

### Virale co-infecties

In een aantal studies worden virale co-infecties vermeld (Garazzino et al. 2020, Ma et al. 2020, Ng et al. 2020, Peng et al. 2020, Sun et al. 2020, Wu et al. 2020, Xia et al. 2020, Zachariah et al. 2020, Zheng et al. 2020). (Ma et al. 2020, Sun et al. 2020, Xia et al. 2020, Zheng et al. 2020) overlappen (vrijwel zeker) met (Peng et al. 2020), en aangezien deze laatste de meeste kinderen heeft geïncludeerd met de langste inclusieperiode is alleen Peng et al meegenomen in de tabel.

(Garazzino et al. 2020, Ng et al. 2020, Peng et al. 2020, Wu et al. 2020, Zachariah et al. 2020) rapporteren in totaal 35 kinderen met co-infecties (10%) op een totaal van 335 kinderen. Rhinovirus en RSV worden het meest genoemd. Echter, geen van de studies vermeldt duidelijk op welke virussen is getest. Ook wordt geen informatie gegeven over het effect van de co-infecties op het verloop en de ernst van COVID-19.

Tabel 4. Virale co-infecties.

	totaal	(Garazzino et al. 2020)	(Ng et al. 2020)	(Zachariah et al. 2020)	(Wu et al. 2020)	(Peng et al. 2020)
Gebied		Italië	UK	VS	China	China, Wuhan
Leeftijd range		IQR 0-10 jr	≤ 1 jr	0-21 jr	0-15 jr	0-15 jr
N	335	186	8	50	34	75
n (%)	35 (10)	10 (6)	3 (38)	4 (8)	10 (29)	8 (11)
n infecties	42	10	5	8	11	8
Adenovirus	5		2	1		2
CMV	4				3	1
Coronavirus*	2	1	1			
Enterovirus	4		1	3		
Epstein-barr virus	5	2			3	
Influenza A	3	1			1	1
Influenza B	4				1	3
MPV	1			1		
Rhinovirus	7	3	1	3		
RSV	7	3			3	1

RSV: respiratory syncytial virus; CMV: cytomegalovirus; MPV: humaan metapneumovirus.

\* exclusief SARS-CoV-2

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