

Research Article

Etiologic Viral Characterization of Acute Respiratory Infections in Children in the Western Amazon

Santos AO¹, Botelho-Souza LF¹, Rodrigues GT¹, Queiroz JAS¹, Lopes DS^{1*}, Matos NB², Salcedo JMV³ and Vieira DS¹

¹Molecular Virology Laboratory, Oswaldo Cruz Foundation Rondônia, Brazil

²Microbiology Laboratory, Oswaldo Cruz Foundation Rondônia, Brazil

³Research Centre for Tropical Medicine CEPEM/Rondônia, Brazil

*Corresponding author: Lopes DS. Molecular Virology Laboratory, Oswaldo Cruz Foundation Rondônia, Brazil

Received: June 14, 2017; Accepted: November 28, 2017; Published: December 05, 2017

Abstract

Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs) are classified according to the compromised anatomical site. They are the leading cause of child mortality in developed and developing countries, affecting children under the age of five due to environmental, socioeconomic, demographic, and nutritional factors, along with smoking, and inadequate treatment. The etiology can be associated with viruses, bacteria and fungi. The etiological agents that are responsible for the highest incidence in children, around 50 to 90% of occurrences, are viruses. This study aims to characterize the factors that contribute to acute respiratory infection in children from 0 to 6 years old and the main symptoms that are presented, thus classifying the etiological agents. This is a descriptive quantitative study carried out by the molecular virology laboratory of the Research Centre in Tropical Medicine-CEPEM/RO and the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation Rondônia-FIOCRUZ/RO. Data collection was performed through a questionnaire with 660 patients of both sexes, with questions about socioeconomic data and clinical manifestations, from February to December 2013. Of the 113 children diagnosed with acute respiratory infection, the highest incidence was in males. The proposed pathogens in the study were rhinovirus, Para-influenza 1, 2, 3, and adenovirus. Para-influenza 2 and rhinovirus are the most prevalent.

Keywords: Acute Respiratory Infection; Etiological agent; Children

Abbreviations

CEPEM/RO: Research Centre in Tropical Medicine; FIOCRUZ/RO: Oswaldo Cruz Foundation Rondônia; Aris: Respiratory Infections; Uris: Upper Respiratory Tract Infections; Lrtis: Lower Respiratory Tract Infections; UHS: Unified Health System (Sistema Único De Saúde-SUS); REC: Research Ethics Committee (Comissão De Ética Em Pesquisa-CEP); NRC: National Research Commission (Comissão Nacional Em Pesquisa-CONEP); Cpqr: René Rachou Research Centre; HRV: Human Rhinoviruses; PIV 1: Para-Influenza Virus 1; PIV 2: Para-Influenza Virus 2; PIV3: Para-Influenza Virus 3; NCBI: National Centre for Biotechnology Information; BLAST: Basic Local Alignment Search Tool; ICF: Informed Consent Form; IBGE: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics

Introduction

Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs) are classified according to the compromised anatomic site in Upper Respiratory tract Infections (URIs), which include the most prevalent types of ARIs (rhinitis, rhinopharyngitis, sinusitis, pharyngotonsillitis, otitis, laryngitis and acute epiglottitis) and acute Lower Respiratory Tract Infections (LRTIs), which have a greater potential to be severe (bronchitis, pneumonias, laryngotracheobronchitis, bronchopneumonia and acute bronchiolitis) [1,2].

All these dysfunctions present symptoms such as fever (above 37.8 degrees Celsius), changes in pulmonary auscultation, production of purulent exudates, and pain [3-5]. However, the main symptoms of acute respiratory infections include fever, cough, difficulty breathing, coryza, nasal obstruction, sore throat and ear, oropharyngeal

inflammation, otalgia, anorexia, sub and intercostal drainage, and cyanosis. However, these symptoms may vary depending on the site reached, etiologic agent, inflammatory process and accumulation of secretions in the respiratory tract. The etiology can be associated with viruses, bacteria and fungi [6,7].

Since the twentieth century, respiratory tract disorders have become the leading cause of infant mortality, affecting children under the age of five due to lack of knowledge during early symptoms, poor health and inadequate treatment [8]. Children are more susceptible to respiratory infections due to anatomical, physiological and immunological characteristics [9-11].

Risk factors for occurrence and hospitalization due to acute respiratory infections include environmental, socioeconomic, demographic, nutritional, and maternal factors along with morbid antecedents. The dry climate, high relative humidity, family agglomeration, low family income, male gender, age range of less than six months old, early weaning, smoking, low birth weight, low maternal education level, hospitalization history, inadequate housing conditions and antecedents of respiratory symptoms [12,13].

