early diagnosis of dengue associated liver involvement relies on an accurate description of its clinical and biological characteristics, its prognosis factors, its association with severe dengue and its clinical management. We conducted a systematic review by searching PubMed and Web of Science databases for original case reports, cohort and cross sectional studies reporting the clinical and/or biological features of dengue associated liver involvement. The study was registered in PROSPERO (CRD42021262657). Of the 2552 articles identified, 167 were included. Dengue associated liver involvement was characterised by clinical features...

[165] Single cell sequencing reveals the features of adaptive immune responses in the liver of a mouse model of dengue fever
Yizhen Yuan, ..., and Wei Wang. Animal Models and Experimental Medicine, 2024. 0 citations.
Not measured Topic Match

Abstract: Dengue fever, an acute insect borne infectious disease caused by the dengue virus (DENV), poses a great challenge to global public health. Hepatic involvement is the most common complication of severe dengue and is closely related to the occurrence and development of disease. However, the features of adaptive immune responses associated with liver injury in severe dengue are not clear.

[166] Dengue: Update on Clinically Relevant Therapeutic Strategies and Vaccines
Monica Palanichamy Kala, ..., and Abhay P. S. Rathore. Current Treatment Options in Infectious Diseases, 2023. 73 citations.
Not measured Topic Match

Abstract: Dengue viruses (DENV) continue to circulate worldwide, resulting in a significant burden on human health. There are four antigenically distinct serotypes of DENV, an infection of which could result in a potentially life-threatening disease. Current treatment options are limited and rely on supportive care. Although one dengue vaccine is approved for dengue-immune individuals and has modest efficacy, there is still a need for therapeutics and vaccines that can reduce dengue morbidities and lower the infection burden. There have been recent advances in the development of promising drugs for the treatment of dengue. These include direct antivirals that can reduce virus...

[167] Commonly Reported Mosquito-Borne Viruses in the United States: A Primer for Pharmacists
Emily N. Drwiega, ..., and Sarah M. Michienzi. Journal of Pharmacy Practice, 2023. 3 citations.
Not measured Topic Match

Abstract: Mosquito-borne diseases are a public health concern. Pharmacists are often a patient's first stop for health information and may be asked questions regarding transmission, symptoms, and treatment of mosquito borne viruses (MBVs). The objective of this paper is to review transmission, geographic location, symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of MBVs. We discuss the following viruses with cases in the US in recent years: Dengue, West Nile, Chikungunya, LaCrosse Encephalitis, Eastern Equine Encephalitis Virus, and Zika. Prevention, including vaccines, and the impact of climate change are also discussed.

[168] ASGR1 promotes liver injury in sepsis by modulating monocyte-to-macrophage differentiation via NF-κB/ATF5 pathway.
Rui Shi, ..., and Alex F. Chen. Life sciences, 2023. 29 citations.
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[169] Identification of potential biomarkers in dengue via integrated bioinformatic analysis
Li-Min Xie, ..., and Xu-guang Guo. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2021. 16 citations.
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Abstract: Dengue fever virus (DENV) is a global health threat that is becoming increasingly critical. However, the pathogenesis of dengue has not yet been fully elucidated. In this study, we employed bioinformatics analysis to identify potential biomarkers related to dengue fever and clarify their underlying mechanisms. The results showed that there were 668, 1901, and 8283 differentially expressed genes between the dengue-infected samples and normal samples in the GSE28405, GSE38246, and GSE51808 datasets, respectively. Through overlapping, a total of 69 differentially expressed genes (DEGs) were identified, of which 51 were upregulated and 18 were downregulated. We identified twelve hub genes, including...

