

World Journal of *Clinical Pediatrics*

World J Clin Pediatr 2020 November 19; 9(3): 44-62



MINIREVIEWS

- 44 Influenza B infections in children: A review
Bhat YR

ORIGINAL ARTICLE**Basic Study**

- 53 Identification and characterization of resistance and pathogenicity of *Enterococcus spp.* in samples of donor breast milk
Santana LAM, Andrade NNN, da Silva LSC, Oliveira CNT, de Brito BB, de Melo FF, Souza CL, Marques LM, Oliveira MV

ABOUT COVER

Editorial board member of *World Journal of Clinical Pediatrics*, Dr. Rafael Denadai is a board-certified craniofacial and plastic surgeon, who offers both general and specialist cleft-craniofacial and plastic surgical care in Brazil. Dr. Denadai has been recognized among his national and international peers as a highly productive surgeon-scientist, who is involved in a broad range of research within the cleft-craniofacial field, ultimately aiming to improve the delivery of high-level surgical care. Dr. Denadai's extensive research experience includes outcome-based research, patient-reported outcome, patient-centered care, and patient-specific surgical planning and execution. He remains passionate about using patient-focused and data-driven elements to implement changes in private and public surgical practices throughout the care cycle within the fields of cleft-craniofacial, pediatric plastic surgery, and reconstructive plastic surgery. (L-Editor: Filipodia)

AIMS AND SCOPE

The primary aim of the *World Journal of Clinical Pediatrics (WJCP, World J Clin Pediatr)* is to provide scholars and readers from various fields of pediatrics with a platform to publish high-quality clinical research articles and communicate their research findings online.

WJCP mainly publishes articles reporting research results and findings obtained in the field of pediatrics and covering a wide range of topics including anesthesiology, cardiology, endocrinology, gastroenterology, hematology, immunology, infections and infectious diseases, medical imaging, neonatology, nephrology, neurosurgery, nursing medicine, perinatology, pharmacology, respiratory medicine, and urology.

INDEXING/ABSTRACTING

The *WJCP* is now abstracted and indexed in PubMed, PubMed Central, China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), China Science and Technology Journal Database (CSTJ), and Superstar Journals Database.

RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE

Production Editor: Yun-Xiaojian Wu, Production Department Director: Xiang Li, Editorial Office Director: Jia-Ping Yan.

NAME OF JOURNAL

World Journal of Clinical Pediatrics

ISSN

ISSN 2219-2808 (online)

LAUNCH DATE

June 8, 2012

FREQUENCY

Irregular

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

Toru Watanabe, Consolato M Sergi

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/2219-2808/editorialboard.htm>

PUBLICATION DATE

November 19, 2020

COPYRIGHT

© 2020 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/204>

GUIDELINES FOR ETHICS DOCUMENTS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/287>

GUIDELINES FOR NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/240>

PUBLICATION ETHICS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/288>

PUBLICATION MISCONDUCT

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/208>

ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGE

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/242>

STEPS FOR SUBMITTING MANUSCRIPTS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/239>

ONLINE SUBMISSION

<https://www.f6publishing.com>

Influenza B infections in children: A review

Yellanthoor Ramesh Bhat

ORCID number: Yellanthoor Ramesh Bhat 0000-0003-2919-6361.

Author contributions: Bhat YR conceptualized the review topic and wrote the manuscript.

Conflict-of-interest statement: The author(s) declare no conflicts of interest related to this article.

Open-Access: This article is an open-access article that was selected by an in-house editor and fully peer-reviewed by external reviewers. It is distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution NonCommercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>

Manuscript source: Invited manuscript

Specialty type: Pediatrics

Country/Territory of origin: India

Peer-review report's scientific quality classification

Grade A (Excellent): 0
Grade B (Very good): 0
Grade C (Good): C, C
Grade D (Fair): D

Yellanthoor Ramesh Bhat, Department of Pediatrics, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal, Karnataka 576104, India

Corresponding author: Yellanthoor Ramesh Bhat, MBBS, MD, Doctor, Full Professor, Department of Pediatrics, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Madhava Nagar, Manipal, Udipi District, Karnataka 576104, India.
docrameshbhat@yahoo.co.in

Abstract

Influenza B (IFB) virus belongs to the Orthomyxoviridae family and has two antigenically and genetically distinct lineages; B/Victoria/2/87-like (Victoria lineage) and B/Yamagata/16/88-like (Yamagata lineage). The illness caused by IFB differs from that caused by influenza A. Outbreaks of IFB occur worldwide and young children exposed to IFB are likely to have a higher disease severity compared with adults. IFB mostly causes mild to moderate respiratory illness in healthy children. However, the involvement of other systems, a severe disease especially in children with chronic medical conditions and immunosuppression, and rarely mortality, has been reported. Treatment with oseltamivir or zanamivir decreases the severity of illness and hospitalization. Due to the enormous health and economic impact of IFB, these strains are included in vaccines. IFB illness is less studied in children although its impact is substantial. In this review, the epidemiology, clinical manifestations, treatment, prognosis, and prevention of IFB illness in children are discussed.