In 2010, infectious diseases accounted for 58% of global deaths among children under the age of 5, among which one-third of the deaths were caused by pneumonia, diarrhea and malaria in this age group. An estimated 70,000 children under the age of five die annually in the Americas from acute respiratory diseases. Approximately 15% of all child deaths occurring annually are due to acute respiratory diseases; however, their incidence varies from country to country. While in Canada and the United States of America they account for 2% of the deaths of children aged 0-5, the prevalence in Guatemala is

Target	Target Protein	Forward (5'-3')	Reverse (5'-3')
PIV 1	HN	GTGATTTAAACCCGTAATTCTCA	CCTTGTCCTGCAGCTATTACAGA
PIV 2	HN	ATGAAACCATTTACCTAAGTGATGGA	CCTCCYGGTATRGCAGTGAAGTGAAC
PIV 3	HN	CCAGGGATATAYTAYAAAGGCAAAA	CCGGGRACCCAGTGTG
Adenovirus	Matrx	GCCACGGTGGGGTTCTAAACTT	GCCCCAGTGGTCTTACATGCACATC
Rhinovirus	5'UTR	TGGACAGGGTGAAGAGC	CAAAGTAGTCGGTCCCATCC

Figure 1: Sequences of Oligo-nucleotides.

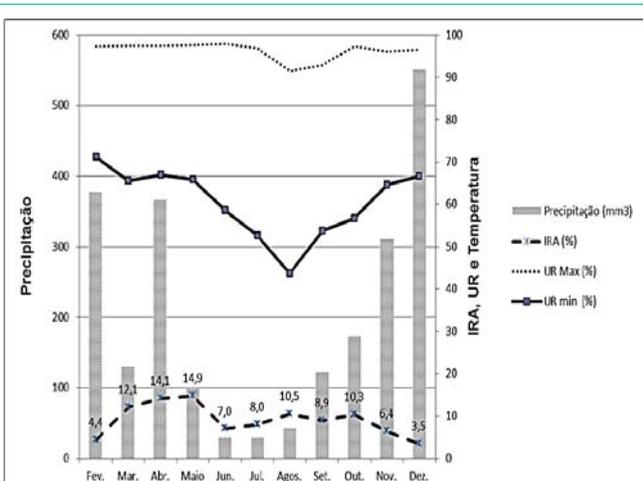


Figure 2: Distribution of seasonality in the months from January to December 2013.

around 21% and in Haiti, 39% [14].

Respiratory diseases were responsible for more than 80,000 child deaths per year in Latin America [15]. In Brazil, acute respiratory infections account for 30% to 60% of incidences in children younger than 5 years old [16]. In the years from 2008 to 2011, respiratory diseases in Brazil were responsible for 34.5% of the total number of hospital admissions by the Unified Health System (Sistema Único de Saúde-SUS) among those under the age of 1 and for 43.2% of children from 1 to 4 years old, being the first cause of hospitalizations in all regions of the country [13].

Thus, this study aims to evaluate the etiological agents of acute respiratory infections in children, as well as to analyze relationships between socioeconomic factors and severity of clinical conditions.

Methodology

Study location and population

This is a cross-sectional, quantitative and descriptive study, with prospective data collection, performed at Cosme and Damiano Children's Hospital, located in the city of Porto Velho, Rondônia, Brazil. This hospital is a reference throughout the state, meeting not only the demand of the capital, but also that of patients from neighbouring states such as Mato Grosso, Amazonas or even Bolivia. This study was submitted for approval by the Research Ethics Committee (Comissão de Ética em Pesquisa-CEP) accredited by the National Research Commission (Comissão Nacional em Pesquisa-CONEP) with approval number 17/11(31/08/2011) and CAAE 0007.046.000-11. The Informed Consent Form (ICF) was filled out by each child's guardian stating that they agreed to participate in the study.

The study population comprised children from 0 to 6 years of age,

who were treated for free and had characteristic signs and symptoms suggestive of an acute respiratory infection, after being clinically evaluated by a health professional in the period from February 19, 2013 to December 8 of the same year. The data collection was composed of 660 questionnaires with closed questions, which was divided into categories such as socio-demographic data and clinical manifestations.

Biological sample

The biological material used for the test were nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal secretions obtained using a swab, preferably collected prior to treatment using the combined swab technique (nasopharynx and oropharynx), where a rayon swab was used (provided in the collection kit). The sample was accessed from the biological bank of nasopharyngeal and oropharynx secretions of the Molecular Virology Laboratory of the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, Rondônia.

Nucleic acid extraction

Extraction of the genetic material was performed using the QIAamp DNA Mini Kit and QIAamp Viral RNA Mini Kit (Qiagen, Germany) using 200 μ L of nasopharyngeal secretion according to the manufacturer's instructions. The precipitated material was resuspended in 200 μ L of elution buffer and stored at -20 °C until it was used. To avoid false-positive results, stringent procedures for nucleic acid amplification were followed.

