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• 调查研究 •

小儿急性上呼吸道感染的流行病学特征及中药洗浴辅助疗效分析^{*}

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【摘要】 目的 分析本地区小儿急性上呼吸道感染的流行特征,探讨中药洗浴辅助治疗小儿急性上呼吸道感染发热的疗效观察。方法 选取2019年1月-2021年12月因急性上呼吸感染就诊的患儿625例。采集患儿咽拭子标本,采用核酸提取试剂盒提取病毒核酸,采用实时荧光定量PCR方法进行呼吸道病毒检测。选取儿童组(3~14岁)发热患儿100例,按照就诊顺序随机分为治疗组与对照组。治疗组患儿基础治疗外加中药药液洗浴治疗,对照组则采用基础治疗外加温水洗浴,对比两组患儿治疗前及治疗后24、48、72 h体温情况。结果 625份咽拭子中病毒阳性318份,262份为单一病毒感染,56份为两种病毒感染。单一阳性感染标本,主要为甲型流感病毒(16.80%)和呼吸道合胞病毒A型(7.20%)阳性。混合感染标本,主要为甲型流感病毒+呼吸道合胞病毒A型阳性(2.24%)。男性患儿组阳性率50.54%,女性患儿组阳性率51.37%,差异无统计学意义。将患儿按照年龄分组,幼儿组(1~3岁)、婴儿组(28 d~1岁)、儿童组(3~14岁)的阳性率分别为70.22%、40.22%和39.82%。甲型流感病毒在幼儿组的检出率最高,阳性率为28.00%,其次为婴儿组(13.97%),最低为儿童组(7.69%)。将患儿按照发病季节划分,冬季病毒总检出率最高为70.57%,春季次之为48.59%,秋季为30.33%,夏季最低为26.04%。甲型流感病毒与呼吸道合胞病毒A型的检出率在冬季组最高。治疗前两组患儿平均体温对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗后两组患儿治疗后24 h、48 h体温差异无统计学意义,72 h差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结论 本地区患儿急性上呼吸道感染主要以甲型流感病毒和呼吸道合胞病毒A型为主的单一病毒感染,多发于幼儿组(1~3岁),冬季为高发季节。发热患儿经中药洗浴辅助治疗后,疗效显著。

【关键词】 急性上呼吸道感染;流行学特征;中药洗浴

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Epidemiological characteristics of acute upper respiratory tract infection in children and analysis of the efficacy of traditional Chinese Medicine bath

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【Abstract】 **Objective** The epidemic characteristics of acute upper respiratory infection in children were analyzed in this area, and the efficacy of traditional Chinese medicine bath as an adjunctive treatment for fever in children with acute upper respiratory tract infection were explored. **Methods** From January 2019 to December 2021, 625 children with acute upper respiratory infection were selected. Pharyngeal swab samples of all children were collected, viral nucleic acid was extracted by nucleic acid extraction kit, and respiratory virus was detected by real-time fluorescent quantitative PCR. 100 children with fever in children group (3-14 years old) were randomly divided into treatment group and control group according to the order of visit. The children in the treatment group were treated with basic treatment plus traditional Chinese medicine bath, while the children in the control group were treated with basic treatment plus warm water bath. The body temperatures of the children in the two groups were compared before treatment and 24, 48 and 72 hours after treatment. Result Among the 625 throat swabs tested, 318 were virus positive, 262 were single virus infections, and 56 were mixed infections of two viruses. The single positive infection samples were mainly influenza A virus (16.80%) and re-