[170] Different Domains of Dengue Research in Malaysia: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Questionnaire-Based Studies
R. Guad, ..., and N. Azizan. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021. 19 citations.
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Abstract: This review provided a systematic overview of the questionnaire-related dengue studies conducted in Malaysia and evaluated their reliability and validity used in the questionnaires. An extensive literature search was conducted using various electronic databases, including PubMed, EMBASE, Medline, and ScienceDirect. Systematic reviews and meta-analysis (PRISMA) were selected as the preferred item reporting method. Out of 88 identified dengue-related, 57 published from 2000 to April 2020 met the inclusion criteria and were included. Based on the meta-analysis, a poor mean score was obtained for knowledge (49%), attitude (44%), and preventive practice (55%). The study showed that the level of knowledge on...

[171] Prevalence of acute liver injury and hypertransaminemia in patients with COVID-19: a protocol for a systematic review
Gang Li, ..., and P. Liu. BMJ Open, 2020. 2 citations.
Not measured Topic Match

Abstract: Introduction COVID-19 has spread rapidly in China and around the world. Published studies have revealed that some patients with COVID-19 had abnormal liver function in laboratory tests. However, the results were inconsistent and the analysis of epidemiological data stratified by the severity of COVID-19 was not available in previous meta-analyses. Furthermore, these meta-analyses were suspected of overestimating the incidence of liver injury in patients with COVID-19 because some studies considered transaminase elevation as liver injury, which might partially result from cardiac and muscle injury. This systematic review aims to enrol published literatures related to COVID-19 without language restriction, analyse the...

[172] Nonstructural protein-1 (NS1) of dengue virus type-2 differentially stimulate expressions of matrix metalloproteinases in monocytes: protective effect of paracetamol.
R. Niranjan, ..., and P. Jambulingam. International immunopharmacology, 2019. 13 citations.
Not measured Topic Match

No summary or abstract available

[173] Association of Hematological and Biochemical Parameters with Serological Markers of Acute Dengue Infection during the 2022 Dengue Outbreak in Nepal
B. R. Bhattarai, ..., and R. Bhujel. Journal of Tropical Medicine, 2023. 10 citations.
Not measured Topic Match

Abstract: Background Nepal faced a major dengue outbreak in 2022. The majority of hospitals and laboratories had limited resources for dengue confirmation and had to rely on rapid dengue diagnostic tests. The purpose of the study is to find the predictive hematological and biochemical parameters in each serological phase of dengue infection (NS1 and IgM) that may assist in dengue diagnosis, severity assessment, and patient management via the use of rapid serological tests. Method A laboratory-based cross-sectional study was conducted among dengue patients. Rapid antigen (NS1) and serological test (IgM/IgG) was performed to diagnose positive dengue cases. Furthermore, hematological and biochemical...

[174] Clinical, Hematological, and Biochemical Profile in Seropositive Dengue Cases at a Tertiary Care Hospital in Nepal
E. T. Tuladhar, ..., and V. Sharma. Journal of Tropical Medicine, 2024. 1 citations.
Not measured Topic Match

Abstract: Background: Dengue virus infection is a major source of morbidity and mortality in the majority of tropical and subtropical nations. In Nepal, the first case of dengue was reported in 2004, followed by numerous outbreaks exerting a critical impact on public health. This study aims to describe the clinical and laboratory characteristics of dengue patients visiting a tertiary care hospital to see the trend of presentation. Method: Hospital based cross-sectional study was conducted among diagnosed cases of dengue from April 2023 to September 2023. A total of 692 patients undergoing testing by commercially available dengue rapid diagnostic tests were recruited...

[175] A Cluster of Dengue Cases in Travelers: A Clinical Series from Thailand
H. Imad, ..., and T. Shioda. Tropical Medicine and Infectious Disease, 2021. 4 citations.
Not measured Topic Match

Abstract: Dengue is an overlooked tropical disease for which billions of people are at risk. The disease, caused by a Flavivirus with four distinct serotypes, is transmitted primarily by urban Aedes mosquito species. The infection leads to a spectrum of clinical manifestations, with the majority being asymptomatic. Primary dengue fever and, to a greater extent, a subsequent infection with a different serotype is associated with increased severity. Increased global travel and recreational tourism expose individuals naïve to the dengue viruses, the most common arboviral infections among travelers. We describe a cluster of possible primary acute dengue infections in a group of...