Reverse transcription

For the identification of viruses with genetic material composed of RNA, a reverse transcription process was performed. Thus, the extracted RNA was previously denatured at 95°C for 5 minutes, and converted to c-DNA from 7.5 μ L of RNA from the 200 unit extract of the Super Script® III First-Strand Synthesis System for the RT-PCR (Invitrogen®) enzyme according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Choice and optimization of primers

The selection of primers was based on complete genome sequences of the following viruses: Para influenza, virus 1 (PIV 1), Para influenza, virus 2 (PIV 2), Para influenza, virus 3 (PIV 3), Adenovirus and Rhinovirus, deposited in the American database Gen Bank through the National Centre for Biotechnology Information - NCBI. Using MEGA 6 software, the nucleotide sequences were aligned and mapped, while the conserved regions of each virus were analyzed. For the analysis of the in silico specificity of the primers, the Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) in NCBI was used. To measure the in vitro specificity of the primers, the melting curve was analyzed individually using the SYBR® Universal PCR Master Mix system (Applied Bio-systems). Optimization of the primers was performed taking into account two distinct gradients, a temperature gradient and a concentration gradient, in which, for the concentration gradient, the variation from 100nM to 900nM of each primer was used and for the temperature gradient, for the Delineation of the gradient, the melting curve of each pair of primers was taken into account. The primers used in the study were described by (Figure 1).

Viral Etiological Characterization

Real time PCR

The samples were amplified on the ABI 7500 platform (Applied Bio-systems, Foster City, CA, USA) using the SYBR Green® PCR

Table 1: Socioeconomic data from children with acute respiratory infection.

Total n=660	Children < 1 year		1-3 years		4-6 years	
	n=256		n=306		n=95	
Gender	n	%	n	%	n	%
Masc.	141	55,08	141	44,90	49	54,44
Fem.	115	44,92	173	55,10	41	45,56
Passive smoker						
yes	90	35,16	104	33,12	30	33,33
no	114	44,53	151	48,09	40	44,44
not informed	52	20,31	59	18,79	20	22,22
No. of people that sleep with the child						
0-1	40	15,63	85	27,07	23	25,56
4-Feb	143	55,86	152	48,41	48	53,33
>5	32	12,50	31	09,87	6	06,67
Not informed	41	16,02	46	14,65	13	14,44
Rooms						
0-1	13	05,08	14	04,46	4	04,44
4-Feb	126	49,22	157	50,00	47	52,22
>5	117	45,70	142	45,22	39	43,33
Not informed	0	-	1	00,32	0	-
Windows						
0-1	32	12,50	26	08,28	10	11,11
4-Feb	138	53,91	185	58,92	55	61,11
>5	81	31,64	95	30,25	25	27,78
Not informed	5	01,95	8	02,55	0	-
Guardian's educational level						
<9th grade Elem. School	115	44,92	114	36,31	35	38,89
10 th -12 th grade High School	112	43,75	150	47,77	40	44,44
College or more	15	05,86	33	10,51	10	11,11
Uneducated	1	00,39	0	-	0	-
Not informed	13	05,08	17	5,41	5	05,56
Family income						
<1	151	58,98	149	47,45	50	55,56
4-Feb	80	31,25	125	39,81	33	36,67
>5	5	01,95	9	02,87	2	02,22
No income	20	07,81	31	09,87	5	05,56
Not informed						

Master Mix system. For this, 5 µl of the nucleic acid extraction was used in reactions with an initial primer concentration of 400 nM, 12.5 µl of SYBR Green[®] PCR Master Mix, with a final volume of 25µl. Subsequently, a concentration gradient from 100nM to 900nM was created with the positive controls to select the best primer concentration based on the amplification and dissociation curve, with all standardization reactions being performed in triplicate. In order to confirm the results, the positive samples were submitted to a standard PCR followed by 2% agarose gel electrophoresis for visualization and verification of the band size, later purified using the QIA quick Gel

Extraction kit (QIAGEN), according to the manufacturer's manual.

Sequencing

The purified PCR products were quantified by spectrophotometer on a NanoDrop 1000 (Thermo Scientific), diluted to a concentration of 5µg/µl to 10µg/µl and sequenced on the Sequencing platform at the Ren e Rachou Research Centre/CPqRR - Fiocruz in Minas Gerais, Brazil. The sequences generated in this process were analyzed and edited using the software BioEdit 7.2.5 (Ibis Biosciences) to remove non-specific regions, and later the Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) was performed to verify its specificity.

Results

Study population

Six hundred and sixty children between the ages of 0 months and 6 years old with a suspected acute respiratory infection participated in the study, of which 329 (49, 85%) were female and 331 (50, 15%) were male. These are socio-demographic data of children who presented acute respiratory infection. Of these, 305 children were not passive smokers (46, 21%). Also, 343 people between 2-4 slept with the child (51, 97%). Another data point considered included 330 children who lived in homes with between 2-4 rooms (50%). Finally, 378 children were evaluated who lived in homes with between 2-4 windows (57, 27%). Regarding the socio-demographic data of the guardians of the children with acute respiratory infection, 302 had an educational level between 10th and 12th grade (45, 76%); when the family income of those responsible for these children is evaluated, 350 (53, 03%) receive less than minimum wage. (Table 1) shows the socioeconomic data of the guardians and of the children with acute respiratory infection.