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spiratory syncytial virus type A (7.20%). The mixed infection samples were mainly influenza A virus + respiratory syncytial virus type a positive (2.24%). The positive rate of male children group was 50.54%, and that of female children group was 51.37%. There was no statistical difference between the two groups. According to the age of children, the positive rates of children group (1-3 years old), infant group (28 days to 1 year old) and children group (3-14 years old) were 70.22%, 40.22% and 39.82% respectively. The detection rate of influenza A virus in the young children group was the highest, with a positive rate of 28.00%, followed by the infant group (13.97%), and the lowest was the children group (7.69%). According to the season of onset, the total detection rate of virus in children was 70.57% in winter, 48.59% in spring, 30.33% in autumn and 26.04% in summer. The detection rate of influenza A virus and respiratory syncytial virus type A was the highest in winter group. Before treatment, there was no significant difference in the average body temperature between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). After treatment, there was no statistically significant difference in body temperature between the two groups at 24h and 48h after treatment, but there was statistically significant difference at 72h after treatment ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The acute upper respiratory tract infection of children in this area is mainly a single virus infection dominated by influenza A virus and respiratory syncytial virus type A, which mostly occurs in the young children group (1-3 years old). Winter is the high incidence season. The curative effect of Chinese medicine bath for children with fever is remarkable.

【Key words】 acute upper respiratory infection; epidemiological characteristics; traditional Chinese Medicine bath

急性上呼吸道感染(acute upper respiratory infection, AURI)发病率在急性传染病中居于首位,其中大约80%为病毒感染^[1]。相关研究显示,急性上呼吸道感染已成为威胁全球儿童健康的主要疾病之一,是导致婴幼儿死亡的主要原因之一^[2-3]。引起急性上呼吸感染的病毒主要为呼吸道合胞病毒、甲型流感病毒、乙型流感病毒、副流感病毒、冠状病毒、人肠道病毒、人鼻病毒、偏肺病毒、人博卡病毒等,不同地区、不同年龄、不同季节等因素下,检出的病毒情况不同^[4]。本研究通过分析2019-2021年因急性上呼吸感染于本院儿科就诊的患儿资料,探讨本地区小儿急性上呼吸道感染的流行特征及中药洗浴辅助治疗小儿急性上呼吸道感染发热的疗效观察。

材料与方法

1 一般资料

选取2019年1月-2021年12月因急性上呼吸感染于本院就诊的患儿625例。其中,2019年228例,2020年192例,2021年205例。纳入标准:①符合儿童急性上呼吸道感染诊断标准,体温 $\geqslant 38^{\circ}\text{C}$,伴有发热、头痛、咳嗽、乏力、咽喉肿痛等症状^[5];②患儿病程时间 $\leqslant 48\text{ h}$;③已取得患儿及监护人知情同意并签署同意书。排除标准:①超高热,体温超过 41°C 者;②皮肤有破损、溃疡者;③过敏体质,对治疗药物过敏者,有既往对中草药过敏史者;④合并严重基础疾病者;⑤正在接受其他临床实验者。

2 采集标本

所有参与本次研究的患儿在就诊时均进行咽拭子标本采集,待患儿清水漱口后,头微仰并发出“啊”音,采用无菌绒毛拭子采集患儿咽后壁分泌物,迅速置于

保存液中,于 -80°C 低温冰箱中保存待检。

3 病毒检测

采用核酸提取试剂盒 QIAamp® MinElute® Virus Spin Kit(Cat. NO. 57704)(德国 Qiagen 公司)进行病毒核酸提取,操作过程依据试剂盒说明书进行。采用实时荧光定量PCR方法进行呼吸道病毒检测,使用多重呼吸道病毒核酸检测试剂盒(江苏默乐生物)与PCR扩增仪(广州天骐生物),严格按照试剂说明书中标注的反应体系、循环条件进行操作,对实验结果进行准确判读。检测病毒种类:甲型流感病毒(influenza virus a, FluA)、乙型流感病毒(influenza virus b, FluB)、副流感病毒1/2/3/4(para influenza virus, PIV I / II / III / IV)、呼吸道合胞病毒(respiratory syncytial virus, RSV)、冠状病毒OC43/229E(corona virus, COV-OC43/229E)、人肠道病毒(human entero virus, HEV)、人鼻病毒(human rhino virus, HRV)、偏肺病毒(meta pneumo virus, MPV)、人博卡病毒(human boca virus, HBoV)。

