

Jundishapur J Microbiol. 2016 March; 9(3): e32974.

doi: 10.5812/jjm.32974

Published online 2016 March 15.

Research Article

# Detection of Human Metapneumovirus and Respiratory Syncytial Virus by Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction Among Hospitalized Young Children in Iran

Masoud Parsania,<sup>1</sup> Behzad Poopak,<sup>2</sup> Mohammad Hassan Pouriayevali,<sup>3</sup> Sama Haghghi,<sup>4</sup> Aref Amirkhani,<sup>5</sup> and Alireza Nateghian<sup>6,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Microbiology, Tehran Medical Sciences Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, IR Iran

<sup>2</sup>Department of Hematology, Tehran Medical Sciences Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, IR Iran

<sup>3</sup>Department of Hepatitis and AIDS, Pasteur Institute of Iran, Tehran, IR Iran

<sup>4</sup>Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, IR Iran

<sup>5</sup>Department of Epidemiology, Tehran Medical Sciences Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, IR Iran

<sup>6</sup>Department of Pediatrics, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, IR Iran

\*Corresponding author: Alireza Nateghian, Department of Pediatrics, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, IR Iran. Tel: +98-2122220041, Fax: +98-2122220063, E-mail: nateghian.ar@iums.ac.ir

Received 2015 September 6; Revised 2015 December 13; Accepted 2016 January 4.

## Abstract

**Background:** Acute respiratory infection plays an important role in hospitalization of children in developing countries; detection of viral causes in such infections is very important. The respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is the most common etiological agent of viral lower respiratory tract infection in children, and human metapneumovirus (hMPV) is associated with both upper and lower respiratory tract infections among infants and children.

**Objectives:** This study evaluated the frequency and seasonal prevalence of hMPV and RSV in hospitalized children under the age of five, who were admitted to Aliasghar children's hospital of Iran University of Medical Sciences from March 2010 until March 2013.

**Patients and Methods:** Nasopharyngeal or throat swabs from 158 hospitalized children with fever and respiratory distress were evaluated for RSV and hMPV RNA by the real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method.

**Results:** Among the 158 children evaluated in this study, 49 individuals (31.1%) had RSV infection while nine individuals (5.7%) had hMPV infection. Five (55.5%) of the hMPV-infected children were male while four (44.5%) were female and 27 (55.2%) of the RSV-infected patients were females and 22 (44.8%) were males. The RSV infections were detected in mainly < one year old children and hMPV infections were detected mainly in > one year old children. Both RSV and hMPV infections had occurred mainly during winter and spring seasons.

**Conclusions:** Respiratory syncytial virus was the major cause of acute respiratory infection in children under one-year of age while human metapneumovirus had a low prevalence in this group. The seasonal occurrence of both viruses was the same.

**Keywords:** Human Metapneumovirus, Respiratory Syncytial Virus, Children, PCR

## 1. Background

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) is the major cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide, especially in young children. Respiratory viruses such as Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), influenza virus type A and B, Parainfluenza virus 1-3 and adenovirus are the most common pathogens affecting the respiratory tract of young children (1).

Human Metapneumovirus (hMPV) is associated with both upper and lower respiratory tract infections among infants and children worldwide (2). It was first identified as a novel respiratory virus in 2001 among children with ARI in the Netherlands. The hMPV belongs to the *Paramyxoviridae* family, *Pneumovirinae* subfamily, and the genus *Metapneumovirus* (3, 4).

The RSV is the most common etiological agent of viral

lower respiratory tract infection and is considered as the most important cause of viral bronchiolitis in children. Respiratory syncytial virus belongs to the *Paramyxoviridae* family, *Pneumovirinae* subfamily, and is placed under the genus *Pneumovirus* (5, 6). The clinical presentation of hMPV infection ranges from a mild upper respiratory tract infection to severe lower respiratory tract disease accompanied by bronchiolitis and pneumonia (6). While RSV, Influenza virus and Parainfluenza virus are considered to be the most common respiratory viruses, the role of other less known viruses such as hMPV in ARI children remains largely unknown (7). Despite studies showing the prevalence of hMPV infection, the actual role of hMPV in children with severe ARI in Iran is poorly understood.

