43RD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY FOR PAEDIATRIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES
BUCHAREST & ONLINE 26-30 MAY 2025 #ESPID2025

EV0810 / #2365

SPECTRUM OF VIRAL PATHOGENS DETECTED IN CHILDREN WITH ACUTE HEPATITIS OF UNKNOWN ETIOLOGY

PUBLIC HEALTH AND EPIDEMIOLOGY (ONLY NON-SARS-COV2 CONTENT): POPULATION STUDIES AND SURVEILLANCE

Tamara Amvrosieva[1], Natallia Paklonskaya[1], Yulia Kaltunova[1], Elena Kishkurno[2], Katerina Divakova[2]
[1]Research Institute of Hygiene, Toxicology, Epidemiology, Virology and Microbiology of the Republican Center for Hygiene, Epidemiology and Health, Minsk, Belarus, [2]Belarusian State Medical University, Pediatric Infectious Diseases, Minsk, Belarus

Background: According to WHO more than 1010 cases of severe acute hepatitis were registered in 35 countries in children in whom markers of hepatitis viruses A, B, C, D, E were not detected. Lately it was shown that coinfection of adenovirus F and adeno-assotiated virus was the most probable cause of disease. That determined the aim of our research of the etiopathogenetic role of other hepatotropic viruses that can cause liver damage in childhood.
Methods: The present studies are devoted to the investigation of the frequency of detection of cytomegalovirus (CMV), Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), herpes simplex viruses (HSV1 and 2), human herpes virus type 6 (HHV6), adenoviruses (AdV), adeno-associated virus, enteroviruses (EV), parvovirus B19, bocavirus markers in children with acute hepatitis of unknown etiology.
Results: As a result of the conducted studies in a group of children aged from 10 months to 18 years, who had no markers of hepatitis viruses A, B, C, E (n=85), the PCR method established that adenoviruses dominated among the detected viral pathogens (10.5%). Adeno-associated virus was detected in 3% of patients. Rotavirus (3.7%), norovirus (1.3%), HHV6 (4.8%) and EBV (4.8%) were among the other viruses detected in patients. Bocavirus was not found in any patient.
Conclusions/Learning Points: The data obtained in this study indicate the prospects of continuing these investigation with the inclusion in the list of detectable viruses of other potential causative agents of hepatitis in children, such as TTV and SENV.

ESPID 2025 ABSTRACT BOOK

43RD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

EUROPEAN SOCIETY FOR PAEDIATRIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Organised jointly by ESPID and the ESPID Foundation

BUCHAREST & ONLINE
26-30 MAY
2025

#ESPID2025

espidmeeting.org

Abstracts E-Book