

# 사람 메타뉴모바이러스 감염증과 역학적 특성

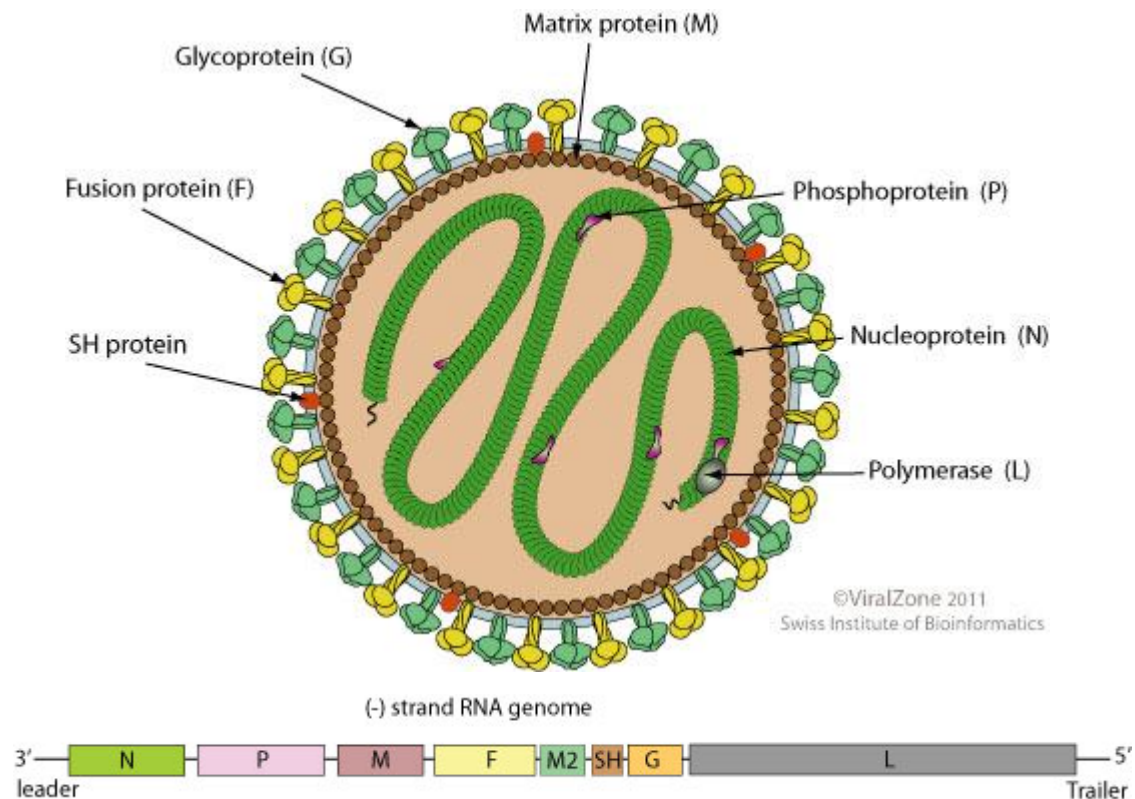
중앙대학교병원 진단검사의학과  
임용관



# Human Metapneumovirus



# Human Metapneumovirus (hMPV)



- Anti-sense single-stranded RNA virus that belongs to the new virus family *Pneumoviridae*
- Pathogenic virus that causes respiratory tract infections especially among children, older adults, and immune-suppressed patients

# Symptoms of hMPV Infection

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- Similar to other upper and lower respiratory infection viruses
  - Cough, fever, nasal congestion, shortness of breath
  - Progression to bronchitis or pneumonia
- Incubation period is 3 to 6 days
- Route of infection
  - Secretions from coughing and sneezing
  - Close personal contact, such as touching or shaking hands
  - Touching objects or surfaces that have the viruses on them then touching the mouth, nose, or eyes