Key Words: Children; Influenza B; Hospitalization; Oseltamivir; Respiratory infections; Severity

©The Author(s) 2020. Published by Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Core Tip: Influenza B (IFB) outbreaks occur worldwide and young children exposed to IFB tend to have a higher disease severity compared with adults. The IFB virus belongs to the Orthomyxoviridae family and has two distinct lineages; Victoria lineage and Yamagata lineage. The illness caused by IFB is less severe than that caused by influenza A. IFB illness is less studied in children although its impact is substantial. IFB mostly causes mild to moderate respiratory illness in healthy children. However, the involvement of other systems, a severe disease especially in children with chronic medical conditions and immunosuppression, and rarely mortality, has been reported.

Grade E (Poor): 0

Received: June 22, 2020**Peer-review started:** June 22, 2020**First decision:** August 9, 2020**Revised:** August 31, 2020**Accepted:** September 18, 2020**Article in press:** September 18, 2020**Published online:** November 19, 2020**P-Reviewer:** Borkow G, Komatsu H**S-Editor:** Yan JP**L-Editor:** Webster JR**P-Editor:** Wu YXJ

Early treatment with antiviral agents decreases the severity of illness and hospitalization. Due to the enormous health and economic impact of IFB, these strains are included in vaccines. In this review, the disease burden, clinical manifestations, treatment, prognosis, and prevention of IFB illness in children are discussed.

Citation: Bhat YR. Influenza B infections in children: A review. *World J Clin Pediatr* 2020; 9(3): 44-52

URL: <https://www.wjgnet.com/2219-2808/full/v9/i3/44.htm>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.5409/wjcp.v9.i3.44>

INTRODUCTION

Influenza is a major public health problem worldwide^[1-3]. It is one of the most common respiratory infectious diseases. The influenza viruses belong to the Orthomyxoviridae family and contain a single-stranded RNA genome. There are three types of influenza viruses A, B, and C based on different structural arrangements of internal nucleoprotein and matrix protein antigens. Influenza A (IFA) causes more severe illness and hence is well studied. Influenza B (IFB) is less studied in children although its impact is substantial. IFB has two antigenically and genetically distinct lineages, B/Victoria/2/87-like (Victoria lineage) and B/Yamagata/16/88-like (Yamagata lineage). Influenza C (IFC) is known to cause upper respiratory tract infection in younger children. It also causes community-acquired pneumonia. The severity of infection is less than that of IFA but more than that of IFB. C/Kanagawa/1/76-related lineages and C/Sao Paulo/378/82-related lineages are the IFC strains identified in the influenza seasons 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 in Milan^[4]. IFB viruses have circulated worldwide since 1983 causing outbreaks now and then^[5-8]. IFB usually causes mild to moderate illness in healthy individuals including children. However, severe disease in children, the elderly, and individuals with chronic medical conditions have been reported. Serious illness leading to mortality, although rare, has been described. Worldwide, young children exposed to IFB had a higher disease severity compared with adults^[9-13]. Antiviral agents decrease the severity of illness and hospitalization^[8]. Due to the enormous health and economic impact of IFB, these strains are included in vaccines. In this review, the disease burden, clinical manifestations, differences between IFA and IFB illness, treatment, prognosis, and prevention of IFB illness in children are discussed.

EPIDEMIOLOGY AND DISEASE BURDEN

IFB was first identified in 1940. The second lineage was discovered in 1983. Since then frequent outbreaks of IFB have occurred worldwide^[1,3,5,6]. From 2001 onwards, both IFB lineages have been co-circulating each influenza season. Children are more susceptible to infection. In particular, children under 5 years of age are more susceptible to influenza illness as they are an immunologically naïve population. IFB caused significant morbidity in children in the United States during 2004-2011, and in the United Kingdom during 2010-2011 seasons^[1-3,5,6]. The influenza-associated disease burden among infants and young children is likely to be underestimated because of the similarity of illness caused by other respiratory viruses during an influenza season. Annual IFA and IFB attack rates among children aged 5 to 9 years reach 35%, compared with those rates among the adult population which approach 13% for IFA and 6% for IFB. IFB outbreaks occurred worldwide from November 2017 to April 2018. The illness caused significant health and economic impacts worldwide^[1-3,5-7].

