

= 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

가

78 130

Denny Clyde가

1).

20%

2~4).

가 5). 가

2.

가

5 French

가 가

6).

4°C

가 24

0.2~0.4

1~11)

“

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
3
cytopathic effect
3
가 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
multinomial 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
) 2 가 60.2% 6
10 12.8% (Fig. 1).
(30.0%) 가 440 130
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

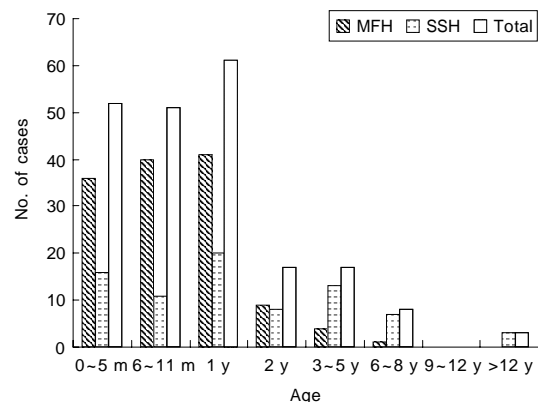


Fig. 1. Age distribution of acute viral lower respiratory tract infection. MFH : Masan Fatima Hospital, SSH : Samsung Seoul Hospital.

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).

3.

influenza virus-type A 2001 3 4

85 (40.9%) 가

75 (36%), 28

(13.5%), 20 (9.6%) (Table 6

2).

($P<0.05$),

($P<0.05$).

RSV가 가

parainfluenza virus, RSV, adenovirus가

RSV가 가

26.1%

30.1%

5~11, 14~17)

21 ~ 45.9%

adenovirus, influenza virus-type

A parainfluenza virus가 (Fig. 2).

가

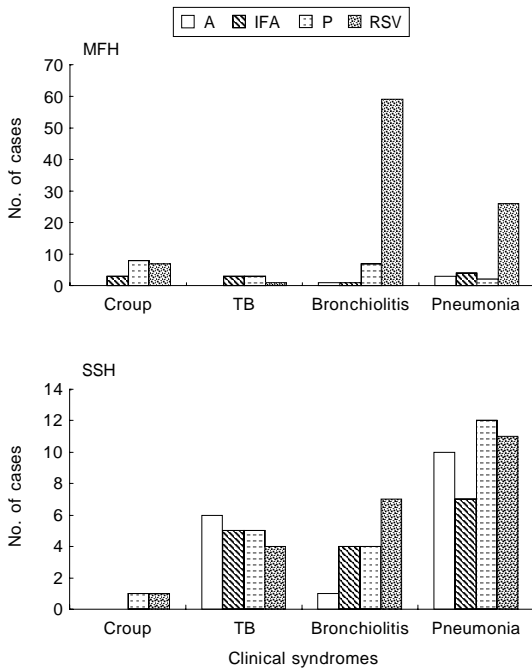


Fig. 2. Distribution of causative viruses in clinical syndrome. MFH : Masan Fatima Hospital, SSH : Samsung Seoul Hospital, A : adenovirus, IFA : Influenza virus type A, P : Parainfluenza virus, RSV : Respiratory syncytial virus, TB : Tracheobronchitis.

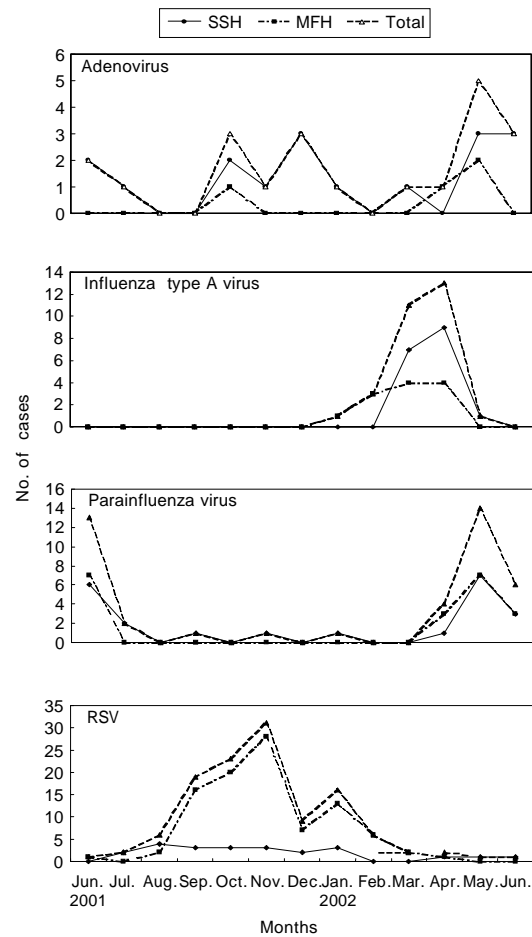


Fig. 3. Number of viral agents isolated by months. MFH : Masan Fatima Hospital, SSH : Samsung Seoul Hospital, RSV : Respiratory syncytial virus.

2).
가
4가 rhino-
virus, enterovirus
가
가 2 86.9
%, 6 5.2% 2

2
60.2%
12.8%,
90.0%
6
0.8%
가
가
가
RSV가
adenovirus
influenza type A, parainfluenza virus가

가 , 가 .

가 adenovirus 1, 7, 14)

가 , Brandt ¹⁹⁾

가 adenovirus 12,

2 1, 6, 7

RSV가 8~11, 20~23) 5

RSV가 96 6 98 5 11 12

5 .

Influenza virus-type A 1 2 ~ 4

influenza virus-type B 2

3~4 ²⁴⁾

35-88% 1, 10, 11) 10, 11) 91 93 , 97

43.8%, 99

86.8% .

parainfluenza virus, RSV, adenovirus가

RSV가 가 8 ~ 10)

RSV가 가

RSV가 ¹¹⁾ , 8~11) 5

가 24 ~ 54%

1~11) .

parainfluenza virus

parainfluenza virus가

가 ¹⁶⁾ .

parainfluenza virus-type 3가

5, 6 .

parainfluenza virus-type 1

parainfluenza virus-type 3

influenza virus-type A 1~11)

B 가 가 ¹⁴⁾

가 가

1, 18)

influenza

virus-type A가

RSV

7~11) 8 11 1

가

enza virus , influenza virus
adeonvirus

가

:

가

가

: 2000 6 2001 6

796

1) 가 208 (26.1%)
21.9%,

30.0%

2 가 60.2% 5
12.8% 2

가 90.0% 5

0.8% ($P<0.05$).

2) RSV

(72.3%), adenovirus, influen-
za type A parainfluenza virus
($P<0.05$).

3)

(P<0.05). RSV,

parainfluenza virus가 가
adenovirus,

RSV가 가

adenovirus,

influenza virus-type A가 가

4) RSV 가 , parainflu-

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