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TO ESTIMATION OF CORRELATION OF BLEEDING TIME, CLOTTING TIME WITH PLATELETS COUNTS IN DENGUE PATEINTS

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ABSTRACTS

In this article a studies shows correlation between bleeding times, clotting time with platelets count. For this patients of dengue were selected and normal healthy person and there bleeding time, clotting time and platelets counts was compared. This study tells us the difference between dengue patients and normal person which us to identify the person effected with dengue.

KEYWORD: Bleeding time, Clotting time, Dengue, Platelets counts.

INTRODUCTION

Dengue is most rapidly spreading viral disease. This disease is spread by mosquito. The female mosquito plays the role as a first host for the dengue infection. Then the mosquito transfers the infected spirozotes to human host (second host) through bite. This spirozotes enter the human liver cells and develop and causes the reputed of the cell and release of the infection causing cells are released which enter the erythrocytes and get mature to the male and female gametes. Then this male and female gametes transfer to female mosquito gut when it such the blood of infected human host.

The symptoms of dengue are: Fever, chill sense, weakness, No felling of taste, severe headache, rashes, muscles and joint pain, nausea and vomiting.

Experimental Work

Bleeding time is define as time interval between skin punctures and cessation of flow of the blood.

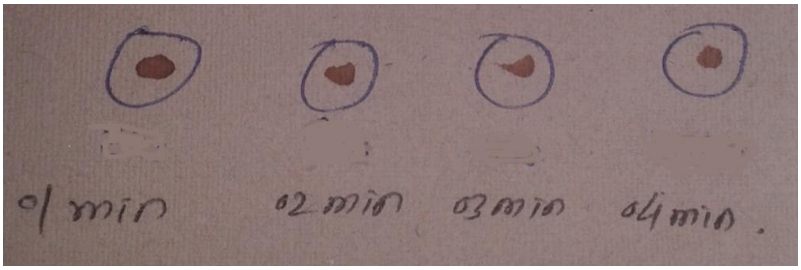
Procedure of measuring of bleeding time

1) Keep ready the filter paper with name, age, sex, date of test mention in the corner of the filter paper.
2) Wash the hand carefully and let it dry completely.
3) Apply 70% v/v alcohol to cotton and swab the cotton to the ball of finger to be pricked.
4) Take a blood prick to have a deep skin puncture about 3- 5 mm deep and immediately start the stop watch.
5) Blot drop of blood form the prick serially on the filter paper, after every 30 second with help of stop watch.
6) Till there is no strain on filter paper.
7) Count number of spot on the filter paper.
8) Calculate and record the bleeding time.
9) Compare the bleeding time with normal bleeding time.

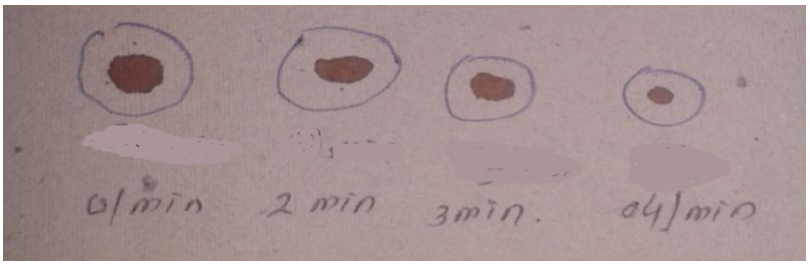
Normal bleeding time

1-3 minutes.

Photograph of Patient diagnosed with dengue

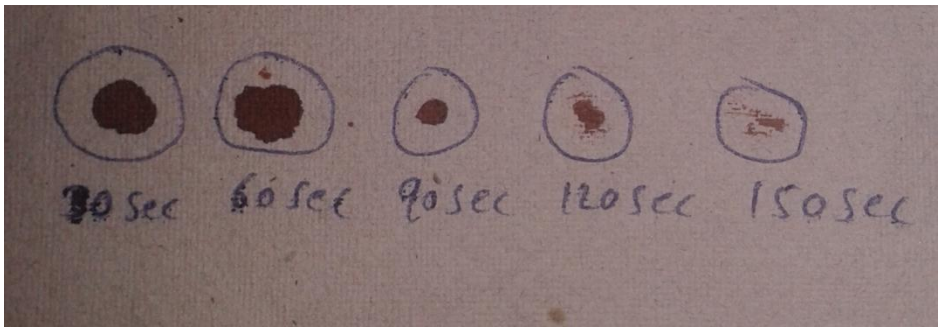


Patient – I.

