



The Clinical Features, Risk of Prolonged Hospitalization And Household Infections of Children Hospitalized For Pandemic 2009 Influenza A (H1N1) Virus Infection In Thailand

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Background



- **The 2009 pandemic H1N1 (pH1N1), first caused human disease in March and April 2009 in Mexico and the US.**
- **In June 2009, the WHO announced the world had a pandemic.**
- **The clinical and epidemiological features of pH1N1 are not well described in South East Asian children.**

Objectives



- **To evaluate the clinical features, Risk of Prolonged Hospitalization.**
- **To evaluate the secondary attack rate (SAR) of household contacts.**

Methods



- **Retrospective descriptive study in 4 hospitals, N=115**
 - **Siriraj Hospital (n=56)**
 - **Buddhachinaraj hospital (n=40)**
 - **Pranungkiao Hospital (n=13)**
 - **Thammasat University Hospital (n=6)**
- **Children < 18 years old hospitalized with confirmed pH1N1 infection by RT-PCR, From June 1 to September 30, 2009.**
- **Data collected from medical records were demographic, clinical, laboratory, and radiological.**
- **Household contact data were obtained by telephone.**

Methods



- **Prolonged hospitalization: hospital stay longer ≥ 7 days.**
- **Risk factors for prolonged hospitalization were analyzed by multiple logistic regression model.**
- **SAR: percentage of household contacts reporting influenza like illness (ILI) and/or confirmed pH1N1 infection.**