Study of patients with high susceptibility for novel Influenza (H1N1) who were hospitalized in Imam Khumeini Hospital of Ardabil in autumn & winter 1388 (Clinical features-Lab Tests-Outcome)

Abstract

Background: Because of recent Novel H1N1 influenza virus pan demy and the outbreak in Ardebil province and regarding that it's prevalence and severity affected by regional, environmental, genetical and even cultural factors, thus, regional studies are necessary in all infectious diseases. We designed this study for clarifying clinical and demographic manifestations of novel H1N1 viral infection in Imam Khumeini hospital Infectious Disease ward.

Methods and Materials: Our study is a Cross-sectional study With a sample size of all patients admitted with a high susceptibility for Novel H1N1 from 1st Aban to 1st Bahman.
Of the 118 patients hospitalized data was evaluated with SPSS.

Results: During the study period, 118 patients were studied with a high susceptibility for Novel H1N1 influenza virus in Imam Khumeini hospital Infectious Disease ward.
71 patients (%60.2) were female and 47 patients(%39.8) males with a mean age 33.81±15.64 years .
9 patients were hospitalized in ICU because of severity of symptoms. From 118 patients 21 were positive with RT-PCR and 3 of 9 who were admitted in ICU were positive with RT-PCR.
Demographic findings revealed that 48.3 percent of patients had pre-existing medical condition.
The most prominent radiographic findings were bilateral ground glass opacity. fatigue and fever was the most prevalent presenting clinical symptoms whereas arthralgia and erythem in eyes were the least.
From 118 patients 2(%1.6) died.

Conclusion: In conclusion, our studied patients had clinical manifestations and radiographic findings like other centers. Mortality and morbidity were lower that is possibly due to instant prescription of Tamiflu and it's effect on virus, even though this could be contributed to smaller sample size in our study.

Keywords: Novel H1N1 influenza, Clinical manifestations, Demographic characteristics