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Autores	BOSCHIERO, MATHEUS NEGRI; DUARTE, AIRES; PALAMIM, CAMILA VANTINI CAPASSO; ALVAREZ, ALFONSO EDUARDO; MAUCH, RENAN MARRICHI; MARSON, FERNANDO AUGUSTO LIMA
Autor (es) USF	BOSCHIERO, MATHEUS NEGRI; PALAMIM, CAMILA VANTINI CAPASSO; MARSON, FERNANDO AUGUSTO LIMA
Autores Internacionais	DUARTE, AIRES; MAUCH, RENAN MARRICHI
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Resumo	The frequencies of 19 respiratory pathogens other than SARS-CoV-2 were assessed in 6,235 Brazilian individuals tested for COVID-19. Overall, only 83 individuals who tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 had codetection of other pathogens. Individuals infected with Rhinovirus/Enterovirus, Human Coronavirus (HCoV)-HKU1, HCoV-NL63, HPIV-4, Influenza A (-H1N1 and other subtypes), Influenza B, Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus and Human Metapneumovirus were less likely to test positive for SARS-CoV-2. Infection with Streptococcus pyogenes, Chlamydia pneumoniae, Mycoplasma pneumoniae, and Bordetella pertussis were more frequent in individuals who tested negative for SARS-CoV-2, but without significance. We found 150 individuals infected with ≥2 pathogens other than SARS-CoV-2, only 3 out of whom tested positive for COVID-19. The codetection frequency was low in individuals diagnosed with COVID-19. Other viral infections may provide a cross-reactive, protective immune response against SARS-CoV-2. Screening for bacterial respiratory infections upon COVID-19 testing is important to drive suitable therapeutic approaches and avoid unnecessary antibiotic prescription.
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