Mancinelli *et al*^[2] reported that among the IFB isolates, 91.54% were the B/Yamagata/16/88 lineage and 8.45% were the B/Victoria/2/87 lineage during the 2012-2013 influenza season in Italy. The B/Yamagata/16/88 lineage was most prevalent in children 3-6 years old. They reported the median length of hospital stay of 3 d for IFB viral illness. An Indian study reported high influenza-associated mortality in children aged less than 5 years in addition to the elderly population^[10]. Studies on the incidence, clinical burden, and economic impact of IFB helped to include an additional B strain in the vaccine against influenza. A study involving IFB cases across

9 European countries reported wide variations in IFB cases during 1998-2013^[5].

The Global Influenza B Study that included 1820301 influenza cases from 31 countries during 2000-2018 reported 419167 (23.0%) cases of IFB^[14]. Cases from the United States (54.1%) and Australia (25.3%) contributed the maximum number of cases. In countries of the Southern hemisphere, IFA epidemics peak in July-September, and IFB peaks in August-September. In countries of Northern hemisphere, IFA peaks in January-February and IFB peaks in February-March (Table 1). However, there were exceptions to this pattern in some countries. In most countries, IFB/Victoria showed a unimodal curve with a peak below 10 years of age. B/Yamagata cases frequently showed two peaks, one peak below 10 years of age, and another peak between 25 and 50 years of age. In tropical countries, the timing of IFA and IFB epidemics differ. There appears to be no consistent pattern in the timing of the different epidemics. B/Victoria occurs more frequently in tropical countries, while B/Yamagata occurs frequently in temperate climate countries of the Southern and Northern hemispheres.

IFB-VIRAL CHARACTERISTICS

IFB viruses belong to the Orthomyxoviridae family^[1,5,14]. They are single-stranded RNA viruses. They are classified into two lineages: B/Yamagata and B/Victoria. IFB viruses are further classified into specific clades and sub-clades. The B/Victoria clades include V1A and subclades include V1A.1, V1A.2, and V1A.3. B/Yamagata clades include Y1, Y2, and Y3. There are no subclades in B/Yamagata.

The virion of IFB virus consists of an envelope, a matrix protein, a nucleoprotein complex, a nucleocapsid, and a polymerase complex. The IFB virus has eight genome segments. The proteins of the polymerase complexes include PB1, PB2, and PA. The polymerase complexes are located at the ends of the nucleocapsids. These capsids are helical in nature. The nucleocapsids are encircled by the M1 matrix protein and a lipid bilayer envelope. The viral surface has two glycoproteins; hemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA). The HA, NA and the M2 matrix protein are embedded in the lipid bilayer envelope. The IFB virus has 500 or more surface projections. These surface projections are made of HA and NA.

The IFB virus undergoes antigenic variation through genetic reassortment among co-circulating strains and antigenic drift from cumulative mutations^[5,14]. IFB viruses generally change their genetic and antigenic properties more slowly than IFA viruses. IFB virus HAs have a mutational rate about five times slower than that observed for IFA virus HAs. The IFB virus is relatively vulnerable to certain environmental impacts. The virus can survive for several hours in the environment depending on humidity and temperature. In water, at < 20°C, the virus can survive for several months. Influenza viruses are sensitive to lipid solvents and detergents.

CLINICAL FEATURES

IFB illness in children ranges from subclinical illness to complicated disease involving multiple organs. The typical manifestations include respiratory tract and systemic signs and symptoms. IFB can present as croup, bronchiolitis, pneumonia and febrile disease mimicking bacterial sepsis. Central nervous system, cardiac, muscle, or renal complications can also occur^[1-3,5-7,11-17]. IFB illness in children may predispose to bacterial superinfections. IFB viruses tend to persist across multiple seasons and exhibit complex global dynamics^[18]. A peak between August and September has been observed in countries of the Southern hemisphere. In countries of the Northern Hemisphere, the peak occurs in February-March. There are exceptions to this pattern in certain countries. Generally IFB epidemics tend to peak three weeks after the IFA epidemics during winter in temperate countries of Southern and Northern hemispheres^[14,18]. An Indian study involving children found more cases from January to May with a peak in March^[12]. In younger children distinguishing influenza from other febrile illnesses based on clinical manifestations alone is often difficult.

IFB most often causes respiratory infections with cough, fever, myalgia, chills and malaise. The illness may last for two to eight days. The onset is typically rapid. A minority of patients, especially young children, and those with medical comorbidities may have severe disease. Respiratory and multi-organ failure may occur either due to virus or secondary bacterial pneumonia. IFB also affects children with underlying malignancies such as lymphoma, leukemia, solid tumor, or renal tubular disorders.

