



EV0571 / #454

NEUROINFECTIOUS IN CHILDREN OF VIRAL ETIOLOGY: AN ANALYSIS OF CASES OVER 11 YEARS

NON-RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS: CNS INFECTIONS

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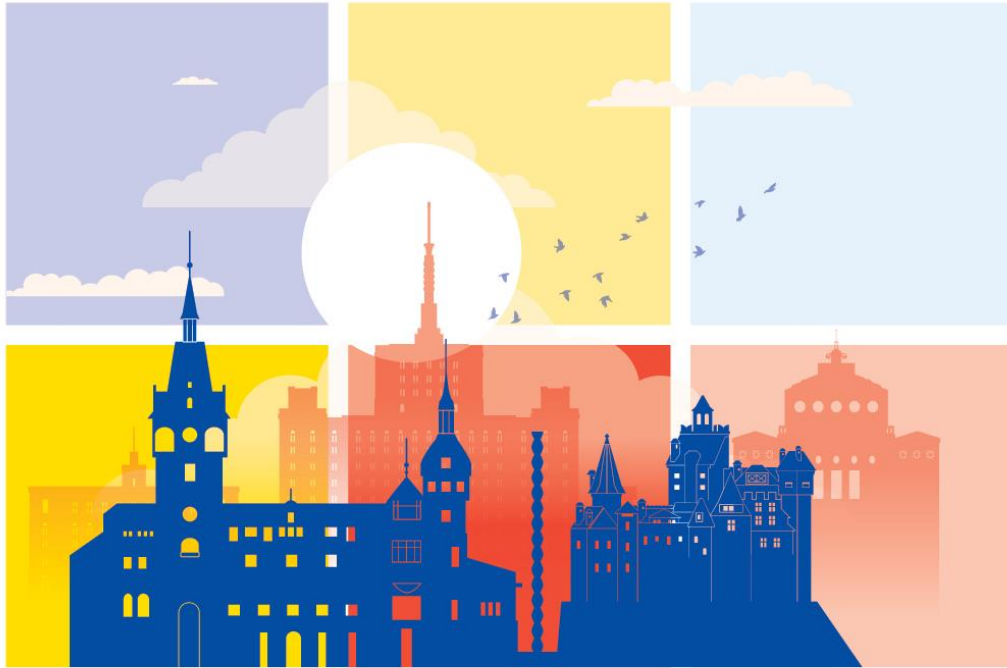
Background: Infectious diseases of the nervous system in children account for 3-5% of the total infectious pathology of childhood, however, the severity of the lesion and the frequency of disabling manifestations determine the relevance of their study. In recent years, the possibilities of diagnosing viral neuroinfections have significantly expanded. However, the expansion of the spectrum of pathogens that cause the development of neuroinfections, the increase in mixed, unspecified forms, creates significant difficulties in the treatment of infectious lesions of the nervous system.

Method: A retrospective analysis of hospital records of 279 patients aged 3 months to 17 years who were treated for laboratory-confirmed viral neuroinfection of the children infection hospital in Minsk for the period from 2014 to 2024 was carried out.

Results: The age aspect was dominated by children aged 7-14 years (41%), with children under 1 year old accounting for 1.1%, 1-3 years old - 14%, 4-7 years old - 31%, 7-14 years old - 41%, over 14 years old - 13%. The etiological structure of neuroinfections was dominated by enterovirus (71%), in every fourth case (23%) the etiology could not be clarified. Among other pathogens were: tick-borne encephalitis virus (4.6%) and one person each account for HSV and EBV. The clinical forms of neuroinfections were: meningitis (67%), meningoencephalitis (16%), encephalitis (14%) and one person each accounts for meningoencephalomyelitis and encephalomyelitis. Complications occurred in 8% of patients. Analyzing the outcome of the disease, it was found that in 21% of cases patients were discharged with recovery, in 74% they were discharged with improvement and 5% were transferred to other medical institutions for further treatment.

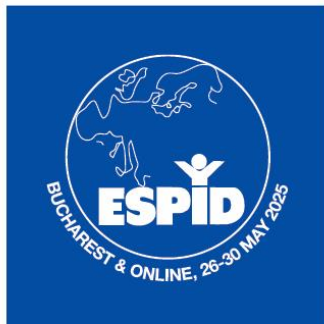
Conclusions/Learning Points: The main ethiological agent was enterovirus, the development of complications was noted in 8% of cases

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