

Supplementary Table S3. Demographic, clinical, and biological characteristics of patients with severe dengue predicted not-severe dengue (n=6).

Patient ID	Demographic data and medical history at admission	Laboratory diagnosis at admission	Clinical signs and biological parameters			Conclusion
			Admission	Follow-up at defervescence phase	Follow-up post-defervescence phase	
PM070	DAOF: 2 - 9-year-old female - Probable dengue	- RT-PCR positive for DENV-1 - Positive NS1 Ag detection	1. No clinical warning sign 2. AST: 3.5N; ALT: 1.7N 3. Normal hematocrit rate 4. Normal platelet count 5. HDL cholesterol: 0.8N 6. Ultrasound: normal	DAOF: 4 1. Warning sign: abdominal tenderness, petechiae 2. AST: 4.2N; ALT: 1.7N 3. Normal hematocrit rate 4. Drop of platelet count >50% between admission and defervescence phase 5. HDL cholesterol: 0.3N 6. Ultrasound: hepatomegaly	DAOF: 5 1. Warning sign: abdominal tenderness, petechiae 2. AST: 3.6N; ALT: 1.5N 3. Decreased hematocrit rate 4. Thrombocytopenia: $50 \times 10^9/L$ 5. HDL cholesterol: 0.3N 6. <u>Ultrasound: ascites and moderate pleural effusion</u> → <u>Severe plasma leakage defined by fluid accumulation with potential respiratory distress</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early hospitalization without sign of severe of dengue at admission • Severe dengue based on clinical follow-up at post-defervescence phase
PM103	DAOF: 4 - 9-year-old male - Probable dengue	- Positive NS1 Ag detection	1. Warning sign: abdominal pain 2. AST: 6.3N; ALT: 3.5N 3. Normal hematocrit rate 4. Thrombocytopenia: $59 \times 10^9/L$	DAOF: 5 1. Warning sign: abdominal tenderness, petechiae 2. AST: 4.7N; ALT: 2.7N 3. Normal hematocrit rate 4. Severe thrombocytopenia ($19 \times 10^9/L$) with drop of platelet level >50%	DAOF: 7 1. Warning sign: abdominal tenderness, petechiae 2. AST: 5.1N; ALT: 3.1N 3. Normal hematocrit rate 4. Severe thrombocytopenia: $29 \times 10^9/L$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospitalization without sign of severe dengue at admission • Severe dengue based on clinical follow-up at defervescence and post-defervescence phase

			<p>5. HDL cholesterol: 0.8N</p> <p>6. Ultrasound: ascites and minimal pleural effusion → Mild plasma leakage</p>	<p>between admission and defervescence phase</p> <p>5. HDL cholesterol: 0.6N</p> <p>6. Ultrasound: hepatomegaly; presence of ascites and minimal pleural effusion → Mild plasma leakage</p>	<p>5. HDL cholesterol: 0.7N</p> <p>6. <u>Ultrasound: ascites and moderate pleural effusion</u> → severe plasma leakage defined by fluid accumulation with potential respiratory distress</p>	
PM161	<p>DAOF: 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9-year-old male - Probable dengue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RT-PCR positive for DENV-1 - Positive NS1 Ag detection 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Warning sign: abdominal pain 2. AST: 7.5N; ALT: 3.4N 3. Normal hematocrit rate 4. Normal platelet count 5. HDL cholesterol: 0.3N 6. Ultrasound: hepatomegaly 	<p>DAOF: 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Warning sign: abdominal tenderness 2. AST: NA; ALT: NA 3. Hematocrit rate: NA 4. Platelet count: NA 5. HDL cholesterol: NA 6. <u>Ultrasound: hepatomegaly; ascites and moderate pleural effusion</u> → severe plasma leakage defined by fluid accumulation with potential respiratory distress 	<p>DAOF: 7</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Warning sign: none 2. AST: 5.7N; ALT: 3.0N 3. Normal hematocrit rate 4. Mild thrombocytopenia ($105 \times 10^9/L$) 5. HDL cholesterol: 0.5N 6. Ultrasound: ascites and minimal pleural effusion → mild plasma leakage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospitalization without sign of severe dengue at admission • Severe dengue based on clinical follow-up at defervescence phase
PM176	<p>DAOF: 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6-year-old male - Probable dengue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RT-PCR positive for DENV-1 - Positive NS1 Ag detection 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Warning sign: abdominal pain 2. AST: 4.6N; ALT: 1.2N 3. Normal hematocrit rate 4. Mild thrombocytopenia ($107 \times 10^9/L$) 	<p>DAOF: 6</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Warning sign: petechiae 2. AST: 3.4N; ALT: 0.9N 3. Decreased hematocrit rate 4. Severe thrombocytopenia ($45 \times 10^9/L$) with drop of 	<p>DAOF: 9</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Warning sign: none 2. AST: 2.3N; ALT: 0.7N 3. Hematocrit rate: NA 4. Platelet count: NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospitalization without sign of severe dengue at admission • Severe dengue based on clinical follow-up at defervescence and post-

