Analysis of prognostic factors for infantile rotavirus infection

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ABSTRACT. In this study, we investigated the prognostic factors of infantile rotavirus (RV) infection. A total of 102 infants with RV enteritis were divided into 2 groups according to the standards of improvement and cure at the time of discharge from the hospital: improvement group (N = 58; 47 males and 11 females with an average age of 15.19 ± 5.03 months) and the cure group (N = 44; 34 males and 10 females with an average age of 10.02 ± 4.92 months). Both groups were phlebotomized for the detection of serum glutamic oxaloacetic aminotransferase, creatine kinase-MB, and lactate dehydrogenase. Prognostic factors and clinical data were analyzed by univariate and multivariate logistic analysis. Among the 102 cases of RV infection, 58 were cured and 44 were improved. Univariate analysis showed that the 2 groups were significantly different in age, feeding pattern, concentrations of serum glutamic oxaloacetic aminotransferase, creatine kinase-MB, and lactate dehydrogenase, and central nervous system damage. Logistic regression analysis showed that age, feeding, and central nervous system damage were significant independent prognostic factors for RV enteritis (P < 0.05). There were no statistical differences in gender,
course of disease, and respiratory infection (P < 0.05). Both myocardial and hepatic damages presented a temporary feature in the infants and had no significant influence on prognosis. Age, feeding pattern, and central nervous system damage are significant independent prognostic factors for RV infection. These factors should be carefully considered in clinical practice.

**Key words:** Diarrhea; Factor; Prognosis; Rotavirus