As for children who had acute respiratory infection, in relation to clinical manifestations, children under one-year-old presented a prevalence a prevalence of cough compared to all symptoms and ages, with 167 (67, 23%), children from 1 to 3 years old presented most of all symptoms in relation to the other ages, which were coryza 136 (43, 31%), pulmonary secretion 107 (34, 08)%, fever 124 (39, 49%), nasal obstruction 99 (31, 53%), otalgia 33 (10, 51) adventitious sounds 100 (31, 85%), apnea 65 (20, 70%), dyspnea 89 (28,34%) and ocular pruritus 49 (15, 61%). Data shown in table 2.

In this study the seasonality distribution was observed between the months of January and December 2013, during the period of the study. The monthly average of the maximum Relative Humidity (RH) and monthly average of the minimum relative humidity and precipitation were also evaluated. Of the 660 children with acute respiratory infection, it is clear that in April and May the infection rates were (14.1%) and (14.9%) respectively, but in April the precipitation was (365.8) and in May (98); the average maximum relative humidity in the month of April was (97.53%) and in the month of May it was (97.58%); the average minimum relative humidity in April was (66.96%) and in May it was (65.93%). A decline is observed from May to June in the cases of acute respiratory infection, (7.0%), in relation to the precipitation (29.4), the average maximum relative humidity (98%), and the mean absolute minimum humidity (58.63%). According to the data below, graph 1 shows the distributions of seasonality between the months of January and December 2013 of children with acute respiratory infection (Figure 2).

Table 2: Clinical characteristics of children with acute respiratory infection.

Total n 660		<1 year n 256			1-3 years n 314			4-6 years n 90		
		Yes	No	Not informed	Yes	No	Not informed	Yes	No	Not informed
Cough	n (%)	167	73	16	142	161	11	41	47	2
		67,23	28,52	06,25	45,22	51,27	03,50	45,56	52,22	02,22
Coryza	n (%)	67	174	15	136	168	10	28	60	2
		26,17	67,97	05,86	43,31	53,50	03,18	31,11	66,67	02,22
Pulmonary Secr.	n (%)	56	185	15	107	197	10	31	57	2
		21,88	72,27	05,86	34,08	62,74	03,18	34,44	63,33	2,22
Fever	n (%)	65	176	15	124	180	10	37	51	2
		25,39	68,75	05,86	39,49	57,32	03,18	41,11	56,67	02,22
Nasal Obst.	n (%)	63	177	16	99	204	11	23	65	2
		24,61	69,14	06,25	31,53	64,97	03,50	25,56	72,22	02,22
Otagia	n (%)	11	230	15	33	270	11	11	77	2
		4,30	89,84	05,86	10,51	85,99	03,50	12,22	85,56	02,22
Adventitious Sounds	n (%)	61	180	15	100	204	10	32	56	2
		23,83	70,31	05,86	31,85	64,97	03,18	35,56	62,22	02,22
Apnea	n (%)	37	204	15	65	238	11	16	72	2
		14,45	79,69	05,86	20,70	75,80	3,50	17,78	80,00	002,22
Dispnea	n (%)	55	186	15	89	214	11	28	60	2
		21,48	72,66	05,86	28,34	68,15	3,50	31,11	66,67	02,22
Ocular Prur.	n (%)	32	209	15	49	255	10	9	78	3
		12,50	81,64	05,86	15,61	81,21	3,18	10,00	86,67	03,33

Etiological Viral Characterization

Real time PCR

For PIV-1, PIV-2 and PIV-3 the concentrations of primers that showed the best results in standardization were 600 nM, 700 nM and 400 nM, respectively. For HRV the best concentration was 50 nM and for Adenovirus a concentration of 500 nM, with all reactions at a final volume of 25 μ L. The dissociation temperature of the amplified samples was 83°C for HRV, 73°C for PIV-1 and PIV-3 and 76°C for PIV-2. Of the 660 samples, 161 were randomly selected and submitted to PCR. As a result, 113 were positive for at least one of the viruses proposed in the study and 48 were negative. Of the 113/161 cases confirmed for ARI, the most prevalent were males with 58 (52%) and 55 (48%) females. The following distribution was observed: 21.73% (35/161) were positive for Human Rhinoviruses, 14.28% (23/161) positive for Para influenza 1 and 44.72% (72/161) positive for Para influenza 2; Para influenza 3 was detected in 11.18% (18/161), Adenovirus in 10.55% (17/161) and 29.81% (48/161) were negative for all viruses analyzed (Table 3). Of the 113/161 positive patients for the viruses proposed in the study, 70 (62%) of the samples were classified as mono infections. PIV2 had the highest incidence with 35/70 (50%) cases, followed by rhinovirus with 13/70 (18.57%), PIV1 08/70 (11.42%), PIV3 8/70 (11.42%) and adenovirus with 06/70 (8.57%) cases, according to distribution by gender in (Table 4) below:

In the co-infection with 2 viruses, 34/113 (30%) patients were positive for the following samples: HRV/PIV1 03/34 (8.82%), HRV/PIV2 11/34 (32.35%), HRV/PIV3 01/34 (2.94%), PIV1/PIV2 10/34 (29.41%), PIV2/Adenovirus 03/34 (8.82%), PIV2/PIV3 04/34

