Relative Frequency of Enteroviruses in Children With Aseptic Meningitis Referred to Aboozar Hospital in Ahvaz

Mojtaba Rasti1, Ali Reza Samarbaf-Zadeh1,2*, Manoochehr Makvandi1,2, Ahmad Shamsi-Zadeh3

1Department of Medical Microbiology, School of Medicine, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Science, Ahvaz, IR Iran
2Infectious and Tropical Disease Research Center, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Science, Ahvaz, IR Iran
3Department of Pediatrics, Ahvaz Aboozar Hospital, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Science, Ahvaz, IR Iran

ARTICLE INFO

Article type:
Original Article

Article history:
Received: 20 Sep 2011
Revised: 02 Jan 2012
Accepted: 10 Jan 2012

Keywords:
Human Enterovirus
Aseptic Meningitis
Reverse Transcriptranscriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction

ABSTRACT

Background: Human Enteroviruses are members of the Picornaviridae family, they are nonenveloped, with icosahedral symmetry, positive RNA viruses and causes aseptic meningitis in both infants and adults.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to determine the relative frequency of Enteroviral meningitis among children referred to Ahvaz Aboozar hospital.

Patients and Methods: 57 Cerebrospinal fluid samples were collected from patients with aseptic meningitis and White Blood Cell (WBC) count of more than 5x10⁶/mm³, Enterovirus RNA was extracted with Roch extraction kit and Enteroviral infection was detected by Revers Transcriptranscriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) test.

Results: Enteroviral infection was detected in 34 cases out of 57 patient (59.6 %), 19 patients were younger than 1 year old (55.8 %), 8 cases were between 1 and 2 years (23.5 %) and 7 cases were older than 2 years (20.5 %). The relationship between gender and prevalence was not significant. Most cases were found in winter.

Conclusions: It was shown that human Enterovirus is the major cause of aseptic meningitis in Ahvaz, south west of Iran. The prevalence of Enterovirus infection was considerably high in this region. To decrease prevalence of Enteroviral infection, improved knowledge and personal hygiene is advised.

Implication for health policy/practice/research/medical education:
The data collected in this project assist paediatricians to manage infant gastroenteritis cases more effectively.

Please cite this paper as:

1. Background

Aseptic meningitis (AM) is a mild disease localized in the central nervous system (CNS) and meningeal inflammation without common cause of meningitis such as bacteria and fungi in the cerebrospinal fluid is the symptom (1). Most patients show some indications such as fever, headache, stiff neck, lethargy, anorexia with or without vomiting, diarrhea, sore throat and rash. Viruses, specially Human Enteroviruses are major cause of aseptic meningitis. They are non-enveloped, positive single stranded RNA viruses and members of the Picornaviridae. Enteroviruses have been classified into 68 distinct serotypes and four species compromised of Human Enterovirus A (HEV A), Human Enterovirus B (HEV B), Human Enterovirus C (HEV C) and Human Enterovirus D (HEV D). Which mainly transmitted through...
Relative Frequency of Enteroviruses

Research has shown that most of the infections happened in summer and fall in temperate area while infection can occur through the year specially in winter and fall in tropical area, where commonly have temperate weather in winter and fall (1, 4, 8).

2. Objectives

In this study we conducted a one year research to recognize the prevalence of Enteroviruses in patients with aseptic meningitis by Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction test.

3. Patients and Methods

3.1. Patients

In this study 57 CSF samples were collected from patients hospitalized in the pediatric infectious ward with the Signs of aseptic meningitis referred to Aboozar hospital in Ahvaz. Samples were collected with patients consent between May 2010 to May 2011. All patients had negative culture test for common bacterial pathogens. a patient is defined as an aseptic meningitis sufferer that have symptoms such as fever, Vomiting, headache, signs of meningeal inflammation, CSF WBC count > 5×10⁶/mm³ and negative CSF culture (8)

3.2. Viral RNA Extraction

The viral RNA was extracted from CSF samples using the High Pure Viral Nucleic Acid kit (Roche company, USA) according to manufacturer’s instructions.

3.3. Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR)

Entero viral RNA was detected by using the RT-PCR kit (Vivantis, Malaysia). Isolated RNA was subjected to reverse transcription reaction according to the manufacturer’s instruction. solution 1 was prepared in the first step as follows; 6µL template, 1µL random hexamer primer, 1µL dNTP mix (10mM) and filled with neuclease-free water to 10µL, the mixture incubated at 65ºC for 5 minutes and chill on ice for 2 minutes then cDNA master mix was prepared separately as follow; 2µL 10x Buffer M-Mulv, 100 unit M-Mulv reverse transcriptase and filled with neuclease-free water up to 10µL, 10µL of cDNA master mix was added into each microtube containing solution 1 and incubate at 42ºC for 60 minutes. Terminate the reaction by incubating the tube at 85ºC for 5 minutes. 5 µL of cDNA added into 25µL PCR reaction containing 2.5µL 10x viBuffer, 0.5 µL dNTP (10 mM), 0.125 µL (0.625 unit) taq polymerase, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.75 µL (0.3 μM) each primer include; EVr (ATTGTCACCATAAGCAGCCA) and EVf (TCCTCCGGCCCCT-GAATGCG), these primers are design to amplify the 155 bp amniclon inserted in 5’UTR region of Enterovirus Genome (9).