# Treatment

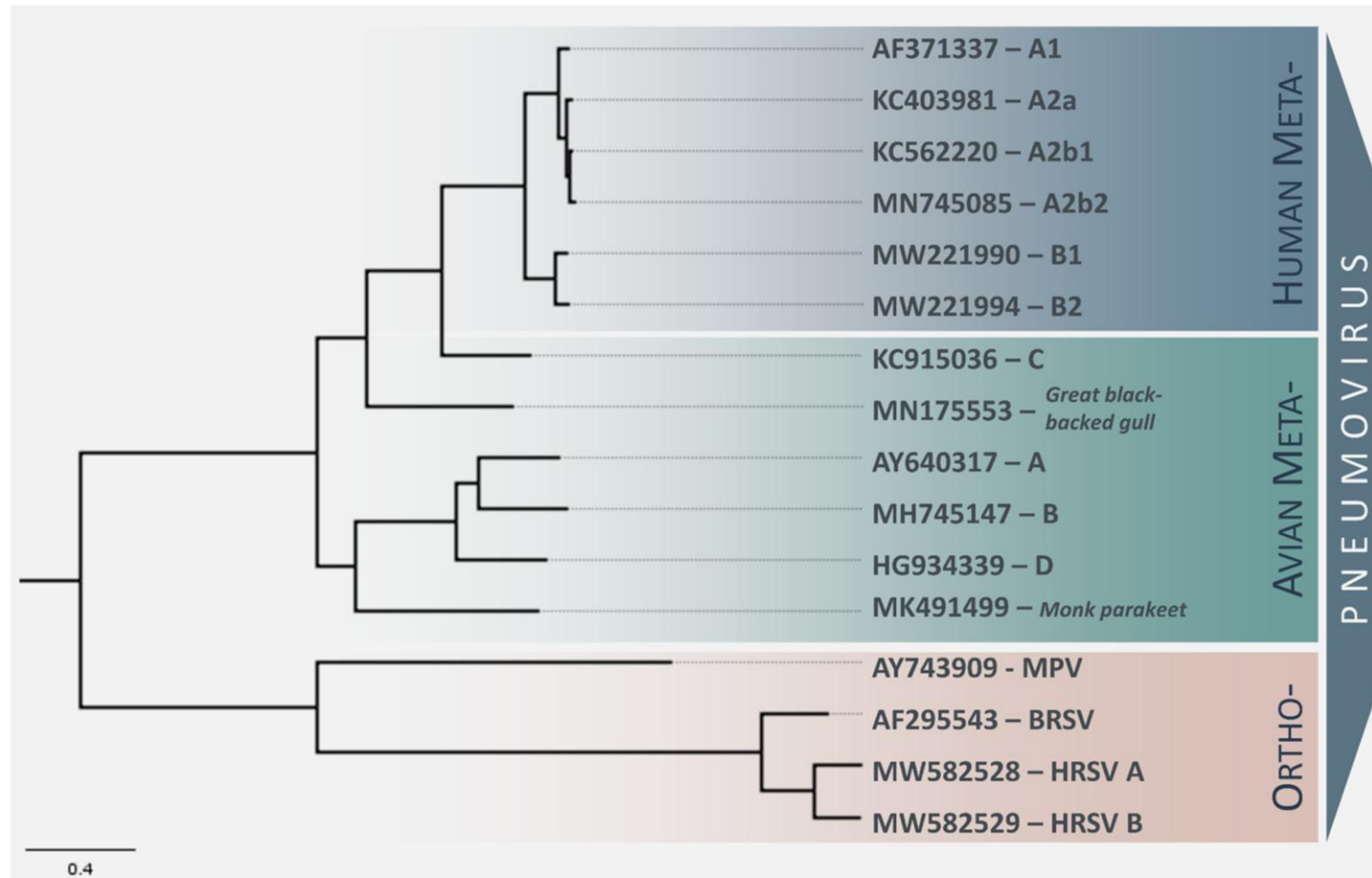
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## Treatment

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Currently, there is no specific antiviral therapy to treat HMPV and no vaccine to prevent HMPV. Medical care is supportive.

# Subtype of hMPV – Zoonotic Origin?



# Diagnosis of hMPV Infections



# Rapid Antigen Test

- Immunochromatography test
- Approximately 15 min without any special requirements
- Low sensitivity (82.3%) with low specificity (93.8%) compared to RT-PCR assay

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY, Sept. 2009, p. 2981–2984  
0095-1137/09/\$08.00+0 doi:10.1128/JCM.00321-09  
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Vol. 47, No. 9

