CONCLUSION

The present study which was conducted to identify the various markers for early diagnosis of dengue fever reveals that there was a correlation between the clinical presentation and the presence of virus specific IgM antibodies. The haematological parameter such as thrombocytopenia was found in serologically confirmed dengue patients which differed significantly from other study groups. Biochemical analysis revealed that the level of aminotransferase enzymes (AST and ALT) were elevated moderately in dengue patients and could be considered as a marker for diagnosis of dengue virus in the early phase of illness. Significant increase in the level of TG and VLDL and significant decrease of cholesterol, HDL and LDL in dengue confirmed patients as compared to other groups could also be considered as a potential predictor of dengue infection and alternative diagnostic procedure for the dengue investigation.

Other parameters such as minerals, protein, albumin, urea, creatinine, uric acid, bilirubin and antioxidants may also be taken in account as they appear to be altered during dengue viral infection. A detailed study of these biomarkers would be very much useful for the clinicians to diagnosis the cases of dengue during the early phase of illness and it will also help them to distinguish dengue fever from other febrile illness.