
HUMAN METAPNEUMO VIRUS (HMPV)

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DOI: <https://doi-doi.org/101555/ijarp.7603>**INTRODUCTION**

- Human metapneumovirus (hmpv) is one of the viruses that causes common cold (upper respiratory infection). It usually makes people only mildly sick but it can make some people very sick.
- The virus belongs to the family pneumoviridae of viruses, along with respiratory syncytial virus (rsv).
- Only a few countries monitor and report trained for hmpv, so we do not yet have full understanding of how it spread in all regions and climates.
- Human metapneumovirus (hMPV) is a newly described viral infection that accounts for a large proportion of cases previously relegated to 'undiagnosed' respiratory infections, particularly in young children.

SYMPTOMS **Most common symptoms**

- Cough
- Fever
- Nasal congestion
- Shortness of breath
- Body ache
- Headache
- Stuffy nose

 IN SEVERE CASE

- Bronchitis

➤ Pneumonia

PREVENTION

- Washing hands frequently with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.
- Avoiding touching the eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands.
- Avoiding close contact with people who are sick.
- Staying at home when sick.
- Covering the mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing.
- Wearing a mask in crowded or poorly ventilated spaces
- Cleaning frequently touched surface.

DIAGNOSIS

NUCLEIC ACID AMPLIFICATION TESTS (NAATs) LIKE RT-PCR :

- ❖ Most sensitive .

ANTIGEN DETECTION TESTS ARE AVAILABLE BUT LESS RELIABLE :

- ❖ Enzyme Immune Assay (Eia)
- ❖ Enzyme linked immune sorbent assay (elisa)
- ❖ Direct immune fluorescent antibody (ifa)

SEROLOGY (ANTIBODY) :

- ❖ May Be Utilized During Outbreak But Require Validation With Rt-Pcr

TREATMENT

- Staying hydrated.
- Resting
- Drugs for pain and respiratory symptoms.
- Oxygen support in severe cases.

SUMMARY

BACKGROUND :

- Respiratory virus responsible for acute respiratory infections .
- Especially in children ,older individual and people weakened immune systems .

TRANSMISSION :

- Close Contact / Infection Person Or Contamination Surface

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