Molecular techniques such as the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) are sensitive methods to define respiratory viruses that may be present in clinical specimens, especially in children suffering from respiratory infections (8).

## 2. Objectives

This study had two objectives. First, to determine the hMPV and RSV frequency and their co-infection in hospitalized ARI children, aged less than five years old, at one of the children's referral hospitals in Iran. Second, to describe the seasonal prevalence of hMPV and RSV among this group from March 2010 till March 2013.

## 3. Patients and Methods

### 3.1. Patients and Samples

This descriptive study was based on the processing of nasopharyngeal or throat swabs from 158 children, aged under five years old, who were admitted to Aliasghar children hospital of Iran University of Medical Sciences with acute respiratory infections from March 2010 till March 2013; this was done for the determination of the frequency of hMPV and RSV infections and co-infections. The ARI children aged less than five years, having tachypnea with or without respiratory distress and cough, were included in this study. Children with ARI, aged above five years old, were excluded. The specimens were placed into a vial containing 1 mL of transport media and were sent to the Payvand clinical and specialty laboratory, where they were tested by real-time polymerase chain reaction for hMPV and RSV. The samples were divided into aliquots and stored at -80°C until use.

### 3.2. Nucleic Acid Extraction and cDNA Synthesis

Nucleic acids from specimens were extracted using

the QIAamp viral RNA extraction mini kit (Qiagen GmbH, Hilden, Germany), according to the manufacturer's recommended protocol. Reverse transcription was performed with the use of random hexamers and SuperScript first-strand (invitrogen), according to the manufacturer's instructions.

### 3.3. Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction

Real-time PCR was done using the Rotor-Gene 6000 from Corbet Research (Australia). The properties of the oligonucleotide primers and probes of hMPV and RSV are shown in Table 1 (9). The limit of detection for the hMPV and RSV real-time PCR are 100 copies per reaction. There are no cross-reaction between both viruses and other respiratory viruses such as influenza virus A and influenza virus B, parainfluenza virus 1 to 4, and adenovirus, implying a high specificity. Beta-2-microglobulin (B2-MG) DNA was used as the internal control to monitor nucleic acid extraction. The sequence of the primer and the probe of B2-MG are shown in Table 1 (10).

The PCR conditions were as follows: reverse transcription at 50°C for 30 minutes, initial PCR denaturation at 95°C for 10 minutes, followed by 45 cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 15 seconds, annealing at 58°C for 60 seconds.

The positive controls comprised of cDNA of the viruses, provided by professor Dr. Eric C. J. Claas (Leiden university medical center, the Netherlands.).

The cycle threshold values of  $\leq 39.9$  were regarded as positive and cycle threshold values of  $\geq 40$  were regarded as negative. The results were discarded for any specimen with a negative internal control.

### 3.4. Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis for comparison of relative values was performed by the z-test, using the STATA software version 8.  $P < 0.05$  were considered statistically significant.

**Table 1.** Primers and Probes Used for the Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction

Primer Or Probe Name	Primer Or Probe Sequence (5'-3')	Target Gene
hMPV-F	CAAGTGTGACATTGCTGAYCTRAA	F
hMPV-R	ACTGCCGCACAACATTTAGRAA	F
hMPV-P	FAM-TGGCYGYAGCTTCAGTCAATTCAACAGA	F
RSV-F	AACAGATGTAAGCAGCTCCGTTATC	F
RSV-R	CGATTTTATTGGATGCTGTACATT	F
RSV-P	FAM-TGCCATAGCATGACACAATGGCTCCT	F
B2-MG-F	TGAGTATGCCTGCCGTGTA	B2-MG
B2-MG-R	TGATGCTGCTTACATGTCTCGAT	B2-MG
B2-MG-P	FAM-CCATGTGACTTTGTACAGCCAAGATAGTT	B2-MG

Abbreviations: B2-MG, beta-2-microglobulin; F, fusion.

## 4. Results

### 4.1. Study Population

From March 2010 to March 2013, 158 specimens were obtained from hospitalized children under five years old for evaluation of RSV and hMPV infections. The majority of respiratory specimens (more than 65%) were from children less than one year old.

