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Short Communication

Current Respiratory Infections

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Introduction

According to the most recent ECDC report (15/12/2023), primary care consultation for respiratory illness have been gradually increasing, as expected, in the EU/EEA since September 2023. Several viral and bacterial respiratory pathogens are expected to continue co – circulating at variable levels during the coming months. This is typical of every winter season. Widespread implementation of non – pharmaceutical measures during the pandemic led to very low circulation of both viral and bacterial respiratory pathogens which resulted in reduced population immunity. This may exacerbate the respiratory disease burden this winter, particularly among those with few or no pre – existing exposures, such as young children. Paediatricians in primary care throughout Europe should not forget the tripledemic experience last year when we had to cope with flu, covid -19 and RSV infection – and streptococcal infection - earlier that the expected seasonal distribution of the most common respiratory pathogens.

Since October 2023, increases in respiratory infections due to Mycoplasma pneumonia were reported by six EU/EEA countries (France, Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark, and Italy). There was an increase in recent weeks in rates of influenza – like illness in sentinel hospitals across China, however, levels were below the peaks observed in the winter of 2022/2023. An increase in M. pneumoniae infections to levels similar to pre-pandemic seasons has also been observed in South Korea. Increases in respiratory infections have also been reported from Japan, with an earlier start of the season compared to previous years (including pre-pandemic seasons). Similar experiences reported from USA.

M. pneumoniae is not notifiable in most EU/EEA countries, leading to limited available information regarding diagnosed cases, proportion of detections amongst respiratory laboratory samples or historical detection data. As a result, country level or historic comparisons should be made with caution. Covid -19, flu and RSV cases have been increasing in most European countries during the last weeks.

Recommendations

- Keep children home when ill (at least 24 hours with no temperature and good condition before returning to nursery or school) and communicate with paediatricians when there are signs of respiratory distress or there is no improvement in clinical condition or signs of dehydration appear.
- Good hand hygiene

- Appropriate ventilation of indoor spaces
- Vaccination with available vaccines (flu, RSV, pneumococcal, covid -19) according to the National Vaccination Schedule
- Taking into account the icreased levels of antibiotic resistance in many countries, parents should be educated in order not to demand antibiotics or/and chest X- Ray. Paediatricians are responsible for the diagnosis based on the detailed clinical examination and when needed on the performance of rapid antigen test for flu, RSV, COVID-19 or group A streptococcus.

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