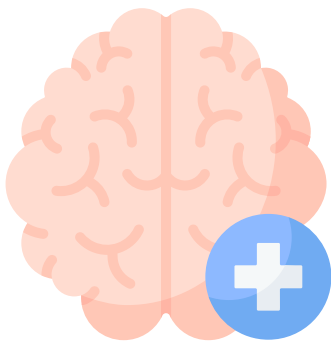
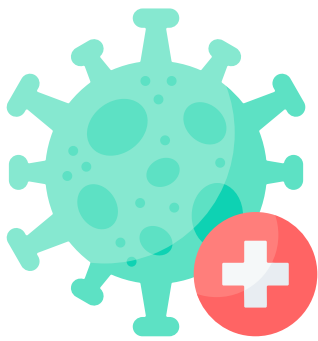


PARECHOVIRUS MENINGITIS



Epidemiology

- Average patient age is 6-7 weeks
- Second most common cause of viral meningitis in pediatrics
- Can occur throughout the year, more common in Fall



Transmission

Respiratory or fecal-oral

Viral shedding can occur for weeks to months after primary infection

Presentation

Parechoviruses usually present with self-limiting gastrointestinal or respiratory symptoms. Infants less than 90 days can present with sepsis, seizures, meningitis, and meningoencephalitis

“THE MISFITS” Mnemonic - For Critical Neonates

T- Trauma

H- Heart

E- Endocrine

M- Metabolic

I- Inborn errors

S- Sepsis

F- Formula

I- Intestinal catastrophe

T- Toxins

S- Seizure



ER Management



Focused on patient specific supportive care. Prompt administration of fluids, antibiotic/antivirals and supplemental oxygen or respiratory support if needed

Additional Clues



- Rash (can be non specific)
- Fever
- Irritability
- CSF pleocytosis is **uncommon**

Loi C, Magnano M, Ravaioli GM, Neri I. An erythematous palmoplantar rash due to human parechovirus. Arch Dis Child. 2016 Nov;101(11):1070. doi: 10.1136/archdischild-2016-311044. Epub 2016 Aug 2. PMID: 27484968.