(11.76%), PIV3/Adenovirus 01/34 (2.94), and HRV/Adenovirus 01/34 (2.94%). However, not all sexes had the same positive samples for the proposed viruses. On the other hand, HRV/PIV2 was the one with the highest incidence in both sexes, followed by PIV1/PIV2, according to gender specificity in (Table 5) below:

As for a 3-virus co-infection, 9/113 (8%) patients were positive for the following samples: HRV/PIV2/PIV3 2/9 (22.22%), PIV1/PIV2/Adenovirus 2/9 (22.22%), PIV2/PIV3/Adenovirus 2/9 (22.22%), R/PIV2/Adenovirus 2/9 (22.22%), and HRV/PIV1/PIV2 1/9 (11.11%). However, not all sexes had positive samples for the proposed viruses, but all had the same incidence, except for HRV/PIV1/PIV2 with only 1 case, according to gender specificity in (Table 6) below:

Discussion

Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) are one of the main public health problems in children, mainly affecting children under the age of five, and one of the main causes of morbidity and mortality in this age group, especially in developing countries [17, 5].

Six hundred and sixty-six children with ARI characteristics, aged 0-6 years old, participated in this study, of which 331 (50, 15%) were male and 329 (49, 85%) were female. The highest frequency of ARIs occurred in male children; this fact may be related to the higher number of male children in the state of Rondônia, according to data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics which showed the total population of children aged 0 to 4 years old, with a total of 128,009 children, presenting 65,352 males and 62,657 females.

In a study conducted by [18], the prevalence in males was

Table 3: Result of the etiologic viral characterization.

N = 161	HRV	HPIV 1	HPIV 2	HPIV 3	Adenovirus
Positive	21.73%(35)	14.28%(23)	44.72%(72)	11.18%(18)	10.55%(17)
Negative	78.27%(126)	85.72%(138)	55.28%(89)	88.82% (143)	89.45% (144)

Table 4: Distribution of mono-infections by gender and etiologic agent.

Viral agent	Distribution by gender		Total
	Feminine	Masculine	
Rhinovirus	8.57% (06)	10% (07)	18.57% (13)
PIV1	7.14% (05)	4.28% (03)	11.42% (08)
PIV2	24.28% (17)	25.71% (18)	50% (35)
PIV3	2.85% (02)	8.57% (06)	11.42% (08)
Adenovirus	4.28% (03)	4.28% (03)	8.57% (06)

Table 5: Distribution of co-infections by 2 viruses according to gender and pathogen.

Viral agent	Distribution by gender		Total
	Feminine	Masculine	
HRV/PIV1	2.94 % (01)	5.88% (02)	8.82% (03)
HRV/PIV2	14.70% (05)	17.64% (06)	32.35% (11)
HRV/PIV3	2.94 % (01)	-	2.94 % (01)
PIV1/PIV2	14.70% (05)	14.70% (05)	29.41% (10)
PIV2/Adenovirus	8.82% (03)	-	8.82% (03)
PIV2/PIV3	5.88% (02)	5.88% (02)	11.17% (04)

reported around 53.3%. The male gender, according to the literature, is most affected by the infections, which may be related to the lower caliber of the airways, which contributes to this phenomenon [10]. The cited study is consistent with the current study in which there was a prevalence of males in all age groups.

A study by [19] showed the relevance of children with ARI exposed to smoking at home. 21 mothers participated in the study; 8 of them declared to be smokers; in 3 cases the father was also a smoker, and in only 1 domicile was the father the only smoker. This result shows that second hand smoke increases the incidence of ARIs in children. The amount of cigarettes smoked by the guardians of the children in this study was not observed, but it is important information that helps to know how much children are exposed to second hand smoke. This study is divergent from the data of the current study, since there was no prevalence of children exposed to second hand smoke.

It is reported that familial agglomeration related to dwellings and the amount of rooms is a risk factor for children acquiring acute respiratory diseases [20]. In the study conducted by [19], with 21 children, 15 slept in the same bed as their parents. Children with a history of respiratory tract disease and submitted to poor housing conditions, with a greater number of people sleeping in the same room, have a higher incidence of ARI. In this study, the prevalence was observed in 2-4 (51.97%) children who sleep with their parents. This prevalence is significant in the age group of 5 years and under, mainly in children under 1 year old, being around 55.08%.

The environment in which the child lives is important, since it is a factor that contributes to preventing respiratory diseases, such as: controlling the humidity inside the house, allowing ventilation

Table 6: Distribution of co-infections by 3 viruses according to gender and pathogen.

Viral agent	Distribution by gender	
	Feminine	Masculine
HRV/PIV2/PIV3	22.22% (02)	-
PIV1/PIV2/Adenovirus	22.22% (02)	-
PIV2/PIV3/Adenovirus	-	22.22% (02)
HRV/PIV2/Adenovirus	-	22.22% (02)
HRV/PIV1/PIV2	-	11.11% (01)

and sunshine, and avoiding collections of water, thus preventing children from being affected by respiratory disease [3]. Compared with the data from this study, most of the households had between 2-4 windows (53, 91%) showing similarity with the study performed by [19] in which most of the mothers had ventilated houses.

