

Health Research Symposium

16 June 2017

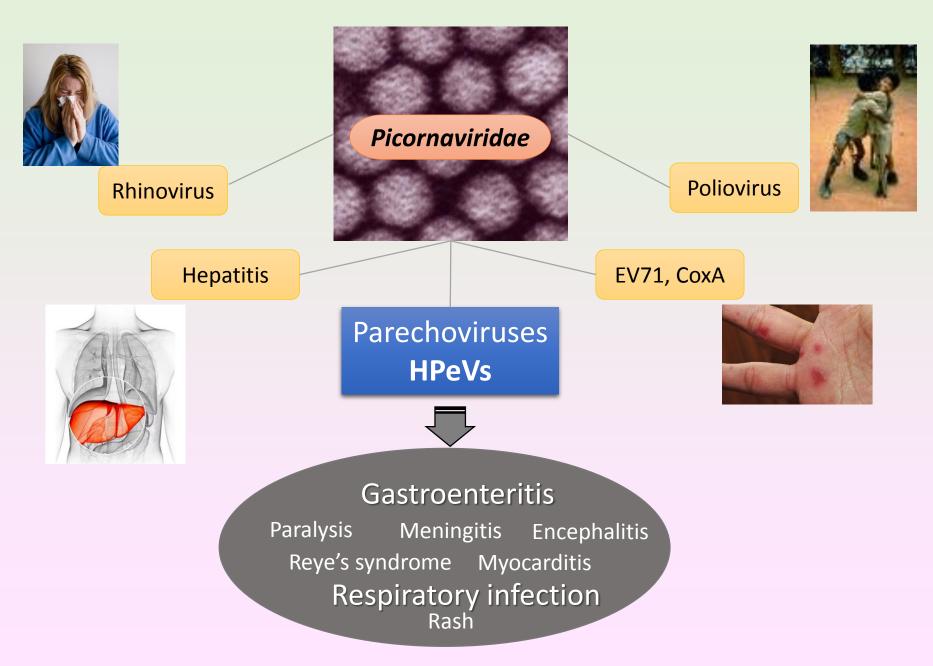
Human parechovirus infection in Hong Kong neonates, infants and young children

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Background





Background



Highly contagious

- high viral load in stool & respiratory tract
- long durations of shedding
- non-enveloped, resistant

Common childhood infection

- fecal-oral route
- droplets
- nosocomial
- swimming pool...

Objectives





Should we include parechovirus in routine diagnostic test ?

How common is parechovirus in Hong Kong?

How severe are these infections ?

Any special at-risk groups ?

Any seasonality ?

methods





Prince of Wales Hospital Serves ~25,000 children <5yr



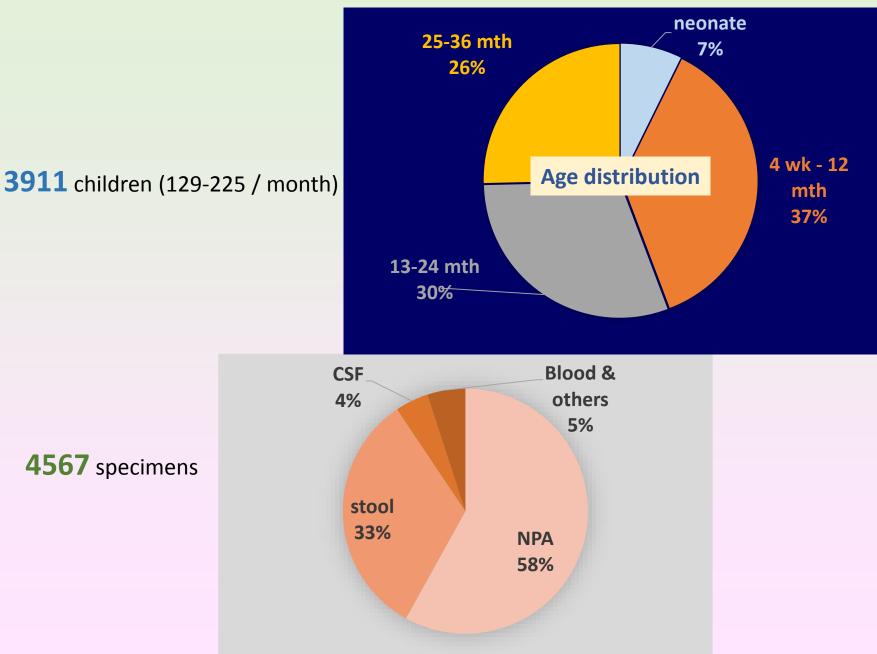
Age ≤ 36 months Admitted for suspected acute viral illnesses