The highest frequency of IFB infections is said to occur in infants less than one year

Table 1 The differences between influenza A and influenza B illness in children^[2,13-16]

Variables	Influenza A	Influenza B
Epidemiology	Constitutes about 75% of total influenza	Constitutes about 25% of total influenza
Epidemic/pandemic	Causes both epidemics and pandemics	Causes epidemics
Epidemic peak ¹		
Southern hemisphere	July-September	August-September
Northern hemisphere	January-February	February-March
Virology		
Family	Orthomyxoviridae	Orthomyxoviridae
Type	Single-strand RNA virus	Single-strand RNA virus
Subtypes/lineages	18 H subtypes and 11 N subtypes	Two lineages: B (Victoria) and B (Yamagata)
Common types	A(H1N1) and A(H3N2)	Victoria and Yamagata lineages
Pandemic strain	A(H1N1) pdm09 virus	/
Infection	Humans, pigs, horses, wild birds, <i>etc.</i>	Only in humans (possibly in seals)
Host factors (children)^[13]		
Age (yr) (median)	2.0	4.2
Infants	Commonly affected	Less commonly affected
School-age	Can be affected	Commonly affected
Gender	Male predilection	Male predilection
Clinical features^[13,16]		
Fever	High	< 38.5 °C
Febrile convulsion	About 5.4%	About 10.7%
Rhinorrhea	Common	Common
Underlying medical conditions	Not so common (26%)	More common (34%)
Length of hospital stay (median)	5 d	3 d
Gastrointestinal symptoms (abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea)	Less common	More common
Myositis	1.1%-6%	4.5%-15%
Otitis media	26%	19%
Laboratory parameters		
Leucopenia	Less common (8%)	More common (19%)
Leucocytosis	8%	7%
Elevated CRP	31%	15%-46%
Treatment		
Oseltamivir	Effective	Effective
Zanamivir inhalation	Effective in ≥ 5 yr of age	Effective in ≥ 5 yr of age
Prognosis		
Complications	May occur	In young children/having comorbidities
Vaccine (Quadrivalent)	Effective	Effective

¹Exceptions do occur in some countries.

of age. The median age of children with IFB viral illness is 4.2 years^[13]. High fever especially an abrupt onset is common. Febrile convulsions are reported in 9% of children. Rhinorrhea and cough are the usual manifestations. Vomiting or diarrhea may occur in 25% of cases. Myalgia or myositis may be present in 15% and headache occurs in 25%. Pneumonia, otitis, and encephalitis may occur in a small percentage of children.

An Indian study involving IFB in children found upper respiratory tract infections in 78.5% cases followed by pneumonia in 19.6% and severe pneumonia in 1.7%^[12]. The peak of the illness was observed in March. Male children predominated in the study. Male predominance in IFB illness has also been reported in other studies^[14-19].

Gastrointestinal symptoms such as abdominal pain, diarrhea, and vomiting in IFB children were reported by Lennon *et al*^[16]. Encephalitis is a rare manifestation of IFB. A 6-year-old girl with acute IFB virus encephalitis resulting in neurological sequelae was reported by McCullers *et al*^[20]. IFB associated encephalitis, profound weakness, and response to oseltamivir in a 10-year-old boy was reported by Straumanis *et al*^[21].

Chi *et al*^[19] studied 118 cases of IFB in Taiwan with characteristics of Yamagata and Victoria strains. They reported a higher incidence of lower respiratory tract infections with Yamagata-like strains. All invasive diseases particularly occurred with this strain. Children infected with the Victoria-like group had the longest hospital stays.

HOST FACTORS

Influenza is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in humans globally. Certain age groups are more susceptible to influenza. Children and the elderly are more vulnerable to influenza. IFB commonly affects younger children. Eşki *et al*^[22] reported that children less than 5 years of age had a higher hospitalization rate (82.9%). The strongest association between hospitalization and age was observed for children ≤ 2 years of age (63.6%) compared with other age categories (36.4%).

IFB related childhood morbidity and mortality increases with certain comorbidities. Underlying medical comorbidities such as asthma, neurologic deficits, or malignancies were documented in one-fourth of the children with IFA or IFB^[13]. Congenital heart disease, neuromuscular disease, immunosuppression, presence of neutrophilia, lymphopenia, severe bacterial infections, and late initiation of antiviral therapy were found to be independent risk factors for prolonged hospitalization in patients with IFB-related lower respiratory infections. Prolonged hospitalization was more common in children with comorbidities (24.3%) compared to children without comorbidities (10.4%).

HOW IS IFB DIFFERENT FROM IFA?

Among influenza viruses, IFA virus causes more severe disease. Certain differences in median age, clinical manifestations, illness severity, risk factors, and length of hospitalization were observed between IFA and IFB illness in various studies^[2,6,11,15]. Peltola *et al*^[13] reported that the median age of children with IFA was 2.0 years and was 4.2 years in children with IFB. Infants accounted for 27% of children with IFA and 24% of those with IFB. Boys predominated in both IFA and IFB infected children. Underlying medical conditions were present in 26% of the children with IFA and in 34% of those with IFB. Fever is a common symptom in both IFA and IFB affected children. High fever and rhinorrhea were more common in IFA than in IFB. Respiratory symptoms were more prevalent in patients affected by IFA than by IFB.