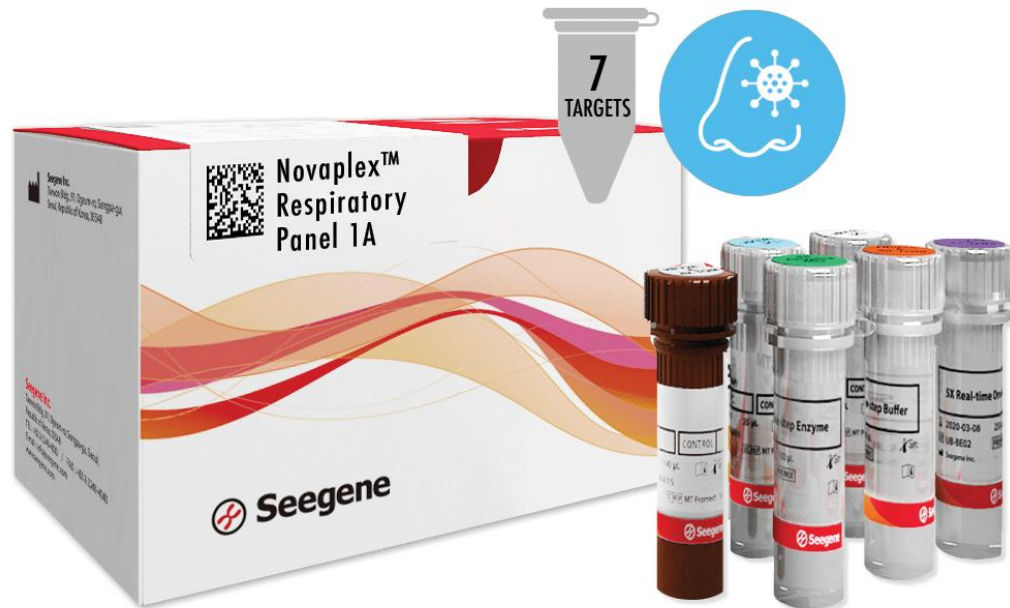
## NOTES

Evaluation of a New Rapid Antigen Test Using Immunochromatography for Detection of Human Metapneumovirus in Comparison with Real-Time PCR Assay<sup>▽</sup>