### 4.2. Respiratory Syncytial Virus and Human Metapneumovirus Prevalence

Overall, 31.1% (49/158) of samples were positive for RSV, and 5.7% (9/158) of the specimens were positive for hMPV. Among the 158 patient specimens, 63.2% (100/158) were negative for RSV and hMPV (Table 2). Respiratory syncytial virus and hMPV co-infection was not observed among them.

### 4.3. Age and Gender Distribution of Respiratory Syncytial Virus and Human Metapneumovirus infections

Twenty-seven (55.2%) of the RSV-infected patients were females and 22 (44.8%) were males. Five (55.5%) of the hMPV-infected children were male while four (44.5%) were female. There were no significant differences between males and females. All patients with positive results for RSV and hMPV were divided into four age groups: < 6 months, 6 - 12 months, 1 - 2 years and 2 - 5 years. In the

< 6 months group, the proportion of RSV cases was significantly greater ( $P < 0.05$ ) than the proportion of hMPV cases, while in the children with 6 - 12 months, 1 - 2 years and 2 - 5 years, the proportions of RSV and hMPV were nearly the same (Table 2).

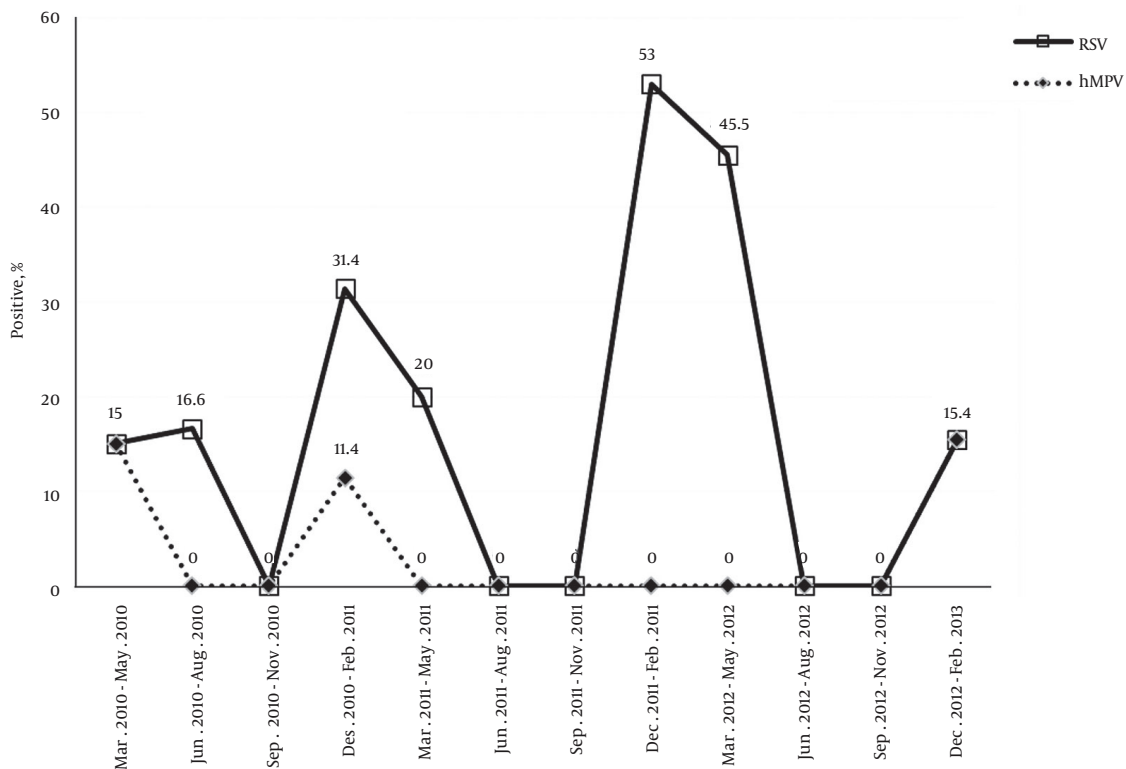
### 4.4. Seasonal Prevalence of Respiratory Syncytial Virus and Human Metapneumovirus Infections

The seasonal distribution of detected viruses over the three-year study period is shown in Figure 1, during which two peaks of RSV infections occurred annually, first during December 2010 to February 2011 (31.4%) and the second during December 2011 to February 2012 (53%). The hMPV infections were mainly detected from December 2010 to February 2011 and December 2012 to February 2013, when 11.4% and 15.4% of infections occurred, respectively.

