Corrección al abstract del artículo: Parechovirus como agente etiológico de meningitis y/o sepsis viral en lactantes, de Valentina Gutiérrez y cols., Rev Chilena Infectol 2016; 4: 380-8

Debe decir:

_Introduction:_ Human parechovirus (HPeV) belongs to the *Picornaviridae* family and has been described in viral meningoencephalitis ans sepsis like illness in infants. Until now, 16 genotypes have been recognized, the most common are HPeV 1, 2 and 3; type 3 is most severe. _Aims:_ To estimate the frequency of HPeV etiology in viral meningoencephalitis and sepsis in infants and characterize clinical and molecular aspects of infection. _Methods:_ Between October 2013 and March 2015 we collected CSF samples, plasma, nasopharyngeal swabs and/or stools of patients younger than two years with suspected sepsis and/or viral meningitis. Samples were obtained from laboratory storage sites and from hospitalized patients. HPeV was diagnosed by real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay against the 5'UTR region. Positive samples were genotyped by sequencing a 304pb segment in VP3/VP1 overlapping region obtained with a nested PCR. _Results:_ Overall HPeV detection rate was 18.6% (11/59 patients), distributed in 8.7% (4/46) laboratory’s samples and 53.8% (7/13) of samples from hospitalized patients; mean age was 49 days (18 days-6 months). Most common clinical signs (11/11 patients) were irritability, inappetance, and fever (magnitude 38-38.8°C). All six samples genotyped were HPeV 3. _Conclusions:_ HPeV should be considered as a relatively significant etiologic agent of viral meningoencephalitis and sepsis in infants.