

RHINOVIRUS INFECTION IN HOSPITALIZED CHILDREN. FIRST DETECTION IN TUCUMÁN, PRELIMINARY RESULTS.

ANA MARIA ZAMORA; CARLOS GUSTAVO RUIZ DE HUIDOBRO; COSTAS DARDO ESTEBAN; MARIANA SALMERON; LOPEZ, MARIA SUSANA; LEVA ROSANA; SARA DEL VALLE GALLARDO; GRACIELA NOEMI RODRIGUEZ; STELLA MARIS SANCHEZ.

Human rhinoviruses (HRV), are the major cause of common colds. Currently the molecular diagnosis of viral infections allows a significant appreciation of their role in respiratory diseases lower (LRTI) including bronchiolitis and pneumonia in children, acute exacerbations of chronic diseases such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and cystic fibrosis. In Tucuman there are no data available for the impact of HRV infections. The aim of this study is HRV detection in children under two years, hospitalized with acute respiratory infection (ARI) to know its prevalence. Between March and July 2015, 1335 nasopharyngeal aspirates were processed for immunofluorescence for antigen detection of influenza A and B, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), adenovirus, metapneumovirus and parainfluenza 1, 2 and 3. Were positive for respiratory viruses 57% and to the samples negative, 177 were selected and processed for detection of RVH using real-time RT-PCR assays amplifying the 207 base pair of the 5'non-coding region (protocol adapted by Dr. Mancone et al. 2012). 49.7% of samples were positive and bronchiolitis was clinical diagnosis more frequent (70%). Conclusion: HRV is an important cause of LRTI in children, ranking second after RSV. A better understanding of the virological, epidemiological and clinical features, including mechanisms of role in co-infections and in chronic respiratory diseases, is needed to guide future efforts at HRV prevention and treatment.