**Table 2.** Absolute and Relative Frequency of Respiratory Syncytial Virus and Human Metapneumovirus Among 158 Children With Acute Respiratory Infections in Accordance with Different Age Groups<sup>a</sup>

Age Groups	Specimens Tested	Specimens Positive	RSV	hMPV
< 6 months	78 (49.4)	30 (19)	29 (18.4)	1 (0.6)
6 - 12 months	26 (16.4)	8 (5.1)	6 (3.8)	2 (1.3)
1 - 2 years	20 (12.7)	10 (6.3)	8 (5.1)	2 (1.3)
2 - 5 years	34 (21.5)	10 (6.3)	6 (3.8)	4 (2.5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>158 (100)</b>	<b>58 (36.7)</b>	<b>49 (31.1)</b>	<b>9 (5.7)</b>

<sup>a</sup>Values are expressed as No. (%)



**Figure 1.** Seasonal Prevalence Rate of Human and Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infections Plotted From March 2010 to December 2013

## 5. Discussion

The study shows that 31.1% and 5.7% of RSV and hMPV infections, respectively, occurred among Iranian children < 5 years of age, hospitalized with acute respiratory tract infections. The prevalence of hMPV infection in Iranian children with ARI varied from 0.49% to 54.4%, which was not previously reported in Iran (11, 12). Herein, the proportion of acute respiratory infection of hMPV-positive cases among children under the age of 5 in our study (5.7%) was similar to studies from the Middle-East regions such as Amman (6%) and other regions such as Brazil (5.6%) (7, 13).

There are also other reports on the frequency of RSV in hospitalized children in Iran. Pourakbari et al. (14) studied hospitalized children under five years old with acute respiratory tract infection and found a prevalence of 17.2% for RSV, and Malekshahi et al. (11) assessed RSV among children less than six years old with ARI and reported that it was the cause of 16.8% cases (11, 14). In another study Nikfar et al. (15) observed that among 100 children with acute respiratory infection, 9% were infected with RSV. The above-mentioned results were lower than what was found in this study (31.1%), which is more similar to the findings of Moattari et al. (16) on hospitalized children with acute respiratory infection in south of Iran. They found that among 280 children under five years old, 84 (30.0%) were infected with RSV. There are several studies showing co-infection with RSV and hMPV (3, 5). Moattari et al. (16) observed that 10 (3.5%) of the studied patients were infected with both viruses, yet in the current study there was no co-infection with RSV and hMPV, which was similar to the findings of Mullins et al. (17). The difference between the prevalence rate of hMPV and RSV infections and co-infection with both viruses in several studies may be described by different groups of patients, methods used for detection of viruses, yearly variation in incidence and other variables, such as age, population density, socioeconomic factor and climate changes.

It was also found that hMPV-infected children were older than RSV-infected cases. The RSV was found predominantly in children < 1 year old, while hMPV infection occurred mainly in children aged 1 - 5 years. Such finding is similar to other studies on hMPV epidemiology (17-20). The reason of such difference may be explained by longer lasting maternal immunity to hMPV compared with RSV.

The hMPV seasonal distribution was determined by the peaks within the winter and the spring. This finding was observed in other hMPV studies as well (8, 21). In addition, RSV infection occurred largely during the winter months, similar to those previously observed elsewhere (5, 7, 22, 23). In accordance with several studies, the seasonal occurrence of hMPV infection mainly overlaps with RSV infections (8, 24). Hence it seems that hMPV is less important than RSV as a cause of ARI, especially in children under one year old and the seasonal occurrence of both viruses is the same. Large-scale follow-up epidemiological studies are needed to fully explore all respiratory viruses

causing ARI in Iranian young children and assess seasonally patterns.

## Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the Tehran medical sciences branch, Islamic Azad university, Tehran, Iran. We would like to thank the staff of Payvand clinical and specialty laboratory and Aliasghar hospital for their helpful assistance with this study. We also thank Dr. Eric C. J. Claas for donation of the cDNA of the viruses.

