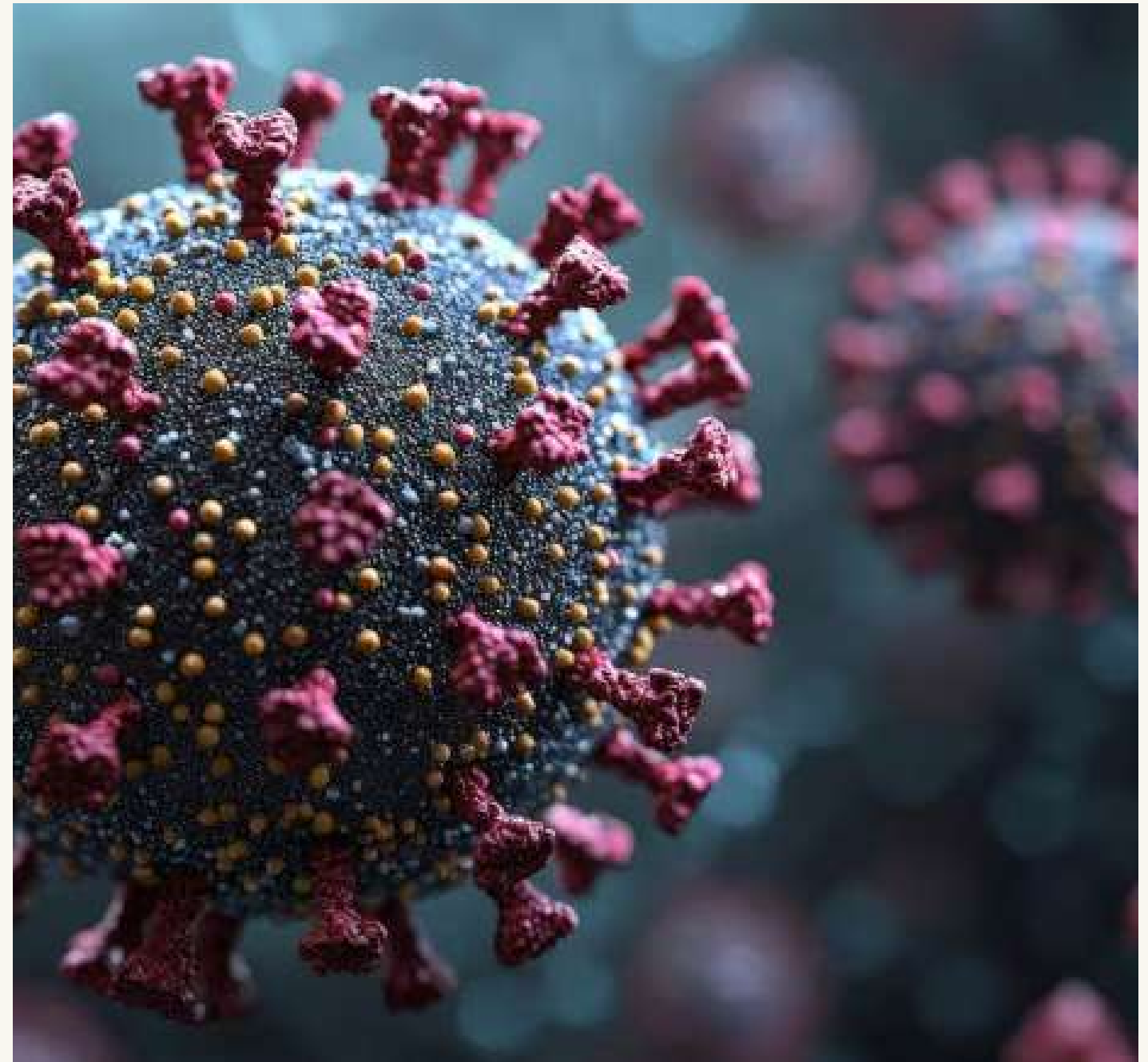


HUMAN METAPNEUMOVIRUS (HMPV)

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Human metapneumovirus (hMPV) infection

Human metapneumovirus (hMPV) is one of the
viruses that causes the common cold (upper...

[who.int](https://www.who.int)

WHAT IS HMPV?

- Human metapneumovirus (hMPV)
- *Pneumoviridae* family
- Single stranded RNA virus
- First identified in 2001.
- causes the common cold (upper respiratory infection)



SIGHS AND SYMPTOMS

- Common Symptoms:
 - Cough
 - Fever
 - Runny or stuffy nose
 - Body ache
 - Headache
 - Sore throat
- Severe Symptoms (in high-risk groups):
 - Pneumonia
 - Bronchiolitis
 - Difficulty breathing



WHO IS AT RISK FOR INFECTION?

- Infants and children under 5 years old.
- Elderly individuals
- Individuals with weakened immune systems (e.g., organ transplant recipients, those undergoing chemotherapy)
- People with chronic respiratory conditions (e.g., asthma, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease(COPD))



EPIDEMIOLOGY OF HMPV

- Common in both seasonal epidemics (fall/winter) and sporadic outbreaks.
- Global distribution, with cases found worldwide.



MODE OF TRANSMISSION

- Spread through respiratory droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes.
- Direct contact with infected surfaces and objects and then touching the eyes, nose or mouth.
- Close contact with infected individuals.



INCUBATION PERIOD

Typically 3–6 days after exposure.



DIAGNOSIS OF HMPV

- Diagnostic Methods:
 - Clinical assessment (symptoms and history).
 - Laboratory tests:
 - PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction) testing
 - Immunofluorescence or viral culture
 - Rapid Strip test



TREATMENT FOR HMPV

- General Treatment:
 - No specific antiviral treatment available.
 - Symptomatic treatment:
 - Hydration
 - Fever reducers (e.g., acetaminophen)
 - Cough suppressants
 - Oxygen therapy in severe cases (if necessary).
- Prevention of Complications:
 - Hospitalization for severe respiratory distress (e.g., ventilator support in extreme cases).



PREVENTION OF HMPV

- Preventive Measures:
 - Good hygiene practices (washing hands, using hand sanitizers).
 - Avoid close contact with infected individuals.
 - Disinfect frequently touched surfaces.
 - Covering mouth/nose when coughing or sneezing.
- Vaccination:
 - No vaccine currently available, but ongoing research into vaccine development.



THANKS YOU