Cross-sectional study 24 months, Mar 2014 – Feb 2016

Age- / time- / syndrome- stratified random sampling

Real-time RT-PCR cover all types of parechoviruses





4567 specimens



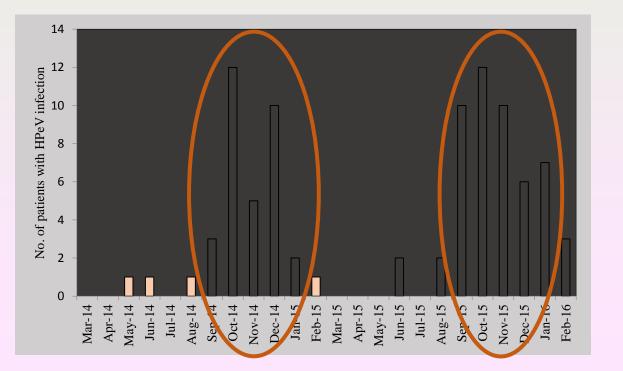
88 parechovirus infected children 2.3 %

(Jan Dec 2015)		
Norovirus:	7.9 %	
Influenza A:	7.5 %	
RSV:	2.9%	
Adenovirus:	0.9%	

88 parechovirus-infected children

Temporal distribution

Sharp seasonality: 88% cases: Sept – Jan, Autumn - Winter



Unlike enterovirus (summer)





