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= Abstract =

Epidemiology of Acute Viral Lower Respiratory Tract Infection in Hospitalized Children in Two Different Areas of Korea

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Purpose : This study was performed to investigate the epidemiology of viral acute lower respiratory tract infection(ALRI) in two different areas of Korea.

Methods : A total of 796 patients hospitalized for ALRI aged 15 years or less from June 2000 to June 2001 in Samsung Seoul hospital(SSH) and Masan Fatima hospital(MFH) were enrolled. Viral etiologies were confirmed using nasopharyngeal aspirates. We compared etiologic agents, age distribution, clinical manifestations, and seasonal occurrence of viral ALRI between the two hospitals.

Results : Virus was isolated in 208 patients(26.1%). The proportion of patients aged under 2 years in SSH was 60.2%, while those in MFH was 90.0%($P<0.05$). Respiratory syncytial virus(RSV) was more prevalent in MFH, but adenovirus, influenza virus and parainfluenza virus were more prevalent in SSH($P<0.05$). Croup and bronchiolitis occurred more frequently in MFH than in SSH($P<0.05$). The most frequent viral pathogens causing bronchiolitis and croup were RSV and parainfluenza virus, respectively, in both hospitals. Adenovirus was the main cause of pneumonia in SSH, in contrast to RSV in MFH. In terms of tracheobronchitis, adenovirus was detected most frequently in SSH, whereas influenza virus-type A was mainly isolated in MFH. Similar pattern of seasonal occurrences of RSV, parainfluenza virus and influenza virus-type A was noted in both hospitals. Adenovirus was

isolated sporadically throughout the study periods.

Conclusion : Seasonal occurrence and clinical syndromes according to viral pathogens showed similar pattern in two areas. However, distribution of offending viruses was different, although this is mainly related to the different age distribution. An annual nationwide surveillance is necessary to understand the viral epidemiology associated with respiratory illnesses in Korea.

Key Words : Virus, Respiratory tract infection, Croup, Tracheobronchitis, Bronchiolitis, Pneumonia, Children

가

1.

2000 6 2001 6
(356)
(440)

가

78 130
Denny Clyde가
1).

가 2-4)
20%

가 5). 가

가 가

6).
4°C
가 24 0.2~0.4
mL 2 mL
4°C 3,000 g 30
200 µL
cell line
Adenovirus Respiratory syncytial virus(RSV)
human epidermoid carcinoma (HEp-2 cell)
가 10% fetal calf serum Eagles
minimum essential medium(10% EMEM) 37°C
Influenza virus monkey
kidney(MK)-2 cell , parainfluenza virus Madin-
Darby canine kidney(MDCK)-194 cell

, adenovirus, RSV media
 cytopathic effect 3
 가 3 7
 FITC-conjugated antibody Light
 Diagnostic Respiratory Panel 1(Chemicon International, Inc., Temecular, CA, USA) kit
 0.05% trypsin-EDTA(ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid)

200 well 2
 가
 3.
 SPSS(for window 10.0)
 Co-
 chran-Mantel-Haenszel test
 multinominal logistic regression P 0.05

1.
 2 796
 208 (26.1%) 가
 18.9±25.6 1.2 : 1
 6 52 (25.0%), 6~11 51 (24.5%),
 1~2 61 (29.2%) 2 가 78.7%
 6 11 5.3%
 (Fig. 1).
 356
 78 (21.9%) 가
 11 16 9
 30.6±36.8 가 33 , 가 45

1 : 1.3 . 6 16
 (20.5%), 6~11 11 (14.1%), 1~2 20 (25.6%)
 가 60.2% 6
 10 12.8% (Fig. 1).
 가 440 130
 (30.0%) 가
 30 7 12.0±10.9
 가 81 , 가 49
 1.7 : 1 . 6 36
 (27.7%), 6~11 40 (30.8%), 12~23
 41 (31.5%) 2 가 90.0% 6
 1 0.8% (Fig. 1)
 (P<0.05).

2.
 208 RSV가
 117 (56.3%) 가 parainfluenza virus
 42 (20.2%), influenza virus-type A가 28 (13.5%),
 adenovirus가 21 (10.0%) influenza virus-type B
 (Table 1).
 RSV가 29.5%, parainfluenza virus 28.2%, adenovirus 21.8%, influenza virus-type A 20.5%
 RSV가 72.3% (P<0.05). Adenovirus, influenza type A parainfluenza

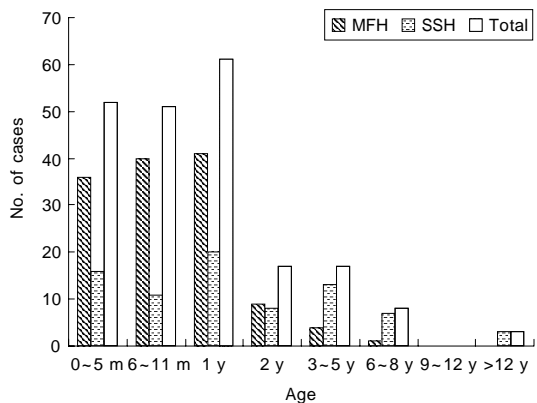


Fig. 1. Age distribution of acute viral lower respiratory tract infection. MFH : Masan Fatima Hospital, SSH : Samsung Seoul Hospital.

Table 1. Identified Viral Agents in Acute Lower Respiratory Tract Infection

	Number of patients(%)			
	MFH*(n=130)	SSH† (n=78)	P-value	Total(n=208)
Adenovirus	4(3.1%)	17(21.8%)	<0.05	21(10.0%)
Influenza virus	12(9.2%)	16(20.5%)	<0.05	28(13.5%)
Type A	12(9.2%)	16(20.5%)	<0.05	28(13.5%)
Type B	0	0		0
Parainfluenza virus	20(15.4%)	22(28.2%)	<0.05	42(20.2%)
RSV‡	94(72.3%)	23(29.5%)	<0.05	117(56.3%)

*MFH : Masan Fatima Hospital, † SSH : Samsung Seoul Hospital, ‡RSV : Respiratory syncytial virus

Table 2. Disease Distribution of Enrolled Patients

	Number of patients(%)			
	MFH*(n=130)	SSH† (n=78)	P-value	Total(n=208)
Croup	18(13.8%)	2(2.6%)	<0.05	20(9.6%)
Tracheobronchitis	8(6.2%)	20(25.6%)	<0.05	28(13.5%)
Bronchiolitis	69(53.1%)	16(20.5%)	<0.05	85(40.9%)
Pneumonia	35(26.9%)	40(51.3%)	<0.05	75(36.0%)

*MFH : Masan Fatima Hospital, † SSH : Samsung Seoul Hospital

virus 4. adenovirus
(P<0.05) (Table 1). . Influenza virus-
3. type A 2001 3 4
85 (40.9%) 가 influenza virus-type B virus
, 75 (36%), 28 . Parainfluenza virus 2001 4
(13.5%), 20 (9.6%) (Table 6 RSV
2). 2000 8 12
(P<0.05), 2001 2 (Fig. 3).
(P<0.05).
RSV가 가
parainfluenza virus, RSV, adenovirus가 26.1% 21.9%,
RSV가 가 30.1% ,
5~11, 14~17) 21 ~ 45.9%
adenovirus, influenza virus-type
A parainfluenza virus가 (Fig. 2). 가

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