The family income of children under the age of five is related to the occurrence of ARIs, since better living conditions for children depend on the good economic conditions of their parents. There are reports that children of families that receive less than three minimum wage salaries have greater risks for these diseases than families receiving their income from more than five minimum wage salaries [21,22]. According to a study carried out by [23], the family income of children with ARIs was between 1 and 2 minimum wage salaries (58.09%). Based on data collected in this study, the prevalence of family income was lower than one minimum wage salary (53, 03%), being significant among all age groups, more prevalent among children under the age of 1 (58, 98%).

Maternal education level is another risk factor for children to develop ARIs. Based on the data presented, maternal education levels below 10th and 12th grade were observed more frequently in children the age of 1 to 3 years old (47,77%). This factor is probably due to the fact that the mother cares for the child in a way that may be incorrect or even because of a lack of knowledge about the proper way to care for the child [22,24].

Children under one-year-old presented a prevalence of cough compared to all symptoms and ages, with 167 (67, 23%). Children from 1 to 3 years old presented most of all symptoms in relation to the other ages. The study conducted by [25] was not different from this study; children in the age range between 18 days and 4 years old had a cough as their most common respiratory symptom, around 86% [10] also observed the predominance of symptoms which were 93.2% coryza and 58.2% cough, in children in the age group between <24 months and >24 months, who demonstrated an absence of severe symptoms due to ARI. This study showed cough as the prevalent symptom in all age groups.

A study conducted by [26], with children under the age of 5 who were hospitalized for respiratory diseases, showed a prevalence in the under-1 age group for hospitalization, with a cough being the most prevalent symptom (80.8%), followed by fever (66.2%) and dyspnea (65.4%). This study was similar to the current study, since cough was prevalent in (75.4%), followed by fever (60.40%) and dyspnea (46.31%) in 1-year-old children with respiratory infection.

Among several factors contributing to ARIs, environmental

factors such as air pollution and climatic variables also proved to be important factors for increasing the number of cases and their severity in children under the age of five [18]. In Porto Velho the predominant climate is tropical and humid, characterized by warm weather and a high level of relative humidity [6].

The cases of infection prevalence in Porto Velho - RO in the year 2013 from February to December were in the month of May (14.9%), showing a sharp fall in June (7.0%) which may be related to the maximum relative humidity and precipitation, since when there is rainy weather people gather in their homes which is a factor contributing to infection; however, the maximum relative humidity remains high in the months of May and June (97.58%) and (98%), respectively, and precipitation is not high compared to the month of June (29.4), but in May the precipitation was (98); that is, when precipitation decreased, people stopped staying in their homes, thereby reducing cases of transmission, causing a decrease in cases of acute respiratory infection.

In the study conducted by [27] in Montes Claros - MG, the incidence of ARI is influenced by climatic conditions, with variation according to the climate. In the dry season, there were 10% more hospitalizations due to ARI than in the rainy season.

Viral pathogens are responsible for 30-40% of ARI cases, most frequently HRSV, HPIV 1, 2, 3, HRV, Adenovirus [10].

Of the 660 children who participated in this study, 161 were classified with suspicion of acute respiratory infection, with 113/161 (70%) cases confirmed and 48/161 (30%) discarded. Of the 113/161 cases confirmed for ARI, 58 (52%) patients were male and 55 (48%) were female, making males the most prevalent, coinciding with data in the literature [28].

The age range of the children present in the study goes from 0 to 6 years old, with the highest incidence in the range of 0 to 11 months, with 47 (41.60%) cases, followed by 1-year-old children with 27 (24%), 2-year-old with 22 (19.40%), 3-year-old with 9 (8%), 4-year-old with 3 (2.65%), 5-year-old with 3 (2.65%), and 6-year-olds with 2 (1.7%) cases. Children aged 3 to 6 years old were less affected by ARI-causing viruses. These data coincide with those published in the literature, with a variation in the peak age of occurrence depending on the agent involved and the local epidemiological conditions.

All 161/660 patients with suspected ARI were tested for the 5 respiratory viruses proposed in the study in the period from February to December 2013. The 113/161 ARI-positive patients provided a total of 165 positive samples for the following pathogens, including mono infection and co infection by 2 and 3 viruses: 21.21% (35/165) HRV, 13.93% (23/165) PIV1, 43.63% (72/165) PIV2, 10.90% (18/165) PIV3, and adenovirus at 10.30% (17/165). PIV2 was the most prevalent virus, followed by HRV.

During the period from July 2003 to September 2005, [10] conducted a case study of ARI in children at a day care centre in the city of São José do Rio Preto - SP, with 176 children aged 4-72 months, constituting 100 boys and 76 girls. A total of 782 samples were tested, of which 294 (37.6%) were positive for: PIV1 9 (3.1%), PIV2 and PIV3 10 (3.4%), and HRV 111 (37.7%). The highest incidence occurred in males with 70 (56.4%) cases and 54 (43.5%) female cases. The most

prevalent virus in both sexes was the HRV. HRV was detected during all the seasons of the year, but more frequently in the fall, and with low frequency in the summer. It has been observed that in the summer for many years, cases of ARIs have decreased. Viral pathogens account for 30-40% of ARI cases.

