

Investigating the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the hospital burden of respiratory syncytial virus. *En: Pediatric Pulmonology*, 2023. Vol.58, issue 10, p.2979-2982. Disponible en: <https://doi.org/10.1002/ppul.26616>

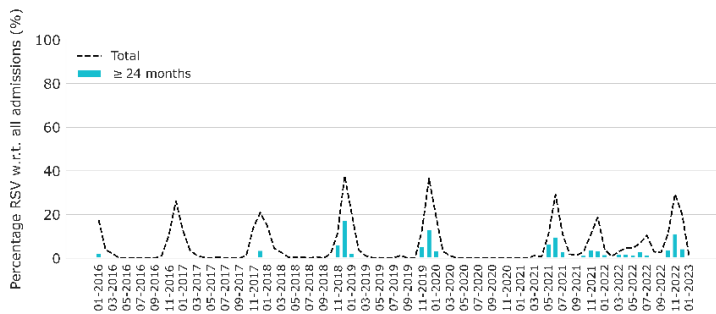
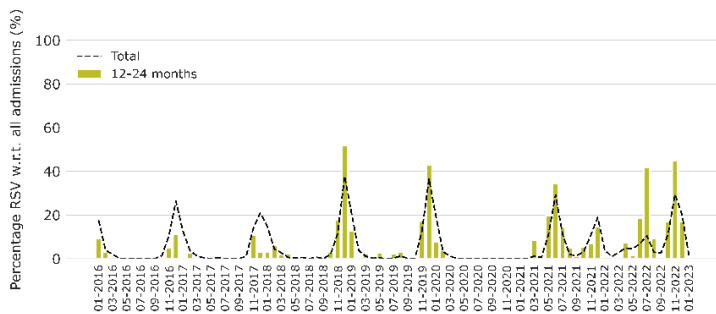
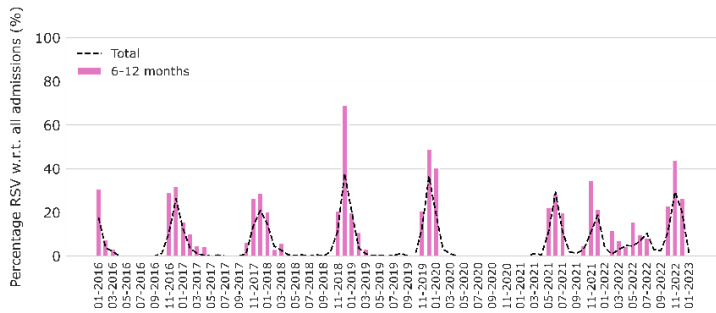
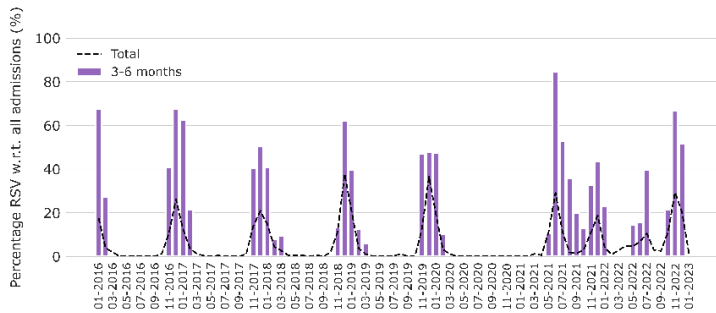
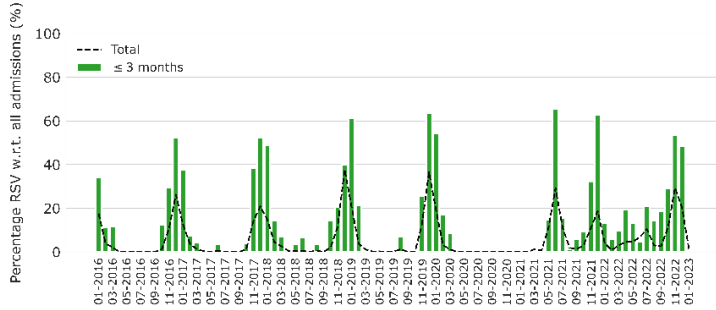


Figure 1. Trends in the proportion of RSV infections compared to all admissions at a referral hospital in Catalonia, Spain. The dashed black line represents data for all children <15 years. The different colours, from top to bottom, depict the respective age groups: under 3 months, 3-6 months, 6-12 months, 12-24 months and over 24 months.

Table 1. Number of patients per season in the study period for RSV-related admissions (count and percentage, top) and all admitted patients (count, bottom), categorized by age ranges.

Season	≤3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	12-24 months	≥24 months	Total
Nov 2016 –	83 (43.2)	40 (58.8)	28 (26.4)	9 (5.5)	2 (0.5)	162 (17.0)
Jan 2017	192	68	106	162	423	951
Nov 2017 –	90 (9.0)	30 (26.1)	29 (15.1)	11 (16.7)	7 (3.9)	167 (10.7)
Jan 2018	1002	115	192	66	179	1554
Nov 2018 –	89 (9.4)	34 (37.0)	34 (17.3)	38 (50.7)	38 (29.9)	233 (16.2)
Jan 2019	950	92	197	75	127	1441
Nov 2019 –	87 (9.8)	27 (33.3)	33 (20.5)	33 (57.9)	33 (26.8)	213 (16.2)
Jan 2020	889	81	161	57	123	1311
May 2021 –	41 (6.1)	17 (31.5)	13 (9.6)	23 (76.7)	23 (25.3)	117 (11.9)
Jul 2021	677	54	135	30	91	987
Nov 2021 –	39 (5.0)	16 (24.6)	12 (11.9)	9 (19.1)	14 (12.4)	90 (8.2)
Jan 2022	775	65	101	47	113	1101
Oct 2022 –	84 (8.6)	22 (25.0)	28 (16.2)	39 (97.5)	39 (30.0)	212 (15.0)
Dec 2022	978	88	173	40	130	1409