Mancinelli *et al*^[2] reported more IFA cases in children less than one-year-old and more IFB cases among school-age children. The length of stay in children with IFA was significantly longer than those infected with IFB. The median length of stay was 5 d (range: 0-59) for IFA and 3 d (range: 0-116) for IFB. IFB children mostly had a fever $< 38^{\circ}\text{C}$. An Indian study also observed more IFB cases in the older age group^[12]. Respiratory symptoms dominate in IFA children. Lennon *et al*^[16] found that gastrointestinal symptoms such as abdominal pain, diarrhea, and vomiting were more common in IFB than IFA infection. Children with IFB were more likely than those with IFA to be diagnosed with upper respiratory tract infection, myositis, and gastroenteritis. Children with underlying malignancies such as lymphoma, leukemia, and solid tumor were more susceptible to IFB infection.

LABORATORY TESTS

Several different approaches are currently available for the diagnosis of influenza infections in children^[23-25]. These include nucleic acid amplification tests (NAT), immunochromatography-based rapid diagnostic tests, immunofluorescence assays and viral isolation in cell culture^[23]. Rapid molecular assays are the preferred diagnostic tests. The advantages of these tests include accuracy, faster results and ease of the test at the point of care^[24].

Rapid molecular assays are more sensitive compared to antigen-based tests. They can detect viruses much earlier in clinical samples. The tests for the diagnosis of influenza infections include reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), next-generation sequencing, ligase chain reaction, sequencing-based tests including pyrosequencing, DNA microarray-based tests, nucleic acid sequencing-based amplification, loop-mediated isothermal amplification-based assay, simple amplification-based assay, *etc.*^[23]. Most of these tests take 2 to 4 h to complete. They demonstrate higher sensitivity and specificity compared with antigen-based tests. RT-PCR, a gold standard assay for influenza diagnosis involves three essential steps: extraction of viral RNA from clinical specimens; reverse transcription of viral RNA to a single-stranded cDNA using the enzyme reverse transcriptase, and amplification of the PCR product is coupled to fluorescent detection of labeled PCR products^[23,24]. RT-PCR is the most powerful NAT used to identify influenza viruses across many laboratories in the world.

Nasopharyngeal and nasal swab samples should be obtained from influenza affected children and transported to the laboratory in a universal viral transport medium. Samples of throat and nasal swabs, nasopharyngeal aspirate, bronchoalveolar lavage, and sputum may also be taken depending upon the clinical situations. The samples should either be processed immediately or stored at -80°C before testing. Nucleic acid extraction and reverse transcription should be performed initially. Samples positive for IFB are further characterized by genotyping analysis to identify the subtype; the B/Yamagata/16/88 and B/Victoria/2/87 lineages. Different primers are used to identify the Victoria lineage and Yamagata lineage^[23-25].

Other laboratory tests include white blood cell (WBC) counts and serum C-reactive protein (CRP) levels. The WBC counts and CRP levels may be helpful in detecting bacterial co-infections. Both WBC counts and CRP levels are low in uncomplicated IFB illness. A decreased WBC count of less than 4000/mm³ or more than 15000/mm³ can occur in approximately 10% of children with IFB^[13]. Leukopenia and lymphopenia are common in IFB illness. Hence, these isolated findings need not be considered for further evaluation. IFB is more likely associated with leukopenia than IFA. One study reported an elevated CRP level in 46% of IFB children^[2].

TREATMENT

The children affected by IFB need supportive care and antiviral agents^[26-30]. The neuraminidase inhibitors are effective for IFB illness in children. Oral oseltamivir is effective in children aged 1-12 years. This drug efficiently metabolizes to the active carboxy metabolite. The oseltamivir carboxylate is primarily eliminated by renal excretion. A pharmacokinetic model in children indicated that a dose of oseltamivir 2 mg/(kg·dose) twice a day would be safe and effective^[29].

Early administration of oseltamivir can reduce the risk of IFB virus-associated pneumonia^[6]. In-field trials supported the benefit of anti-influenza drugs especially when they are administered within 48 h after the onset of symptoms^[13,28,29]. Whitley *et al.*^[29] in their randomized controlled study enrolled 144 IFB infected children. In the subgroup analyses they showed a significant reduction in the median duration of fever, cough, coryza and other symptoms in the oseltamivir group (Placebo, 100 h; Oseltamivir, 73 h; $P = 0.01$). Other benefits of oseltamivir include a rapid decline in viral shedding and a significant reduction in complications, particularly otitis media. Oseltamivir is well tolerated in children. Vomiting may be observed in a few children. Oseltamivir treatment might also reduce the likelihood of the spread of influenza to close contacts. Matheson *et al.*^[30] also found that oseltamivir was effective in reducing secondary complications. Sato *et al.*^[26] in Japan found that oseltamivir was effective in IFA and IFB, and the benefit was higher among younger children. On the other hand, Suzuki *et al.*^[27] found that oseltamivir was less effective against IFB than IFA. If clinical suspicion is strong for influenza infection, it is also advisable to start antiviral treatment without waiting for laboratory confirmation in special categories of children;

those with comorbidities and unvaccinated children < 6 mo of age^[22].