4 治疗方法

选取儿童组(3~14岁)发热患儿100例,按照就诊顺序,采用随机数字表法将患儿随机分为治疗组与对照组。对比两组患儿的年龄、性别、病程、病情、治疗前平均体温,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。两组患儿经血常规检查后,若诊断为细菌感染,使用阿莫西林颗粒(国药准字H46020605)治疗(如有青霉素过敏者选用口服阿奇霉素)。若为病毒感染,根据解热镇痛药在儿童发热对症治疗中的合理用药专家共识,使用布洛芬(美林)退热(对布洛芬过敏者选用对乙酰氨基酚)^[6]。治疗组患儿在上述基础治疗的情况下,辅助中药洗浴治疗。选用麻黄、紫苏、艾叶、桂枝、细辛、板蓝

根、青蒿、生大黄、大青叶、黄芩、石菖蒲各30 g,加水4 L,浸泡15 min后,大火煮沸15 min,去渣取汁备用^[7]。将煮好的药汁倒于盆中,根据患儿耐受程度调节水温,保持洗浴液温度为(38±1)℃。患儿双足浸泡于药液中,药液以泡过足踝为度,每次30 min,如体温复升可进行重复足浴1~2次。对照组患儿,在基础治疗的情况下,加用温水浸泡双足,洗浴方法同治疗组。两组患儿入组治疗前均与患儿监护人确认治疗方案,并获得家长同意及配合。

5 观察指标

5.1 治疗前后体温变化 记录两组患儿治疗前及治疗后24、48、72 h体温情况,所有体温测量均为腋温。

5.2 疗效标准 参照《中药新药临床研究指导原则》分为痊愈、显效、有效、无效。采用尼莫地平法计算体征积分值,计算公式为:[(治疗前积分-治疗后积分)÷治疗前积分]×100%。

6 统计分析

采用SPSS 25.0进行数据分析,比较不同年龄、性别、季节患儿病毒阳性率,对治疗组与对照组患儿的体温变化进行分析, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

1 上呼吸道病毒检出情况

625份咽拭子中318份病毒阳性,阳性率为50.88%。其中,262份为单一病毒感染,阳性率为41.92%,56份为两种病毒混合感染,阳性率为8.96%。262份单一阳性感染标本中,105份为Flu A阳性(16.80%),45份为RSV-A阳性(7.20%),27份为RSV-B阳性(4.32%),22份为Flu B阳性(3.52%),15份为HEV阳性(2.40%),13份为PIV-I阳性(2.08%),12份为COV-OC43阳性(1.92%),10份为PIV-II阳性(1.60%),7份为HRV阳性(1.12%),2份为PIV-III阳性(0.32%),1份为PIV-IV阳性(0.16%),1份为COV-OC229E阳性(0.16%),1份为MPV阳性(0.16%),1份为HBoV阳性(0.16%)。56份混合感染标本中,14份为FluA+RSV-A阳性(2.24%)(表1)。

2 不同性别、年龄分组阳性病毒检出结果分析

625例急性上呼吸道感染患儿中,男性患儿370例(59.20%),女性患儿255例(40.80%)。男性患儿组阳性标本检出187份,阳性率50.54%,女性患儿组阳性标本检出131份,阳性率51.37%,两组对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。按照年龄可将患儿分为婴儿组(28 d~1岁)179例(28.64%),幼儿组(1~3岁)225例(36.00%),儿童组(3~14岁)221例(35.36%)。其中,幼儿组患儿检出阳性标本158份,

阳性率70.22%,婴儿组检出阳性标本72份,阳性率40.22%,儿童组检出阳性标本88份,阳性率39.82%。其中,Flu A在幼儿组的检出率最高,阳性率为28.00%,其次为婴儿组(13.97%),最低为儿童组(7.69%)(表2)。