88 parechovirus-infected children

Sex - distribution



1.3 : 1

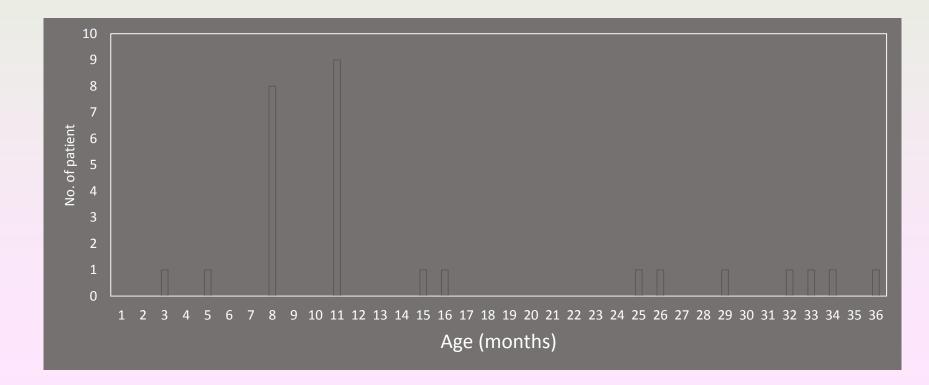
Not different from testing population

Influenza A	1.2 : 1
RSV	1.3 : 1
Adenovirus	1.4:1
Rotavirus	1.5 : 1

88 parechovirus-infected children

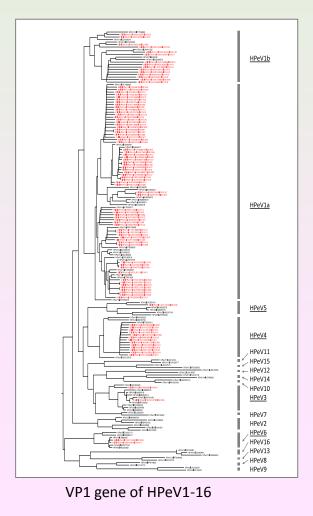
Age - distribution

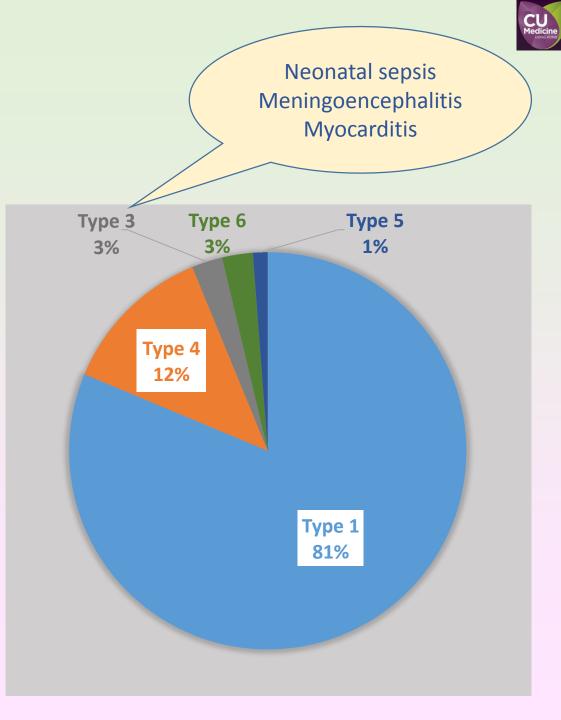
6 – 24 months



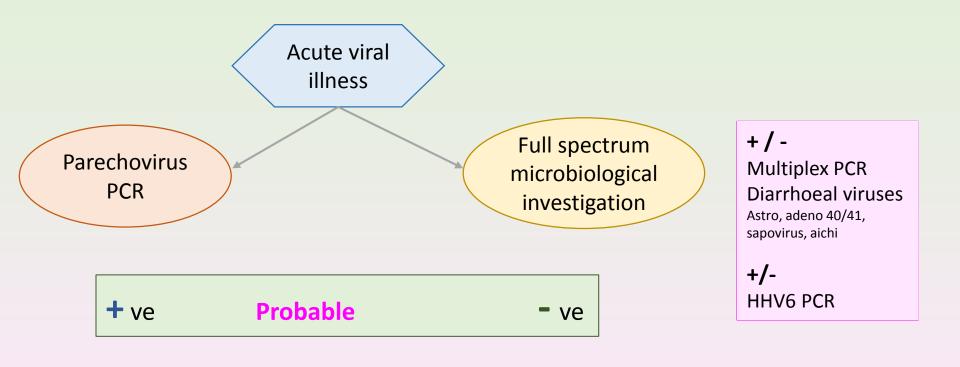
80 parechovirus-infected children

Type - distribution





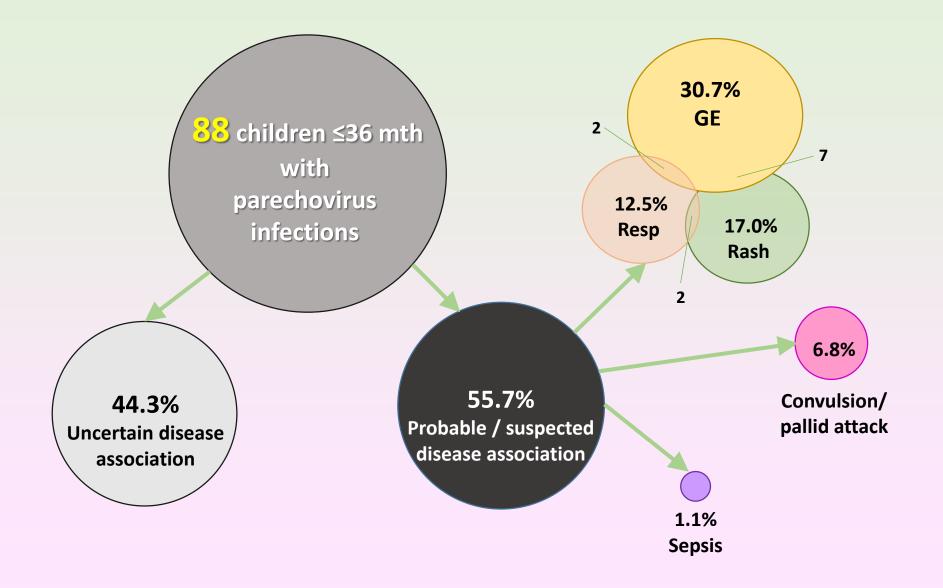




+ ve	Uncertain	+ ve
		(compatible pathogen)

+ ve	Suspected	+ ve
		(non-compatible pathogen)







Gastroenteritis Mild Diarrhea 93%

Vomiting 44%

Respiratory illness

Cough, runny nose Shortness of breath 46% Pneumonia 9%

Rash Generalized Maculopapular Fever +/- GE & resp.