The types of infections were classified as: mono infection with 70 (62%) cases, co infection with 2 viruses 34 (30%) and co infection with 3 viruses 09 (8%). The mono infection had PIV2 as its prevalent pathogen with 35/70 (50%) of the cases, followed by the other viruses proposed in the study, as specified in table 1. Co infection by 2 viruses, had a higher incidence with Rhino/PIV2 11/34 (32.35%) [29] followed by the other viruses proposed in the research. However, not all the sexes had positive samples for the proposed viruses, as specified in table 2. In co infections with 3 viruses, not all sexes had positive samples for the proposed viruses, but all had the same incidence, with the exception of R/PIV1/PIV2 with only 1 case, as specified in table 3.

Males had PIV2 as the most prevalent virus, followed by rhinovirus, PIV1, PIV3 and adenovirus. PIV2 was most prevalent in the age group from 1 month to 11 months old, reaching all ranges in a different incidence, with the exception of the 6-year-old group (with no cases). Rhinovirus (11 cases), PIV1 (07 cases), and PIV3 (05 cases) were also prevalent in the group of 1 month to 11 months old. Adenovirus, on the other hand, had its highest incidence in 2-year-old children with 03 cases [30]. In the 4 to 6-year-old age group, there was only one episode at the age of 4 years old with R/PIV2, 5 years old with R/PIV2/A and 6 years old with PIV3. Co infection with 2 viruses was prevalent around 2 months to 1 year old. Co infection with 3 viruses was prevalent in children aged 1 to 2 years old.

In females, PIV2 was also the most prevalent virus, followed by rhinovirus, PIV1, adenovirus and PIV3. PIV2 was more prevalent in the age group of 1 month to 1 year old with 24 cases. Rhinovirus (07 cases) and PIV3 (04 cases) were prevalent in the age range from 1 to 11 months old, with the highest incidence of these viruses in this age group. PIV1 was prevalent in 3-year-old children, with 4 cases. Adenovirus was prevalent in 2-year-olds with 03 cases. PIV2 affected all age groups, but with a different prevalence, with a lower incidence among children aged 3 to 6 years old. HRV did not affect the age range of 5 to 6 years old. PIV3 did not affect the age range of 3 to 6 years old. PIV1 did not affect the 4-year-old age group. Adenovirus did not affect the 3-year-olds. Co infection with 2 viruses was prevalent in children aged 1 to 2 years old. Co infection with 3 viruses was prevalent in children around 2 years old, with R/PIV2 (03 cases).

Conclusion

The results of this study conclude that socio demographic factors and climate are risk factors that influence acute respiratory infection, especially in children under the age of 3. Income below one minimum wage salary, agglomeration and education level of the guardian are factors that hinder appropriate care for this population.

Males were the most affected, with the highest number of incidences in the ages ranging from 0 to 3 years old, and those aged from 3 to 6 years old were the least affected by the ARI-causing viruses proposed in the study [31]. The city of Porto Velho had the highest number of cases, especially in the months of May and June, which are the hot months in the region.

PIV2 and Rhinovirus were the main etiological agents causing ARI, classified as mono infection and co-infection with 2 and 3 viruses, coinciding with data from the literature.