The main advantages of neuraminidase inhibitors compared with amantadine and rimantadine, are fewer adverse effects, activity against both IFA and IFB, and rare resistance. Zanamivir is another drug effective in shortening the duration and severity of influenza. A 5-d course of twice-daily inhaled zanamivir, 10 mg, was compared with placebo in symptomatic IFB children aged 5 to 12 years^[28]. The zanamivir group had a reduction in the duration of IFB symptoms.

PROGNOSIS

Prognosis is generally good for children affected by IFB. Some of the affected children may require hospitalization for 2 to 8 d. The average length of hospital stay of 3 d has been documented^[2]. The majority (78.5%) with upper respiratory infections recovered without any complications^[12]. The authors reported pneumonia in 14.2% children aged > 5 years, and in 5.3% children aged between one to five years. The disease tends to be severe in young children and those with comorbidities. Mortality due to IFB in children remains low.

VACCINATION

World Health Organization and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend that children between 6 mo and 5 years should be vaccinated against IFA and IFB. Inclusion of this age category in vaccination helps in decreasing hospital admissions for influenza. As there is no licensed influenza vaccine for children younger than 6 mo, alternative strategies including maternal vaccination during pregnancy and household vaccination are likely to reduce the burden of influenza^[22]. Multiple influenza vaccine manufacturers have brought out quadrivalent seasonal influenza vaccines consisting of B strain to provide immunity against both lineages of IFB. The influenza vaccine including B strain is likely to offer benefit in children with chronic pulmonary, cardiac, or renal disease, diabetes mellitus, immunosuppression, or in those receiving long-term salicylate treatment.

CONCLUSION

IFB illness affects children worldwide during epidemics. The clinical manifestations vary depending on the lineages. The illness tends to be severe in younger children and those with comorbidities. The antiviral drug, oseltamivir is effective in children especially in reducing the duration of symptoms, viral shedding and secondary complications. The quadrivalent flu vaccine which includes IFB strain is recommended in children.

REFERENCES

- 1 **Nair H**, Brooks WA, Katz M, Roca A, Berkley JA, Madhi SA, Simmerman JM, Gordon A, Sato M, Howie S, Krishnan A, Ope M, Lindblade KA, Carosone-Link P, Lucero M, Ochieng W, Kamimoto L, Dueger E, Bhat N, Vong S, Theodoratou E, Chittaganpitch M, Chimah O, Balmaseda A, Buchy P, Harris E, Evans V, Katayose M, Gaur B, O'Callaghan-Gordo C, Goswami D, Arvelo W, Venter M, Briese T, Tokarz R, Widdowson MA, Mounts AW, Breiman RF, Feikin DR, Klugman KP, Olsen SJ, Gessner BD, Wright PF, Rudan I, Broor S, Simões EA, Campbell H. Global burden of respiratory infections due to seasonal influenza in young children: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet* 2011; **378**: 1917-1930 [PMID: 22078723 DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(11)61051-9]
- 2 **Mancinelli L**, Onori M, Concato C, Sorge R, Chiavelli S, Coltella L, Raucci U, Reale A, Menichella D, Russo C. Clinical features of children hospitalized with influenza A and B infections during the 2012-2013 influenza season in Italy. *BMC Infect Dis* 2016; **16**: 6 [PMID: 26743673 DOI: 10.1186/s12879-015-1333-x]
- 3 **Ruf BR**, Knuf M. The burden of seasonal and pandemic influenza in infants and children. *Eur J Pediatr* 2014; **173**: 265-276 [PMID: 23661234 DOI: 10.1007/s00431-013-2023-6]
- 4 **Principi N**, Scala A, Daleno C, Esposito S. Influenza C virus-associated community-acquired pneumonia in children. *Influenza Other Respir Viruses* 2013; **7**: 999-1003 [PMID: 23594251 DOI: 10.1111/irv.12062]
- 5 **Tafalla M**, Buijssen M, Geets R, Vonk Noordegraaf-Schouten M. A comprehensive review of the epidemiology and disease burden of Influenza B in 9 European countries. *Hum Vaccin Immunother* 2016; **12**: 993-1002 [PMID: 26890005 DOI: 10.1080/21645515.2015.1111494]