## Footnotes

**Authors' Contribution:** Study concept and design: Alireza Nateghian; acquisition of data: Mohammad Hassan Pouriayeali and Sama Haghighi; analysis and interpretation of data, Masoud Parsania; drafting of the manuscript: Masoud Parsania; critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: Alireza Nateghian; statistical analysis: Aref Amirkhani; administrative, technical, and material support: Behzad Poopak; study supervision: Alireza Nateghian.

**Financial Disclosure:** There was no financial disclosure.

**Funding/Support:** This research was funded by the Tehran medical sciences branch, Islamic Azad University.

## References

- Zhang HY, Li ZM, Zhang GL, Diao TT, Cao CX, Sun HQ. Respiratory viruses in hospitalized children with acute lower respiratory tract infections in Harbin, China. *Jpn J Infect Dis.* 2009;**62**(6):458-60. [PubMed: 19934539]
- Edwards KM, Zhu Y, Griffin MR, Weinberg GA, Hall CB, Szilagyi PG, et al. Burden of human metapneumovirus infection in young children. *N Engl J Med.* 2013;**368**(7):633-43. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1204630. [PubMed: 23406028]
- McCracken JP, Arvelo W, Ortiz J, Reyes L, Gray J, Estevez A, et al. Comparative epidemiology of human metapneumovirus- and respiratory syncytial virus-associated hospitalizations in Guatemala. *Influenza Other Respir Viruses.* 2014;**8**(4):414-21. doi: 10.1111/irv.12251. [PubMed: 24761765]
- Garcia-Garcia ML, Calvo C, Martin F, Perez-Brena P, Acosta B, Casas I. Human metapneumovirus infections in hospitalised infants in Spain. *Arch Dis Child.* 2006;**91**(4):290-5. doi: 10.1136/adc.2005.082388. [PubMed: 16399780]
- Barbosa Ramirez J, Pulido Dominguez P, Rey Benito G, Mendez Rico J, Castellanos J, Páez Martínez A. Human respiratory syncytial virus and metapneumovirus in patients with acute respiratory infection in Colombia, 2000-2011. *Revista Panamericana de Salud Pública.* 2014;**36**(2):101-9. [PubMed: 25345531]
- Panda S, Mohakud NK, Pena L, Kumar S. Human metapneumovirus: review of an important respiratory pathogen. *Int J Inf Dis.* 2014;**25**:45-52. [PubMed: 24841931]
- Ali SA, Williams JV, Chen Q, Faouri S, Shehabi A, Jundi EA, et al. Human metapneumovirus in hospitalized children in Amman, Jordan. *J Med Virol.* 2010;**82**(6):1012-6. doi: 10.1002/jmv.21768. [PubMed: 20419816]
- Pilger DA, Cantarelli VV, Amantea SL, Leistner-Segal S. Detection of human bocavirus and human metapneumovirus by real-time PCR from patients with respiratory symptoms in Southern Brazil. *Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz.* 2011;**106**(1):56-60. doi: 10.1590/S0074-02762011000100009. [PubMed: 21340356]
- Kim C, Ahmed JA, Eidex RB, Nyoka R, Waiboci LW, Erdman D, et al. Comparison of nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swabs for



