

腸病毒 D68

Enterovirus D68

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Enterovirus D68 was first identified in 1962 and caused a worldwide outbreak starting from the North America in 2014. There is continuously periodic circulation of enterovirus D68 among many countries including Taiwan recently. Few published reports also reveal high seroprevalence which indicates that the disease burden of enterovirus D68 may be underestimated via viral culture or polymerase chain reaction results. For example, it was reported that 6 to 35 month-old preschool children were 49 to 60% seropositive and adults had even higher (almost 100%) seroprevalence rate. Although most of the infected cases have mild respiratory illness, severe complications including acute flaccid myelitis and acute respiratory distress syndrome have also been reported. In the position of an emerging pathogen, enterovirus D68 poses a threat to public health and may cause devastating diseases. Diverse severity of neurological sequelae remains inevitable among acute flaccid myelitis patients, but no curable treatment is available currently. According to the management suggestions of American Centers of Disease Control, uses of corticosteroids and plasmapheresis are discouraged and intravenous immunoglobulin also has no clear indication in the treatment for acute flaccid myelitis. On molecular epidemiology, Clade A, B and C of

EV-D68 distributed globally and all the three clades had been reported in China, Italy, the Netherlands and the USA but the dominant strains of EV-D68 were clade B worldwide after 2014. Better understanding of this disease is the foothold for advanced investigation and monitor in the future.