- 6 **Yan S**, Weycker D, Sokolowski S. US healthcare costs attributable to type A and type B influenza. *Hum Vaccin Immunother* 2017; **13**: 2041-2047 [PMID: 28700268 DOI: 10.1080/21645515.2017.1345400]
- 7 **Zhu D**, Lok C, Chao S, Chen L, Li R, Zhao Z, Dong J, Qin K, Zhao X. Detection and characterization of type B influenza virus from influenza-like illness cases during the 2017-2018 winter influenza season in Beijing, China. *Arch Virol* 2019; **164**: 995-1003 [PMID: 30729995 DOI: 10.1007/s00705-019-04160-w]
- 8 **Dai Z**, Zhang L, Yu Q, Liu L, Yang M, Fan K. Early Administration of Oseltamivir Within 48 Hours After Onset of Flulike Symptoms Can Reduce the Risk of Influenza B Virus-Associated Pneumonia in Hospitalized Pediatric Patients with Influenza B Virus Infection. *Pediatr Infect Dis J* 2020; **39**: e20-e22 [PMID: 31929434 DOI: 10.1097/INF.0000000000002528]
- 9 **Heikkinen T**, Silvennoinen H, Peltola V, Ziegler T, Vainionpää R, Vuorinen T, Kainulainen L, Puhakka T, Jartti T, Toikka P, Lehtinen P, Routi T, Juven T. Burden of influenza in children in the community. *J Infect Dis* 2004; **190**: 1369-1373 [PMID: 15378427 DOI: 10.1086/424527]
- 10 **Narayan VV**, Iuliano AD, Roguski K, Bhardwaj R, Chadha M, Saha S, Halder P, Kumar R, Sreenivas V, Kant S, Bresee J, Jain S, Krishnan A. Burden of influenza-associated respiratory and circulatory mortality in India, 2010-2013. *J Glob Health* 2020; **10**: 010402 [PMID: 32373326 DOI: 10.7189/jogh.10.010402]
- 11 **Mosnier A**, Caini S, Daviaud I, Nauleau E, Bui TT, Debost E, Bedouret B, Agius G, van der Werf S, Lina B, Cohen JM; GROG network. Clinical Characteristics Are Similar across Type A and B Influenza Virus Infections. *PLoS One* 2015; **10**: e0136186 [PMID: 26325069 DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0136186]
- 12 **Kini S**, Bhat Y R, Handattu K, Kousika P, Thunga C. Spectrum of Influenza B Viral Infection in Indian Children: A Tertiary Centre Experience. *J Nepal Paediat Soc* 2018; **38**: 170-175 [DOI: 10.3126/jnps.v38i3.23119]
- 13 **Peltola V**, Ziegler T, Ruuskanen O. Influenza A and B virus infections in children. *Clin Infect Dis* 2003; **36**: 299-305 [PMID: 12539071 DOI: 10.1086/345909]
- 14 **Caini S**, Kuszniierz G, Garate VV, Wangchuk S, Thapa B, de Paula Júnior FJ, Ferreira de Almeida WA, Njoum R, Fasce RA, Bustos P, Feng L, Peng Z, Araya JL, Bruno A, de Mora D, Barahona de Gámez MJ, Pebody R, Zambon M, Higueros R, Rivera R, Kosasih H, Castrucci MR, Bella A, Kadjo HA, Daouda C, Makusheva A, Bessonova O, Chaves SS, Emukule GO, Heraud JM, Razanajatovo NH, Barakat A, El Falaki F, Meijer A, Donker GA, Huang QS, Wood T, Balmaseda A, Palekar R, Arévalo BM, Rodrigues AP, Guiomar R, Lee VJM, Ang LW, Cohen C, Treurnicht F, Mironenko A, Holubka O, Bresee J, Brammer L, Le MTQ, Hoang PVM, El Guerche-Séblain C, Paget J; Global Influenza B Study team. The epidemiological signature of influenza B virus and its B/Victoria and B/Yamagata lineages in the 21st century. *PLoS One* 2019; **14**: e0222381 [PMID: 31513690 DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0222381]
- 15 **Daley AJ**, Nallusamy R, Isaacs D. Comparison of influenza A and influenza B virus infection in hospitalized children. *J Paediatr Child Health* 2000; **36**: 332-335 [PMID: 10940165 DOI: 10.1046/j.1440-1754.2000.00533.x]
- 16 **Lennon DR**, Cherry JD, Morgenstein A, Champion JG, Bryson YJ. Longitudinal study of influenza B symptomatology and interferon production in children and college students. *Pediatr Infect Dis* 1983; **2**: 212-215 [PMID: 6191312 DOI: 10.1097/00006454-198305000-00008]