- the diagnosis of eight respiratory viruses by real-time reverse transcription-PCR assays. *PLoS One*. 2011;**6**(6):e21610. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0021610. [PubMed: 21738731]
10. Watzinger F, Suda M, Preuner S, Baumgartinger R, Ebner K, Basakova L, et al. Real-time quantitative PCR assays for detection and monitoring of pathogenic human viruses in immunosuppressed pediatric patients. *J Clin Microbiol*. 2004;**42**(11):5189-98. doi: 10.1128/JCM.42.11.5189-5198.2004. [PubMed: 15528714]
  11. Malekshahi SS, Azad TM, Yavarian J, Shahmahmoodi S, Naseri M, Rezaei F. Molecular detection of respiratory viruses in clinical specimens from children with acute respiratory disease in Iran. *Pediatr Infect Dis J*. 2010;**29**(10):931-3. [PubMed: 20879092]
  12. Arabpour M, Samarbafzadeh AR, Makvandi M, Shamsizadeh A, Percivalle E, Englund J, et al. The highest prevalence of human metapneumovirus in Ahwaz children accompanied by acute respiratory infections. *Indian J Med Microbiol*. 2008;**26**(2):123-6. [PubMed: 18445946]
  13. Da Silva LHA, Spilki FR, Riccetto AGL, de Almeida RS, Baracat ECE, Arns C. Variant isolates of human metapneumovirus subgroup B genotype 1 in Campinas, Brazil. *J. Clin Microbiol*. 2008;**42**(1):78-81. doi: 10.1016/j.jcv.2007.11.010.
  14. Pourakbari B, Mahmoudi S, Movahedi Z, Halimi S, Momeni S, Hosseinpour-Sadeghi R, et al. Viral etiology of acute lower respiratory tract infections in hospitalized young children in a children's referral hospital in Iran. *Turk J Pediatr*. 2014;**56**(4):354-9. [PubMed: 25818953]
  15. Nikfar R, Shamsizadeh A, Makvandi M, Khoshghalb A. Detection of Respiratory Syncytial Virus in hospitalized children with acute lower respiratory tract infections, using RT PCR in Ahvaz, Iran. *Arch Ped Infect Dis*. 2013;**1**(3):118-21. doi: 10.5812/pedinfec.9987.
  16. Moattari A, Aleyasin S, Emami A, Fyruzi M, Pirbonyeh N. The Prevalence of Human Metapneumovirus and Respiratory Syncytial Virus and Coinfection With Both in Hospitalized Children With Acute Respiratory Infection in South of Iran. *Arch Ped Infect Dis*. 2015;**3**(3):e21581. doi: 10.5812/pedinfec.21581v2.
  17. Mullins JA, Erdman DD, Weinberg GA, Edwards K, Hall CB, Walker FJ, et al. Human metapneumovirus infection among children hospitalized with acute respiratory illness. *Emerg Infect Dis*. 2004;**10**(4):700-5. doi: 10.3201/eid1004.030555. [PubMed: 15200863]
  18. Peiris JS, Tang WH, Chan KH, Khong PL, Guan Y, Lau YL, et al. Children with respiratory disease associated with metapneumovirus in Hong Kong. *Emerg Infect Dis*. 2003;**9**(6):628-33. doi: 10.3201/eid0906.030009. [PubMed: 12781000]
  19. Prins JM, Wolthers KC. Human metapneumovirus: a new pathogen in children and adults. *Neth J Med*. 2004;**62**(6):177-9. [PubMed: 15460495]
  20. Bosis S, Esposito S, Niesters HG, Crovari P, Osterhaus AD, Principi N. Impact of human metapneumovirus in childhood: comparison with respiratory syncytial virus and influenza viruses. *J Med Virol*. 2005;**75**(1):101-4. doi: 10.1002/jmv.20243. [PubMed: 15543589]
  21. do Carmo Debur M, Bordignon J, dos Santos C, Vidal L, Nogueira M, de Almeida S, et al. Acute respiratory infection by human metapneumovirus in children in southern Brazil. *J clin virol*. 2007;**39**(1):59-62. doi: 10.1590/S0036-46652012000500003.
  22. Cane PA. Molecular epidemiology of respiratory syncytial virus. *Rev Med Virol*. 2001;**11**(2):103-16. [PubMed: 11262529]
  23. Costa LF, Yokosawa J, Mantese OC, Oliveira TFM, Silveira HL, Nepomuceno LL, et al. Respiratory viruses in children younger than five years old with acute respiratory disease from 2001 to 2004 in Uberlândia, MG, Brazil. *Memórias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz*. 2006;**101**(3):301-6. doi: 10.1590/S0074-02762006000300014. [PubMed: 16862327]
  24. Chan P, Wang C, Wu P, Chang P, Yang T, Chiang Y, et al. Detection of human metapneumovirus in hospitalized children with acute respiratory tract infection using real-time RT-PCR in a hospital in northern Taiwan. *Chin. Med. J*. 2007;**106**(1):16-24. doi: 10.1016/S0929-6646(09)60211-4.