Sepsis

6-day baby girl Fever, tachycardia, metabolic acidosis, impending shock All infection markers were negative HPeV3 was the only pathogen found



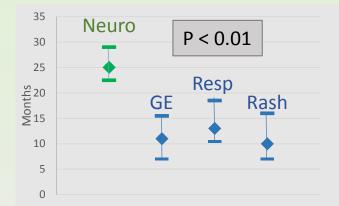
Parechovirus co-infection

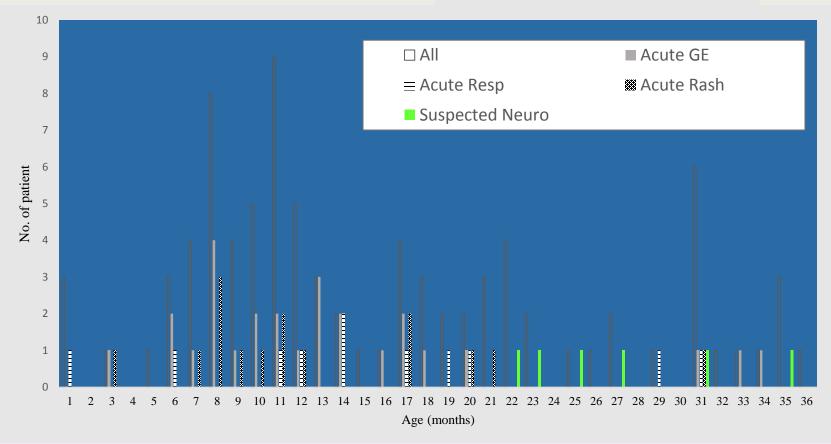
Co-infected with other respiratory viruses Bronchiolitis / pneumonia 60%

> **Co-infected with other Resp. & GI viruses** Convulsion & pallid attack



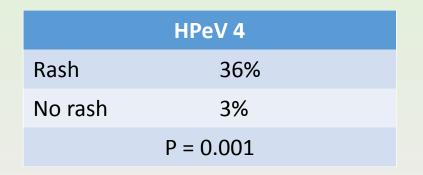
Age vs. symptom

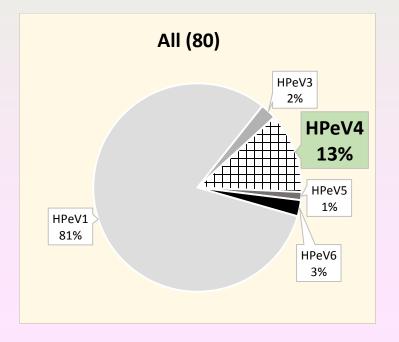


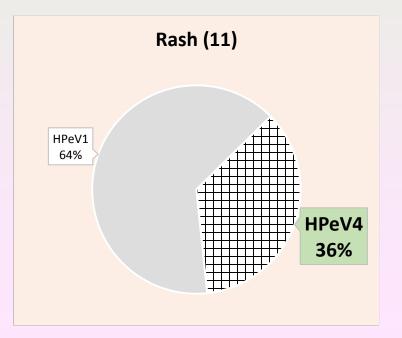




Type vs. symptom











- Autumn & winter were the peak seasons.
- HPeV detected in **2.3%** children hospitalized for acute viral illnesses.
- **56%** of infections probably accounted for the illness.



- Gastroenteritis, respiratory & rash illnesses were the most common.
- Neonatal sepsis probably due to HPeV 3.
- **Rash** was more likely associated with **HPeV 4**.
- HPeV coinfection might increase severity of respiratory viral infections.
- HPeV confection might participate CNS complications especially in 2-3 yr old.



Conclusions

Diagnostic test for parechovirus should be made available in Hong Kong

- ✓ Autumn & winter
- ✓ Neonatal sepsis
- ✓ 2nd line test for severe unexplained respiratory & CNS complications



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