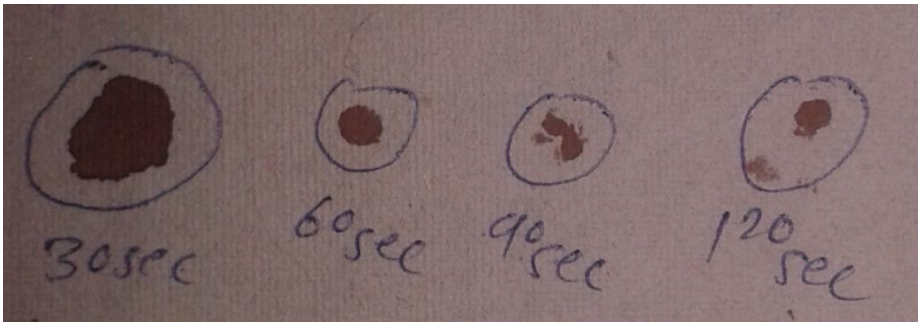


Patient – II.

Normal Individual



Individual – I.



Individual – II.

Population Selected

For Patient

i) Patient who were diagnosed with dengue were selected.

ii) The platelets counts was < 100000

iii) The patient was admitted in hospital.

iv) There was no involvement out – patients for sampling.

v) The samples were collected directly from patients who were hospitalized and platelets counts were collected from their blood report.

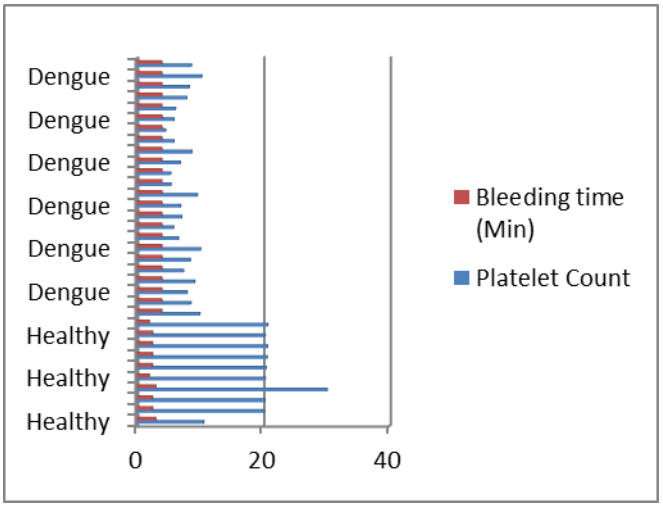
vi) The patient was selected from different hospital.

vii) The parameters we checked were bleeding time and platelets time.

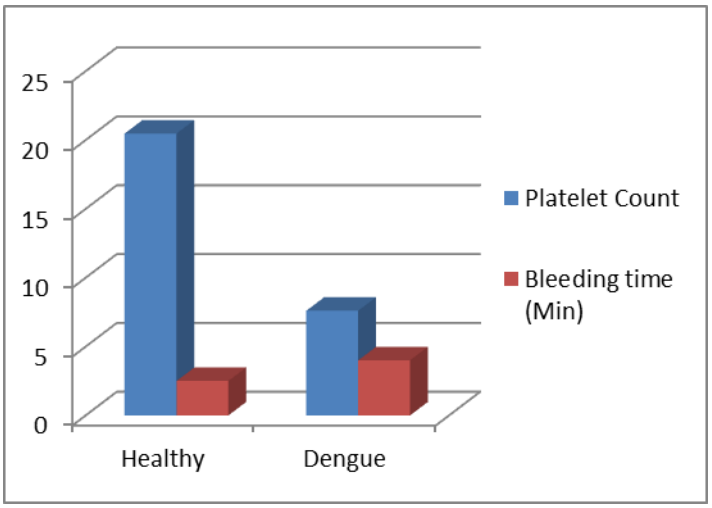
For Normal Person

i) The is collected from normal peron who has came for health checkup in hospital.

ii) There report was normal as they were not having any diseases.



Individual data for platelets counts and bleeding time of normal person and Patients diagnosed with dengue.



Mean data for Platelets counts and bleeding time for healthy Subject and Patient diagnosed with dengue.

CONCLUSION

The bleeding time of dengue patients is high as compared to healthy subjects. The increase bleeding time can be used as rapied and simple method for testing the dengue.

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