Background A novel strain of H1N1 Influenza (A/California/7/2009) has been prevalent since April 2009. Epidemiological and clinical studies showed that children at high risk for severe infection. Influenza virus infections are associated with significant morbidity and mortality in children with acute respiratory infections. Aim To determined the prevalence of new H1N1 and seasonal influenza virus infections in children with fever, cough, bronchiolitis, pneumonia wheezing and asthma symptoms. Methods Pharyngeal swabs were taken from 450 children aged (1–60 months) with respiratory tract symptom between June 2009 to March 2012. The specimens were tested using Real Time Reverse Transcriptase PCR. Results Out of 480 samples 130 were tested positive for pandemic H1N1, 75 H3N2 and 15 influenza type B infections. Conclusion According to our results 28.8% of respiratory infection in children in the south of Iran was due to new H1N1, 16.7% H3N2, 3.3% B Influenza viruses during the foregoing pandemic. Our analysis revealed no significant correlation between males and females.

Background Acute respiratory infection is common cause of morbidity and mortality especially during childhood. The most important viral respiratory infection, such as: Influenza viruses, Adenovirus, Respiratory syncytial virus and Bocaviruses are the most common infections in upper and lower respiratory tract diseases. Different studies show Adenoviruses and HBoV are the most important potential respiratory pathogen after influenza virus with the same manifestations. HBoV in the parvovirus family first was detected in 2005 by molecular methods. Aim In this study we tried to evaluate the prevalence of HAdV and HBoV in patients with respiratory tract infection. Materials and Methods In this cross sectional study for two years (2009–2010), 150 nasopharyngeal swabs collected from youth age (<15) with acute upper respiratory tract syndromes referring to the Shiraz University of Medical Hospitals. Adenoviruses were detected by nested-PCR and bocavirus was detected by usual conventional PCR with specific primers. Results Among the 150 taken samples, 40 samples (27%) was positive for adenovirus and in 1 sample (0.66%) HBoV was amplified which was co-infected with adenovirus. Conclusion The result of this study showed that Adenoviruses have more prevalence in south of Iran compare to influenza viruses during this two years, but Bocavirus has no more prevalence in this region between this groups of patients. Up to the result of this study it has been recommended for optimizing the treatment of this group of patients, other viral respiratory infections must be evaluated.