表1 两种混合病原体感染类型分布情况
Table 1 Distribution of infection types of two mixed pathogens

| Mixed pathogen infection type | No. of positive cases | Positive rate(%) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| FluA+RSV-A | 14 | 2.24 |
| FluB+RSV-A | 5 | 0.80 |
| RSV-A+PIV-I | 5 | 0.80 |
| FluA+PIV-I | 3 | 0.48 |
| FluA+HEV | 3 | 0.48 |
| RSV-B+PIV-I | 3 | 0.48 |
| PIV-I+HEV | 3 | 0.48 |
| RSV-A+HEV | 2 | 0.32 |
| RSV-A+HBoV | 2 | 0.32 |
| RSV-A+COV-OC43 | 2 | 0.32 |
| PIV-I+HBoV | 2 | 0.32 |
| PIV-II+HEV | 2 | 0.32 |
| RSV-B+HEV | 1 | 0.16 |
| RSV-B+MPV | 1 | 0.16 |
| PIV-I+COV-OC43 | 1 | 0.16 |
| PIV-I+MPV | 1 | 0.16 |
| PIV-II+HRV | 1 | 0.16 |
| COV-OC43+HRV | 1 | 0.16 |
| COV-OC43+HEV | 1 | 0.16 |
| MPV+HEV | 1 | 0.16 |
| MPV+HBoV | 1 | 0.16 |
| HEV+HBoV | 1 | 0.16 |

3 不同季节阳性病毒检出结果分析

625例急性上呼吸道感染患儿,按照发病季节可划分为,春季(3月~5月)142例,夏季(6月~8月)96例,秋季(9月~11月)122例,冬季(12月~次年2月)265例。其中,冬季病毒总检出率最高为70.57%,春季次之为48.59%,秋季为30.33%,夏季最低为26.04%。其中Flu A与RSV-A的检出率在冬季组最高,分别为26.42%和9.81%(表3)。

4 两组患儿治疗前及治疗后24、48、72 h体温比较

治疗前,治疗组患儿平均体温为(38.65±0.43)℃,对照组患儿为(38.48±0.72)℃,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。经过治疗,治疗组患儿24、48、72 h平均体温分别为(37.64±0.75)、(37.26±0.43)、(36.75±0.55)℃,对照组患儿24、48、72 h平均体温分别为(37.85±0.88)、(37.42±1.08)、(37.29±0.46)℃。两组患儿治疗后24、48 h体温对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),治疗后72 h差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