[176] Rational use of paracetamol among out-patients in a Bhutanese district hospital bordering India: a cross-sectional study
T. Dorji, ..., and K. Pongpirul. BMC Research Notes, 2018. 12 citations.
Not measured Topic Match

Abstract: Paracetamol or acetaminophen is a weak analgesic commonly used worldwide and in Bhutan. It is available across all levels of Bhutan's health care system and for purchase without prescription. Little is known, however, about patterns of paracetamol use in Bhutan. This study aimed to assess what the Bhutanese population knows about the indications for use of paracetamol, safe use, and common patterns of usage (frequency, dosage). These questions were studied among Bhutanese living in Phuentsholing, a large commercial town at Bhutan-India border. Among 441 participants, most (72.1%) reported having used paracetamol in the past 1 year. The mean knowledge score...

[177] Is dengue emerging as important cause of acute liver failure in endemic regions?
Lavleen Singh, ..., and Sataroopa Mishra. World Journal of Clinical Cases, 2017. 11 citations.
Not measured Topic Match

Abstract: Dengue virus infection continues to be major public health problem in large part of world. The epidemiology of dengue viral infection is becoming increasingly complex and has substantially changed over almost past six decades not only in terms of prevalent strains and geographical locations but also in terms of disease severity and atypical presentations. Though liver is the most common organ affected but is generally asymptomatic. We present a case of infant with severe dengue who died of fulminant hepatic failure and showed pan lobular necrosis on post mortem liver biopsy. The case is being presented to highlight life threatening...

[178] Diagnostic performance of high resolution computed tomography in otosclerosis
M. Zippi, ..., and G. Traversa. World Journal of Clinical Cases, 2017. 49 citations.
Not measured Topic Match

Abstract: AIM To determine the sensitivity and specificity of high resolution computed tomography (HRCT) in the diagnosis of otosclerosis. METHODS A systematic literature review was undertaken to include Level I-III studies (Oxford Centre for Evidenced based Medicine) that utilised HRCT to detect histology confirmed otosclerosis. Quantitative synthesis was then performed. RESULTS Based on available level III literature, HRCT has a relatively low sensitivity of 58% (95%CI: 49.4-66.9), a high specificity, 95% (95%CI: 89.9-98.0) and a positive predictive value of 92% (95%CI: 84.1-95.8). HRCT is better at diagnosing the more prevalent fenestral form of otosclerosis but remains vulnerable to inframillimetre, retrofenestral and...

[179] Journal of Gastrointestinal Disorders and Liver Function
T. Romero-Adrián. Unknown journal, 2016. 0 citations.
Not measured Topic Match

No summary or abstract available

[180] Dengue: actualidades y estándares en el manejo clínico. Revisión de tema
Norton Pérez-Gutiérrez and Paula Andrea Amador-León. Acta Colombiana de Cuidado Intensivo, 2020. 4 citations.
Not measured Topic Match

No summary or abstract available

[181] Electrocatalytic sensing of dopamine: How the Co content in porous LaNixCoxO3 perovskite influences sensitivity?
Jasmine Thomas, ..., and Nygil Thomas. Microchemical Journal, 2021. 7 citations.
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No summary or abstract available

[182] Comment on Ahsan Ali Syed et al (J Pak Med Assoc 2017; 67: 400-404) Frequency of worsening liver function in severe dengue hepatitis patients receiving paracetamol: A retrospective analysis of hospital data.
M. Yakoob. JPMA. The Journal of the Pakistan Medical Association, 2017. 0 citations.
Not measured Topic Match

No summary or abstract available

[183] Liver Dysfunctions in Dengue Infection: An Update on its Pathogenesis
R. Niranjan, ..., and Purushothaman Jumbulingam. Journal of Liver, 2017. 2 citations.
Not measured Topic Match

No summary or abstract available