PCR program was as follow; 1 cycle in 94ºC for 5 minutes followed by 35 cycles at94ºC for thirty seconds, 60ºC for thirty seconds and 72ºC for thirty seconds. Final extension was performed at 72ºC for five minutes. 10µL of PCR product mixed with 6x loading buffer and loaded onto 2 % w/v agarose gel and then subjected to electrophoresis (100 volts for 50 minutes, 0.5x TBE buffer), stained with ethidium bromide (0.5 μg/mL) the ampiclon was visualized and its size was determined under UV trans- illuminator Lambert (France) (Figure 1).

DPEC water were used as negative control and Echo 30 used as control positive.

Figure 1. A155bp Specific Enterovirus Band

3.4. Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using the χ²-test, SPSS software version 14.0. The level $P < 0.005$ was considered as the cut-off significance.
4. Results

In this study 57 CSF (Cerebrospinal fluid) samples from patients suspected of aseptic meningitis under 14 years old with the average of 1.58 ± 2.25 years old were investigated by RT-PCR. Among these patients 25 of them were female (43.8 %) and 32 of them were male (56.1 %). Virus genome were detected in 34 (59.6 %) samples, 14 cases were female (41.1 %) and 32 of them were male (58.8 %), there was no significance relationship between two genders (P > 0.05). The cases were subsequently divided into 3 groups, the first group consists of 20 patients younger than 1 year old (58.8 %), the second group consists of 9 patients who were between 1 to 2 years old (26.4 %) and 5 patients were older than 2 years old (14.7 %) (Figure 2).

There was significant difference between first age group with second and third age group (P < 0.05). The youngest patients was 2 days old newborn and the oldest 10 years old, the average age of positive cases was about 1.5 years old. Seasonal distribution was extensive which comprises of every four season, however high prevalences were reported in Winter with 13 cases (38.2 %), spring with 9 cases (26.4 %), fall with 9 cases (26.4 %) and summer with 3 cases (8.8 %) (Table). There is no significant difference between Winter with spring and fall (P > 0.05).

Table. The Seasonal Distribution of Enteroviral Infections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>No. (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>9 (26.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>3 (8.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>9 (26.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>13 (38.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Discussion

Aseptic meningitis is one of the most common infectious diseases among children and adults. This presentation is characterized by clinical symptoms such as fever, headache, neck stiffness, photophobia, etc. (1, 4). Viruses are a major cause of aseptic meningitis. Enteroviruses are the most causative agent of Aseptic meningitis. Gold standard for diagnosis of Entroviral infection is virus isolation in cell culture, but currently most of researchers use sensitive molecular methods such as RT-PCR (10). Based on reports, prevalence of enteroviruses varies between 17 % to 52 % in Middle east (2, 8, 9, 11, 12). In present study Enteroviral prevalence were detected by RT-PCR and the result was about 59.6 %, which was close to the results of another study performed by Sohrabi et al. (52 %) in Ahvaz (8), and higher than other surveys reported by Sensoy et al. (17 %) (12) and Dalwai et al. (24 %) (3). Poor personal and environmental hygiene and poor sanitation system in south and southwest of Iran are major causes of this high prevalence of infection in this region. The obtained results from first and second groups were similar to the Dalwai's et al. report in Kuwait (3). These observations indicate the important role of close relationship between children or newborns and some persons such as nursery nurses, siblings and parents, specially mothers during breastfeeding which increases the possibility of infection among children and newborns. Congenital transmission specially in newborns that already mentioned is also probable, the infection could transmitted during pregnancy through blood transfusion (3, 14).

Enteroviral infections show seasonal variation, enteroviral meningitis outbreaks in patients occur mostly in temperate region summer and fall and high year-round in tropical and subtropical region (1). Ahvaz is a tropical region with warm and humid climate with a temperature of 50 ºC during summer time which is not optimum for virus survival, due to to a lower temperate in winter most cases were reported in winter and the lowest prevalence were observed in summer. These findings conform to those of previous studies (15, 16). According to the poor sanitation in southwestern parts of Iran and river contaminated by urban and agricultural sewage, it could be concluded that the wide distribution pattern between seasons and high prevalence of virus is related the weather conditions, poor hygiene and lack of safe clean drinking water specially for inhabitants who live in poor area of the city; the best way to decrease the prevalence of infection is to improve the personal and environmental hygiene and to prevent water sources contamination by excreted sewage. The results indicate the importance of detection and diagnosis of viral and bacterial meningitis. Fast detection of viral meningitis, that is the main cause of meningitis in southwestern parts of Iran can also prevent antibiostic consumption against viral meningitis and decrease treatment costs and in parallel would decrease antibiotic consumption against viral meningitis and decrease distribution of infection. Early diagnosis of viral meningitis can help us to reduce antibiotic consumptions, consequently will decrease treatment cost and the
Relative Frequency of Enteroviruses

Rasti M et al.

Drug resistance will decrease in parallel.

Acknowledgments

The authors of this article are greatly thankful to Dr. Shohre Shahmahmoodi for providing positive enterovirus control for the study. Special gratitude also goes to Mrs. Neisi and all co-workers at the virology department of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Science.

Financial Disclosure

None declared.

Funding/Support

This study was supported by Research Centre for Tropical and Infectious Diseases and Vice Chancellor of Research and Technology.

References