

RISK FACTORS IN CHILDREN HOSPITALIZED DUE TO RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RSV)

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Background: Risk factors in case of an RSV infection have been thoroughly analyzed, but mainly in terms of risk of hospitalization. Here, we analyzed predictive role of risk factors of hospitalization in children who are already hospitalized.

Material and methods: In 2013-2018 period 324 children aged 12 days to 91 months, (median 3 months) were hospitalized due to RSV lower respiratory tract infection. A multiple logistic regression analysis and ROC analysis (for continues data) have been performed in order to verify if risk factors (mentioned in the literature) are also risk factors of Intensive Care Unit (ICU) transfer, antibiotic treatment or longer hospital treatment.

Results: In the analyzed group of patients, no of following above risk factors: maternal age, tobacco exposure during pregnancy, multiple pregnancy, prematurity/week of delivery, Apgar Score, lack of breastfeeding until 6 months of age, crowding, presence of siblings/at least 2 siblings was found to have a predictive value in assessing the risk of ICU transfer, need for antibiotic treatment nor prolonged hospital stay.

Conclusions: Among already hospitalized children, risk factors seem to play less important role. Thus, special attention needs to be paid to any patient who is hospitalized, since severe disease course is hard to predict.