

Laryngeal Problem in Dengue

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Dengue is an important vector borne disease that is very common in tropical zones such as tropical Africa, South America and Southeast Asia. The disease is an acute febrile illness. The patient will develop high fever and might have additional hemorrhagic presentation [1]. In severe case, the patient might develop shock that can lead to death in the most serious case. In mild case, the patient might be self-resolved within a week period. The fluid replacement therapy is the standard management for cases with severe dengue.

In some uncommon cases, dengue might have atypical clinical presentation. The laryngeal problem in dengue is an interesting topic in tropical otolaryngology. The laryngeal manifestation is possible but little mentioned in the literature. An important condition is laryngeal edema. The laryngeal edema might occur in the severe dengue case and might relate to fluid resuscitation [2,3]. Saran and Azim concluded that "fluid resuscitation along with capillary leakage in patients with severe dengue may lead to laryngeal edema [3]". Another rarer laryngeal problem in dengue is hematoma following bleeding episode [4]. This might be developed in any patient with thrombocytopenia and can progress to a life threatening condition [4].

Conclusively, the practitioner should recognize that there is a possibility of laryngeal manifestation in dengue and it might be the first clinical presentation. It is necessary to include dengue in the differential diagnosis for any patient with laryngeal problem. Also, the case living or having history of visit to tropical endemic area of dengue should be specially focused and looked for the possible occurrence of laryngeal problem.

Conflict of Interest

None.

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