



The Medical Journal of Australia

Appendix

**This appendix was part of the submitted manuscript and has been peer reviewed.
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Appendix to: Tai AYC, McGuinness SL, Robosa R, et al. Management of dengue in Australian travellers: a retrospective multicentre analysis. *Med J Aust* 2017; 206: 295-300. doi: 10.5694/mja16.01056.

Table 1: Admission criteria for patients with dengue fever according to the WHO 2009 guidelines*

WHO warning signs	Any of the dengue fever warning signs: Abdominal pain or tenderness Persistent vomiting Clinical fluid accumulation Mucosal bleeding Lethargy or restlessness Hepatomegaly > 2 cm Increase in haematocrit concurrent with rapid decrease in platelet count
Signs and symptoms related to hypotension	Dehydrated patient, unable to tolerate oral fluids Dizziness or postural hypotension Profuse perspiration, fainting, prostration during defervescence Hypotension or cold extremities
Bleeding	Spontaneous bleeding, independent of the platelet count
Organ impairment	Renal, hepatic, neurological or cardiac Enlarged, tender liver, although not yet in shock Chest pain or respiratory distress, cyanosis
Findings through further investigation	Rising haematocrit Pleural effusion, ascites or asymptomatic gall bladder thickening
Co-existing conditions	Pregnancy Co-morbid conditions such as diabetes mellitus, hypertension, peptic ulcer, haemolytic anaemia and others Overweight or obese (rapid venous access difficult in emergency)
Circumstances	Infancy or old age Living alone Living far from health facility Without reliable means of transport

* World Health Organization. Dengue: guidelines for diagnosis, treatment, prevention and control. New edition. Geneva: WHO, 2009. <http://www.who.int/tdr/publications/documents/dengue-diagnosis.pdf?ua=1>.