				platelet level >50% between admission and defervescence phase		defervescence phase
			<p>5. HDL cholesterol: 0.3N</p> <p>6. Ultrasound: hepatomegaly; minimal ascites volume → mild plasma leakage</p>	<p>5. HDL cholesterol: 0.2N</p> <p>6. Ultrasound: hepatomegaly; ascites and minimal pleural effusion → mild plasma leakage</p>	<p>5. HDL cholesterol: 0.5N</p> <p>6. <u>Ultrasound: ascites and moderate pleural effusion → severe plasma leakage defined by fluid accumulation with potential respiratory distress</u></p>	
PM240	<p>DAOF: 5</p> <p>- 14-year-old female</p> <p>Probable dengue</p>	<p>Positive NS1 Ag detection</p>	<p>1. Warning sign: abdominal pain</p> <p>2. AST: 5.6N; ALT: 1.7N</p> <p>3. Decreased hematocrit rate</p> <p>4. Severe thrombocytopenia (20x10⁹/L)</p> <p>5. HDL cholesterol: 0.2N</p> <p>6. Ultrasound: hepatomegaly; ascites and minimal pleural effusion → mild plasma leakage</p>	<p>DAOF: 6</p> <p>1. Warning sign: abdominal tenderness</p> <p>2. AST: 4.7N; ALT: 1.6N</p> <p>3. Decreased hematocrit rate</p> <p>4. Severe thrombocytopenia (20x10⁹/L)</p> <p>5. HDL cholesterol: 0.2N</p> <p>6. <u>Ultrasound: hepatomegaly; ascites and moderate pleural effusion → severe plasma leakage defined by fluid accumulation with potential respiratory distress</u></p>	<p>DAOF: 8</p> <p>1. Warning sign: none</p> <p>2. AST: 4.7N; ALT: 1.7N</p> <p>3. Normal hematocrit rate</p> <p>4. Severe thrombocytopenia (25x10⁹/L)</p> <p>5. HDL cholesterol: 0.3N</p> <p>6. <u>Ultrasound: hepatomegaly; ascites and moderate pleural effusion → severe plasma leakage defined by fluid accumulation with potential respiratory distress</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospitalization with sign of severe dengue at admission • Severe dengue confirmed on clinical follow-up at defervescence and post-defervescence phase
PM244	<p>DAOF: 1</p> <p>- 10-year-old male</p> <p>Probable dengue</p>	<p>- RT-PCR positive for DENV-1</p> <p>Positive NS1</p>	<p>1. Warning sign: abdominal pain</p> <p>2. AST: 1.2N; ALT: 0.5N</p> <p>3. Normal hematocrit rate</p>	<p>DAOF: 5</p> <p>1. Warning sign: abdominal tenderness</p> <p>2. AST: 6.3N; ALT: 1.7N</p> <p>3. Increased hematocrit within</p>	<p>DAOF: 6</p> <p>1. Warning sign: none</p> <p>2. AST: 5.8N; ALT: 2N</p> <p>3. Drop of haematocrit level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early hospitalization without sign of severe dengue at admission • Severe dengue based on

Ag detection	the normal range	>20% between defervescence and post-defervescence phase following volume-replacement treatment	clinical follow-up at post-defervescence phase
4. Mild thrombocytopenia (104x10⁹/L)	4. Severe thrombocytopenia (8x10 ⁹ /L) with drop of platelet level >50% between admission and defervescence phase	4. Severe thrombocytopenia (32x10 ⁹ /L)	
5. HDL cholesterol: N	5. HDL cholesterol: 0.4N	5. HDL cholesterol: 0.4N	
6. Ultrasound: normal	6. Ultrasound: hepatomegaly; minimal ascites volume and minimal pleural effusion → mild plasma leakage	6. <u>Ultrasound: hepatomegaly; ascites and moderate pleural effusion → severe plasma leakage defined by fluid accumulation with potential respiratory distress</u>	

DAOF: day after onset of fever; onset of fever is defined as day 0 if patient was hospitalized within the first 24 h following the onset of fever; RT-PCR: Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction; DENV-1: dengue virus serotype 1; AST: Aspartate Aminotransferase; ALT: Alanine Aminotransferase; 4.2N: 4.2 times the upper normal value. HDL cholesterol level, 0.8N: 0.8 times the lower normal value; NA: not available. **Bold:** the four univariate most statistically significant variables at admission (platelet count, HDL cholesterol level, ultrasound ascites and ultrasound pleural effusion). Underlined: clinical and/or biological criteria of severe dengue according to the WHO 2009 dengue classification.