- 17 **Grant KA**, Carville K, Fielding JE, Barr IG, Riddell MA, Tran T, Kelly HA. High proportion of influenza B characterises the 2008 influenza season in Victoria. *Commun Dis Intell Q Rep* 2009; **33**: 328-336 [PMID: 20043604]
- 18 **Bedford T**, Riley S, Barr IG, Broor S, Chadha M, Cox NJ, Daniels RS, Gunasekaran CP, Hurt AC, Kelso A, Klimov A, Lewis NS, Li X, McCauley JW, Odagiri T, Potdar V, Rambaut A, Shu Y, Skempner E, Smith DJ, Suchard MA, Tashiro M, Wang D, Xu X, Lemey P, Russell CA. Global circulation patterns of seasonal influenza viruses vary with antigenic drift. *Nature* 2015; **523**: 217-220 [PMID: 26053121 DOI: 10.1038/nature14460]
- 19 **Chi CY**, Wang SM, Lin CC, Wang HC, Wang JR, Su IJ, Liu CC. Clinical features of children infected with different strains of influenza B in southern Taiwan. *Pediatr Infect Dis J* 2008; **27**: 640-645 [PMID: 18520968 DOI: 10.1097/INF.0b013e31816be008]
- 20 **McCullers JA**, Facchini S, Chesney PJ, Webster RG. Influenza B virus encephalitis. *Clin Infect Dis* 1999; **28**: 898-900 [PMID: 10825057 DOI: 10.1086/515214]
- 21 **Straumanis JP**, Tapia MD, King JC. Influenza B infection associated with encephalitis: treatment with oseltamivir. *Pediatr Infect Dis J* 2002; **21**: 173-175 [PMID: 11840091 DOI: 10.1097/00006454-200202000-00021]
- 22 **Eşki A**, Öztürk GK, Gülen F, Çiçek C, Demir E. Risk Factors for Influenza Virus Related Severe Lower Respiratory Tract Infection in Children. *Pediatr Infect Dis J* 2019; **38**: 1090-1095 [PMID: 31469782 DOI: 10.1097/INF.0000000000002447]
- 23 **Vemula SV**, Zhao J, Liu J, Wang X, Biswas S, Hewlett I. Current Approaches for Diagnosis of Influenza Virus Infections in Humans. *Viruses* 2016; **8**: 96 [PMID: 27077877 DOI: 10.3390/v8040096]
- 24 **Gaitonde DY**, Moore FC, Morgan MK. Influenza: Diagnosis and Treatment. *Am Fam Physician* 2019; **100**: 751-758 [PMID: 31845781]
- 25 **Sheng Z**, Huang C, Liu R, Guo Y, Ran Z, Li F, Wang D. Next-Generation Sequencing Analysis of Cellular Response to Influenza B Virus Infection. *Viruses* 2020; **12** [PMID: 32244344 DOI: 10.3390/v12040383]
- 26 **Sato M**, Saito R, Sato I, Tanabe N, Shobugawa Y, Sasaki A, Li D, Suzuki Y, Sato M, Sakai T, Oguma T, Tsukada H, Gejyo F, Suzuki H. Effectiveness of oseltamivir treatment among children with influenza A or B virus infections during four successive winters in Niigata City, Japan. *Tohoku J Exp Med* 2008; **214**: 113-120 [PMID: 18285668 DOI: 10.1620/tjem.214.113]
- 27 **Suzuki E**, Ichihara K. The course of fever following influenza virus infection in children treated with oseltamivir. *J Med Virol* 2008; **80**: 1065-1071 [PMID: 18428131 DOI: 10.1002/jmv.21144]
- 28 **Hedrick JA**, Barzilai A, Behre U, Henderson FW, Hammond J, Reilly L, Keene O. Zanamivir for treatment of symptomatic influenza A and B infection in children five to twelve years of age: a randomized controlled trial. *Pediatr Infect Dis J* 2000; **19**: 410-417 [PMID: 10819336 DOI: 10.1097/00006454-200005000-00005]
- 29 **Whitley RJ**, Hayden FG, Reisinger KS, Young N, Dutkowski R, Ipe D, Mills RG, Ward P. Oral oseltamivir

- treatment of influenza in children. *Pediatr Infect Dis J* 2001; **20**: 127-133 [PMID: 11224828 DOI: 10.1097/00006454-200102000-00002]
- 30 **Matheson NJ**, Symmonds-Abrahams M, Sheikh A, Shepperd S, Harnden A. Neuraminidase inhibitors for preventing and treating influenza in children. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2003; **3**: CD002744 [PMID: 12917931 DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD002744]



Published by **Baishideng Publishing Group Inc**
7041 Koll Center Parkway, Suite 160, Pleasanton, CA 94566, USA
Telephone: +1-925-3991568
E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com
Help Desk: <https://www.f6publishing.com/helpdesk>
<https://www.wjgnet.com>