表2 不同年龄组阳性病毒检出情况

Table 2 Positive virus detection in different age groups

| 病毒类型 Virus type | 婴儿组(n=179) Infant group | | 幼儿组(n=225) Preschool group | | 儿童组(n=221) Children group | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | 阳性病 例数 Positive cases | 阳性率 (%) Positive rate | 阳性病 例数 Positive cases | 阳性率 (%) Positive rate | 阳性病 例数 Positive cases | 阳性率 (%) Positive rate |
| | | | | | | |
| FluA | 25 | 13.97 | 63 | 28.00 | 17 | 7.69 |
| RSV-A | 11 | 6.15 | 21 | 9.33 | 13 | 5.88 |
| RSV-B | 5 | 2.79 | 15 | 6.67 | 7 | 3.17 |
| FluB | 6 | 3.35 | 9 | 4.00 | 7 | 3.17 |
| HEV | 3 | 1.68 | 7 | 3.11 | 5 | 2.26 |
| PIV-I | 3 | 1.68 | 6 | 2.67 | 4 | 1.81 |
| COV-OC43 | 3 | 1.68 | 5 | 2.22 | 4 | 1.81 |
| PIV-II | 1 | 0.56 | 6 | 2.67 | 3 | 1.36 |
| HRV | 1 | 0.56 | 4 | 1.78 | 2 | 0.90 |
| PIV-III | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.44 | 1 | 0.45 |
| PIV-IV | 1 | 0.56 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| COV-OC229E | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.45 |
| MPV | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.45 |
| HBoV | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.44 | 0 | 0.00 |
| FluA+RSV-A | 3 | 1.68 | 7 | 3.11 | 4 | 1.81 |
| FluB+RSV-A | 1 | 0.56 | 3 | 1.33 | 1 | 0.45 |
| RSV-A+PIV-I | 1 | 0.56 | 2 | 0.89 | 2 | 0.90 |
| FluA+PIV-I | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.44 | 2 | 0.90 |
| FluA+HEV | 1 | 0.56 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.90 |
| RSV-B+PIV-I | 1 | 0.56 | 1 | 0.44 | 1 | 0.45 |
| PIV-I+HEV | 1 | 0.56 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.90 |
| RSV-A+HEV | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.44 | 1 | 0.45 |
| RSV-A+HBoV | 1 | 0.56 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.45 |
| RSV-A+COV-OC43 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.44 | 1 | 0.45 |
| PIV-I+HBoV | 1 | 0.56 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.45 |
| PIV-II+HEV | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.44 | 1 | 0.45 |
| RSV-B+HEV | 1 | 0.56 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| RSV-B+MPV | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.45 |
| PIV-I+COV-OC43 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.45 |
| PIV-I+MPV | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.44 | 0 | 0.00 |
| PIV-II+HRV | 1 | 0.56 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| COV-OC43+HRV | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.45 |
| COV-OC43+HEV | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.44 | 0 | 0.00 |
| MPV+HEV | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.44 | 0 | 0.00 |
| MPV+HBoV | 1 | 0.56 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| HEV+HBoV | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.45 |
| 合计 Total | 72 | 40.22 | 158 | 70.22 | 88 | 39.82 |

讨 论

近年来,各地儿科门诊呼吸道疾病尤其是上呼吸道感染比例呈上升趋势,成为儿科门诊就诊的主要原因之一^[8]。沈晓佳等^[9]对成都地区儿童上呼吸道病毒和细菌感染状况及流行病学特征研究发现,阳性率为76.44%,单纯病毒检出率为50.40%,混合感染率为33.40%。本次研究中,625份咽拭子经检测,病毒感染阳性率为50.88%,单一病毒感染阳性率为41.92%,两种病毒混合感染阳性率为8.96%。单一感染主要为Flu A,混合感染主要为Flu A+RSV-A阳性。病毒与细菌混合感染可加重流感病毒感染,常常

导致疾病恶化,维持患儿上呼吸道微生物组稳态能够有效预防甲型流感病毒与细菌混合感染^[10]。呼吸道合胞病毒是小儿急性上呼吸道感染的重要病原体,患儿感染后容易复发,治愈率低^[11]。朱益飞等^[12]结果显示,1~3岁患儿的病毒检出率最高,与其他年龄段相比差异有统计学意义。本次研究中,男性患儿组阳性率50.54%,女性患儿组阳性率51.37%,两组对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。按照年龄可将患儿分为婴儿组(28 d~1岁)、幼儿组(1~3岁)、儿童组(3~14岁),幼儿组阳性率70.22%,婴儿组阳性率40.22%,儿童组阳性率39.82%。Flu A在幼儿组的检出率最高。齐英等^[13]关于沈阳市学龄前儿童上呼吸道感染病原谱的研究显示,呼吸道病毒总检出率在春季、夏季、秋季、冬季分别为52.5%、62.2%、71.8%和52.9%,冬季以Flu A为主。本次研究中,冬季病毒总检出率最高为70.57%,春季次之为48.59%,秋季为30.33%,夏季最低为26.04%。其中Flu A与RSV-A的检出率在冬季组最高,分别为26.42%和9.81%。本次研究结果与Wen等^[14]报道相似,病毒病原体检出情况与季节变化密切相关。

