Etiologies and Outcome of Adults Acute Febrile Illness in Urban Outpatient Clinics in Tanzania

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INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE
- Fever is one of the most frequent reason of attendance at health facilities.
- Little is known about etiologies of fever in adults which urge clinicians to overprescribe antimicrobials.
- We investigated causes of fever among adults attending outpatient clinics in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

METHODS
- Consecutive patients >18 years with tympanic temperature ≥38°C were recruited.
- Detailed medical history and clinical examination were done.
- On site, 10 point-of-care tests were used:
  - Blood cultures, serological and molecular analyses on blood and PCR on nasal/throat swabs were done.
  - Chest X-rays were performed when WHO criteria for clinical pneumonia were met.
  - Urine culture, stool culture and Xpert MTB/RIF were performed according to algorithms.
  - Final diagnoses were based on pre-defined criteria.

RESULTS
- Distribution of diagnoses among 520 patients included between July 2013 and May 2014
- 489 diagnoses among 392 HIV negative
- 231 diagnoses among 128 HIV positive

Dengue and Malaria Outbreaks

Outcome according to HIV status

Mean (SD) CD4 count in HIV positive patients: 150 (144) cells/mm³

Prediction of death with SOFA score

Using the Youden Index, the best cut-off was 2:
- Sensitivity 80%
- Specificity 72%