VIRAL RUSH CAUSED BY PARECHOVIRUS MISTAKEN AND TREATED AS ALLERGY

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Background and Aims

Parechoviruses are associated with a wide disease spectrum similar to the echoviruses. These include febrile syndromes, respiratory tract infections, exanthema, viral meningitis, encephalitis, myocarditis and severe neonatal infections.

РЕЗУЛТАТ ОД ЛАБОРАТОРИСКА АНАЛИЗА

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Анализа	Единица	Референтна вредност	Резултат
Крвна слика со биохемиски анализи			
Glukoza (Glu)	mmol/l	3.50 - 6.50	4.78
Kreatinin (Creat)	mmol/L	45 - 104	72.85
Urea (UN)	mmol/l	2.50 - 6.40	3.1
AST	U/L	10 - 37	22
ALT	U/L	10 - 78	21
Holesterol (Chol)	mmol/l	3.50 - 5.20	2.41
HDL Holesterol (HDL)	mmol/l	0.95 - 1.60	0.94
LDL Holesterol (LDL)	mmol/l	0.50 - 3	1.2
Trigliceridi (Trig)	mmol/l	0.30 - 2	0.69
Natrium	mmol/l	132 - 145	141
Kalium (K)	mmol/l	3.50 - 5.50	4.5
Vкупen kalcium (Ca)	mmol/l	2.15 - 2.50	2.36
Leukociti (WBC)	x10 ⁹ /μL	4 - 10	3.83
Eritrociti (RBC)	x10 ⁶ /μL	4 - 5.50	5.45
Hemoglobin (HGB)	g/dl	11.50 - 17.50	15.3
Hematokrit (HCT)	%	35 - 54	41.7
Trombociti (PLT)	x10 ³ /μL	150 - 400	188

Leucopenia (3.83*10⁹ cells/L)

Nevertheless, the majority of pediatric viral infections are mild in nature and manifest as the common cold and pharyngitis. However, if not resolved, patients can become febrile, accompanied by vomiting, diarrhoea with a severe rash.

Skin rush

Method

A 15-year-old boy was referred to our clinic due to exanthema and a “migrating” macular rash. An infectiologist previously diagnosed his symptoms as an allergy and prescribed anti-histamines. Nevertheless, the symptoms worsened as the boy became febrile, his clinical presentation and leucopenia (3.83*10⁹ cells/L) suggested a possible viral aetiology, despite the infectiologist’s report. We performed a multiplex PCR analysis for a panel of viral pathogens that included Influenza, Parainfluenza, Corona, Human Metapneu-, Picorna-, Respiratory Syncytial, Adeno-, Boca- and Parechoviruses.

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Интерпретација на резултат: Со Multiplex Real Time PCR метода идентификувани се секвенци од следните патогени причинители на респираторни заболувања:

1. Human parechoviruses

Спровел: [Signature]
М-р Сабја Механциска

Проверил: [Signature]
Дипл. мол. биолог
Александра Стајковска

PCR analysis for a panel of viral and bacterial pathogens

Results

The test pointed to a Parechovirus infection; antihistamine treatment was ceased, and we initiated supportive care. Besides leucopenia, biochemical analyses failed to reveal other abnormalities. Our treatment approach was successful; patient was afebrile after 48 hours and his white blood counts normalized.

Skin rush

Conclusion

Clinicians should consider, exclude, viral etiology upon the presentation of severe skin rashes, clinical diligence is especially warranted when basic anti-allergic medication fails to improve a patient’s clinical condition.

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