卢一斌等^[15]研究发现,治疗后24、48、72 h,治疗组与对照组体温均逐渐下降,与同组治疗前比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),且治疗组下降显著。本次研究中,治疗前两组患儿平均体温对比差异无统计学意义,两组患儿治疗后24、48 h体温对比差异无统计学意义,治疗后72 h差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。发热为小儿急性上呼吸道感染的主要临床症状之一,严重可引起高热惊厥,甚至脑损伤等并发症。中药足浴是中药洗浴疗法之一,足部经络穴位可沟通表里内外,调节十二经气血阴阳的效果。患病儿童经过洗浴足部,可加速全身血液循环,药物随经络气血运行。本次研究选用麻黄、紫苏、艾叶、桂枝、细辛、板蓝根、青蒿、生大黄、大青叶、黄芩、石菖蒲煎制成中药足浴药液。其中,桂枝可温通经脉,艾叶可温经散寒,紫苏可发表散寒^[16],通过中药足浴,可以发挥解表药物本身的功效,还可以辅助降温,使退热效果持续平稳。

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表3 不同季节阳性病毒检出情况
Table 3 Positive virus detection in different seasons

| 病毒类型 Virus type | 春季(n=142) Spring | | 夏季(n=96) Summer | | 秋季(n=122) Autumn | | 冬季(n=265) Winter | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | 阳性病例数 Positive cases | 阳性率(%) Positive rate |
| FluA | 22 | 15.49 | 5 | 5.21 | 8 | 6.56 | 70 | 26.42 |
| RSV-A | 9 | 6.34 | 4 | 4.17 | 6 | 4.92 | 26 | 9.81 |
| RSV-B | 4 | 2.82 | 2 | 2.08 | 4 | 3.28 | 17 | 6.42 |
| FluB | 5 | 3.52 | 3 | 3.13 | 4 | 3.28 | 10 | 3.77 |
| HEV | 4 | 2.82 | 1 | 1.04 | 1 | 0.82 | 9 | 3.40 |
| PIV-I | 4 | 2.82 | 1 | 1.04 | 1 | 0.82 | 7 | 2.64 |
| COV-OC43 | 3 | 2.11 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.64 | 7 | 2.64 |
| PIV-II | 2 | 1.41 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.82 | 7 | 2.64 |
| HRV | 2 | 1.41 | 1 | 1.04 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 1.51 |
| PIV-III | 1 | 0.70 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.38 |
| PIV-IV | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.38 |
| COV-OC229E | 1 | 0.70 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| MPV | 1 | 0.70 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| HBoV | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.38 |
| FluA+RSV-A | 2 | 1.41 | 1 | 1.04 | 1 | 0.82 | 10 | 3.77 |
| FluB+RSV-A | 1 | 0.70 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.82 | 3 | 1.13 |
| RSV-A+PIV-I | 1 | 0.70 | 1 | 1.04 | 1 | 0.82 | 2 | 0.75 |
| FluA+PIV-I | 1 | 0.70 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.75 |
| FluA+HEV | 1 | 0.70 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.75 |
| RSV-B+PIV-I | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.82 | 2 | 0.75 |
| PIV-I+HEV | 1 | 0.70 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.82 | 1 | 0.38 |
| RSV-A+HEV | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.04 | 1 | 0.82 | 0 | 0.00 |
| RSV-A+HBoV | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.04 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.38 |
| RSV-A+COV-OC43 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.04 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.38 |
| PIV-I+HBoV | 1 | 0.70 | 1 | 1.04 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| PIV-II+HEV | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.82 | 1 | 0.38 |
| RSV-B+HEV | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.04 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| RSV-B+MPV | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.82 | 0 | 0.00 |
| PIV-I+COV-OC43 | 1 | 0.70 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| PIV-I+MPV | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.38 |
| PIV-II+HRV | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.38 |
| COV-OC43+HRV | 1 | 0.70 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| COV-OC43+HEV | 1 | 0.70 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| MPV+HEV | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.04 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| MPV+HBoV | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.82 | 0 | 0.00 |
| HEV+HBoV | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.82 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 合计 Total | 69 | 48.59 | 25 | 26.04 | 37 | 30.33 | 187 | 70.57 |

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