

12th World Congress on

VIROLOGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

March 13-14, 2019 Singapore

Incidence of dengue virus infection in district Swat region**Nasib Zaman**

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Dengue Fever (DF) is associated with major health concern. The aim of present study was to determine the screening of prevalence of dengue virus infection and also to find the incidence of dengue virus infection in district Swat. The bloods sampled were centrifuged and the serum was harvested for NS1 kits. The data obtained were statistically analyzed with the help of SPSS-20 software. A total of 231 samples were collected in the present study including 156 male and 75 female. In this prevalence of dengue was 41.5% (96 cases) where the remaining 58.4% (135 cases) were negative. Out of 96 positive cases including 62 (64.9%) positive male while 34 (35.1%) female. Out of these 135 negative cases including 94 (40.6%) males and 41 (17.7%) females, respectively. There was no significance different ($PV=0.47$) between the two genders was found. In association of dengue fever with serum IgG, 94 were positive in which 62 male positive and 32 female were positive for IgG, no significant difference was observed ($PV=0.67$). There was no significant difference ($P=0.88$) of dengue in association with IgM. The prevalence of dengue antigen in sample population was 95 (41.1%, M; 64 (41%) F; 31 (41.3%) whereas, antigen was absent in 136. There was no significant difference ($PV>0.05$) antigen present between genders. The infection rate was higher in old age (50%) compare to young age (39%). Educating and creating awareness in community people regarding the spread of dengue may helpful in reducing the incidence of dengue. The study recommends sequencing of dengue viruses especially in studied area.

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