References

- Benicio MHDA, Cardoso MRA, Cruz Gouveia N, Monteiro CA. Secular trend of childhood respiratory disease in the city of São Paulo (1984-1996). *Journal of Public Health*. 2000; 34: 91-101.
- Macedo SEC, Menezes AMB, Albernaz E, Post P, Knorst M. Risk factors for hospitalization due to acute respiratory disease in children up to one year of age. *Journal of Public Health*. 2007; 41: 351-358.
- BRAZIL, Secretary of State for Health of Minas Gerais. *Attention to the Health of the Child*. Belo Horizonte - MG: 1st Edition. 2005.
- BRAZIL, Ministry of Health. *Postgraduate Course in Basic Health Care in Family. Nursing Assistance by Life Cycle. Optional Module 8*. Campo Grande - MS: Ed. UFMS: Fiocruz Closed Pantanal Unit. 2011a.
- Amaral MA. Network meta-analysis of the use of probiotics in the prevention of respiratory infections in children and adolescents [dissertation]. *Faculties of Medicine of the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul (PUCRS)*. 2015.
- GONÇALVES KS. Burns and outpatient care for respiratory diseases in children in the city of Porto Velho, Rondônia [dissertation]. *National School of Public Health Sergio Arouca*. 2010.
- LIMA RG. The importance of the diagnosis of acute respiratory infections in children from 0 to 5 years of primary health care. *Federal University of Minas Gerais*. 2011.
- Prato MIC, da Silveira A, Neves ET, Buboltz, FL. Respiratory diseases in childhood: an integrative review. *Rev. Soc. Bras. Sick Ped*. 2014; 14: 33-39.
- CARDOSO AM. The persistence of acute respiratory infections as a Public Health problem. *Rio de Janeiro: Public Health Notebook*. 2010; 26: 1270-1271.
- Bonfim CM, Nogueira ML, Simas PVM, Gardinassi LGA, Durigon EL, Rahal P, et al. Frequent respiratory pathogens of respiratory tract infections in children attending daycare centers. *Jornal de pediatria*. 2011; 87: 439-444.
- Moura KKMD, Andrade LZC, Lopes MVDO, Chaves DBR, Silva VMD. Ineffective airway clearance in children with acute respiratory infection. *Journal of Nursing*. 2014; 16: 21-27.
- FONSECA FR, VASCONCELOS CH. Study of the Distribution of Respiratory Diseases in the State of Santa Catarina, Brazil. *Rio de Janeiro - RJ: Collective Health Notebook*. 2011; 19: 454-460.
- PEDREIRA BAM. Risk factors for hospitalization for acute respiratory infection in children [dissertation]. *Federal University of Bahia*. 2013.
- Melo WF, de Oliveira TLL, Saldanha HGAC, dos Santos Oliveira MJ. The main respiratory diseases in the neonate. *Brazilian Journal of Education and Health*. 2015; 5: 36-42.
- Martins ALO, Nascimento DDSF, Schneider IJC, Schuelter-Trevisol F. Incidence of community-acquired infections of lower airways among infants. *Revista Paulista de Pediatria*. 2016; 34: 204-209.
- RIBEIRO, RS. Viral etiology of acute respiratory infections in the pediatric population at Institute Fernandes Figueira / FIOCRUZ / RJ [dissertation]. *Washington: Brazilian Journal of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine*. 2011; 47: 519-527.
- Souza EL. Pneumonias acquired in the community. *Brazilian Journal of Medicine and Modern Pediatrics*. 2010; 46: 38-46.
- Botelho C, Correia AL, Da Silva AMC, Macedo AG, Silva COS. Environmental factors and hospitalizations in children under five years of age with acute respiratory infection Environmental factors and hospitalization of under-five children with acute. *Cad. Public Health*. 2003; 19: 1771-1780.
- Do Prado Silva M, Silva LR, Reis AT, dos Santos IMM, SILVA L. Socioeconomic and cultural factors of maternal care in the disease. 2012.
- Prietsch SO, Fischer GB, César JA, Lempek BS, Barbosa Junior LV, Zogbi L, et al. Respiratory disease in children under 5 years of age in southern Brazil: influence of the domestic environment. *Rev Panam Salud Pública*. 2003; 13: 303-310.
- BRAZIL, Inter-ministerial Chamber of Food and Nutrition Security - CAISAN. *National Plan for Food and Nutrition Security: 2012/2015*. Brasília - DF: 2011b.
- Vargas VS. Risk Factors for Infantile Respiratory Pathologies. *Guarapuava - PR: Revista Salus*. 2010; 4: 87-98.
- OLIVEIRA NR. Profile of children with acute respiratory infection admitted to a pediatric hospital 2010. 2016; 16: 55.
- DUARTE DMG, BOTELHO C. Clinical Profile of Children under five with Acute Respiratory Infection. *Journal of Pediatrics*. 2000; 76: 207-212.
- Thomazelli LM, Vieira S, Leal AL, Sousa TS, Oliveira DB, Golono MA, et al. Surveillance of eight respiratory viruses in clinical samples of pediatric patients in southeast Brazil. *Jornal de pediatria*. 2007; 83: 422-428.
- Souza PG, Cardoso, AM, San't anna CC. Prevalence of Wheezing and Associated Factors in Guarani Indigenous Children Hospitalized for Acute Respiratory Diseases in the South and Southeast of Brazil. *Rio de Janeiro: Public Health Notebook*. 2014; 30: 1427-1437.
- Dal Moro VC, Athayde ES, Reis CS, Mameluque CM, Souza FM, Da Silva FPA. Hospitalization and Mortality for Infant Pneumonia in Montes Claros and Minas Gerais between 2008 and 2012. *Rename*. 2016; 4: 19-28.
- LIMA RG. The importance of the diagnosis of acute respiratory infections in children from 0 to 5 years of primary health care. *Federal University of Minas Gerais*. 2011.
- Benites ECA, Cabrini DP, Silva ACB, Silva JC, Catalan DT, Berezin EN, et al. Acute respiratory viral infections in paediatric cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. *Rio de Janeiro: Journal of Pediatrics*. 2014; 90: 370-376.
- MMM FAITH. Clinical-epidemiological profile of acute respiratory infections caused by Para influenza virus in children attended at a reference hospital in the city of Fortaleza-CE [dissertation]. *Faculty of Medicine, Federal University of Ceará*. 2007.
- Monteiro CC, Dezanet LNC, France EB. Monitoring of respiratory viruses in the metropolitan area of Belo Horizonte, 2011 to 2013. *Epidemiology and Health Services*. 2016; 25: 233-242.