

# Coinfections and comorbidities observed in COVID-19 during the influenza season in the pediatric patients: correspondence

## *Coinfecciones y comorbilidad observadas en pacientes pediátricos con COVID-19 durante la temporada de influenza: correspondencia*

Hinpetch Daungsupawong<sup>1\*</sup> and Viroj Wiwanitkit<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Private Academic Consultant, Phonhong, Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic; <sup>2</sup>Saveetha Medical College and Hospital, Saveetha University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

Dear Editor,

We would like to share ideas on "Coinfections and comorbidities observed in COVID-19 during the influenza season in the pediatric patient<sup>1</sup>." In this study, data from 163 patients diagnosed with COVID-19 or severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection during the 2020-2021 peak influenza season were evaluated. According to the study, children and preschoolers were the next most vulnerable age groups to illness, with teenagers having the highest risk. In addition, incidences of bacterial and viral coinfection with parvovirus B-19 and herpes type I were found in the study. There were four occurrences of fatality (2.4%), with the primary comorbidities being obesity, arterial hypertension, and acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

The very small sample size of 163 patients in this study is a possible drawback. More reliable findings on the risk factors and outcomes linked to SARS-CoV-2 infection in various age groups and with different comorbidities might be made with a larger sample size. Furthermore, the study only examined patients who were admitted to one hospital, which would restrict how broadly the results can be applied to other demographics or environments.

Future research on the effect of COVID-19 immunization on the prognosis of patients infected with SARS-CoV-2 might be beneficial. This could enhance patient treatment and provide information for public health initiatives. In addition, future studies may examine the possibility of re-infection or a decline in immunity over time, as well

as the long-term consequences of SARS-CoV-2 infection in pediatric patients. Finally, studying the efficacy of various SARS-CoV-2 infection treatment approaches, such as immunomodulatory treatments or antiviral drugs, may aid in improving COVID-19 patient outcomes.

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### Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

### Ethical considerations

**Protection of humans and animals.** The authors declare that no experiments involving humans or animals were conducted for this research.

**Confidentiality, informed consent, and ethical approval.** The study does not involve patient personal data nor requires ethical approval. The SAGER guidelines do not apply.

**Declaration on the use of artificial intelligence.** The authors declare that no generative artificial intelligence was used in the writing of this manuscript.

### Reference

1. Field-Cortazares J, Coria-Lorenzo JJ, Domingo-Martínez D, Moctezuma-Paz LE. Coinfections and comorbidities observed in COVID-19 during the influenza season in the pediatric patient. *Cir Cir.* 2024;92:298-306.

#### \*Correspondence:

Hinpetch Daungsupawong  
E-mail: hinpetchdaung@gmail.com

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