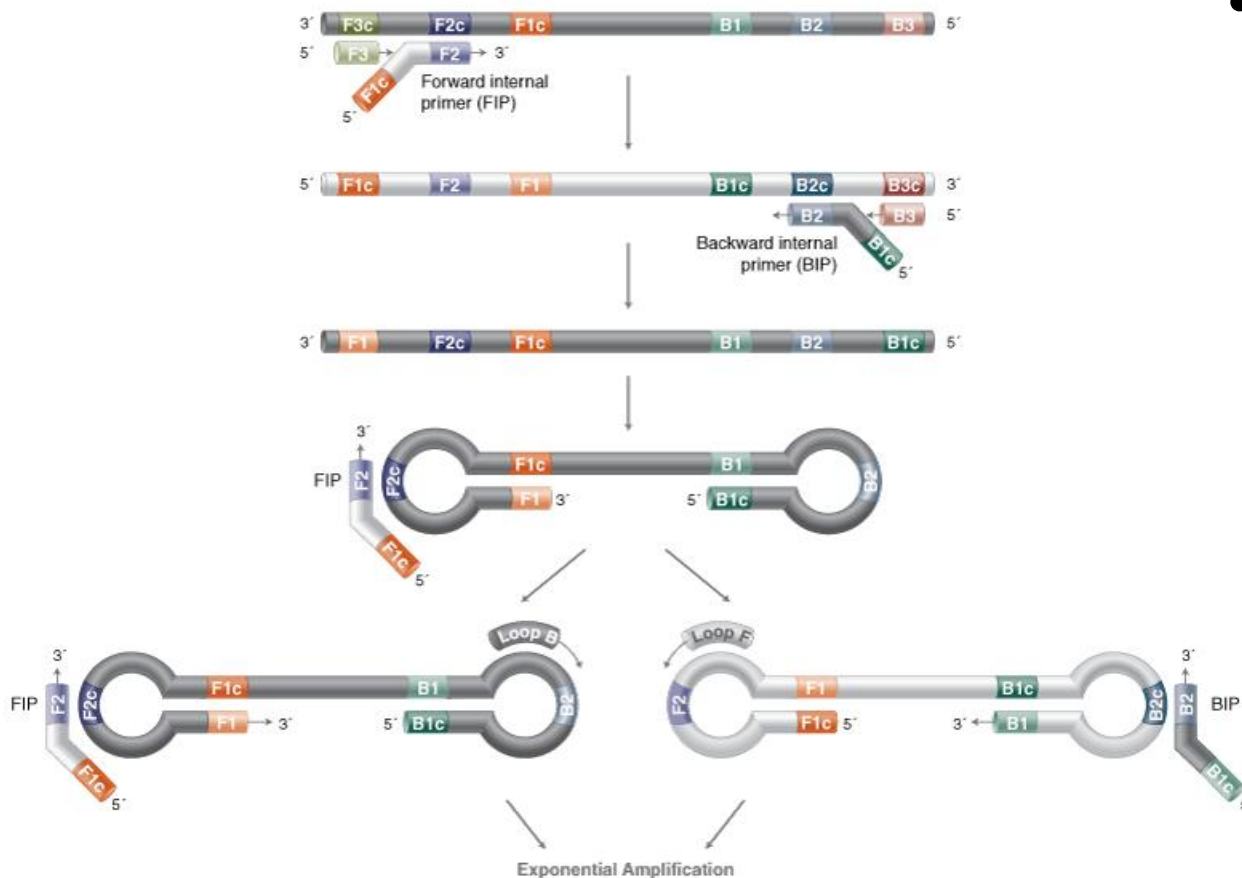
# Molecular detection methods

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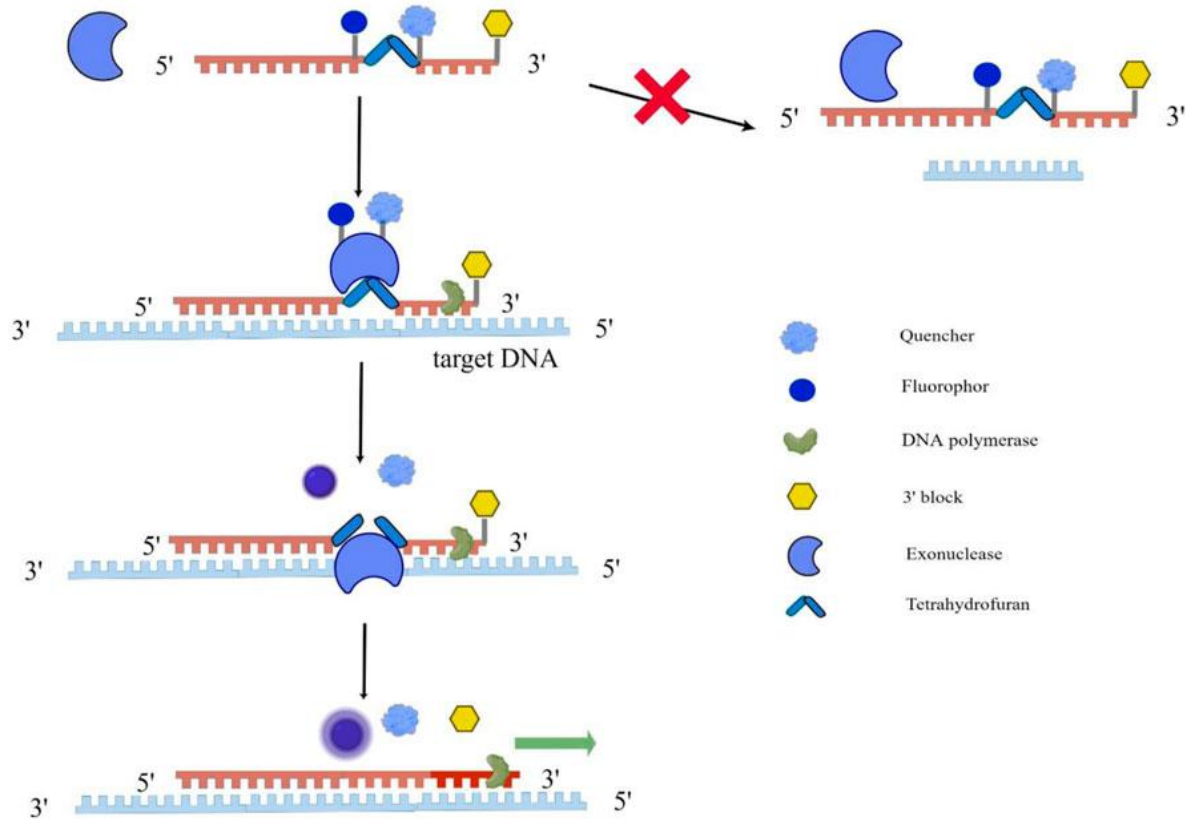
- RT-PCR
  - 3 ~ 5 h
  - 1,000 copies/reaction
  - F and N genes
  - Widely used for performing epidemiological investigation of HMPV
- RT-qPCR
  - 1 ~ 3 h
  - 10 ~ 100 copies/reaction

# Nucleic Acid Isothermal Amplification Methods



- Loop-mediated isothermal amplification
  - ~ 1.5 h
  - < 10 copies/reaction
  - High sensitivity and specificity, rapid diagnosis
  - High false positive rate, and high cost
  - No available commercial kit

# Nucleic Acid Isothermal Amplification Methods



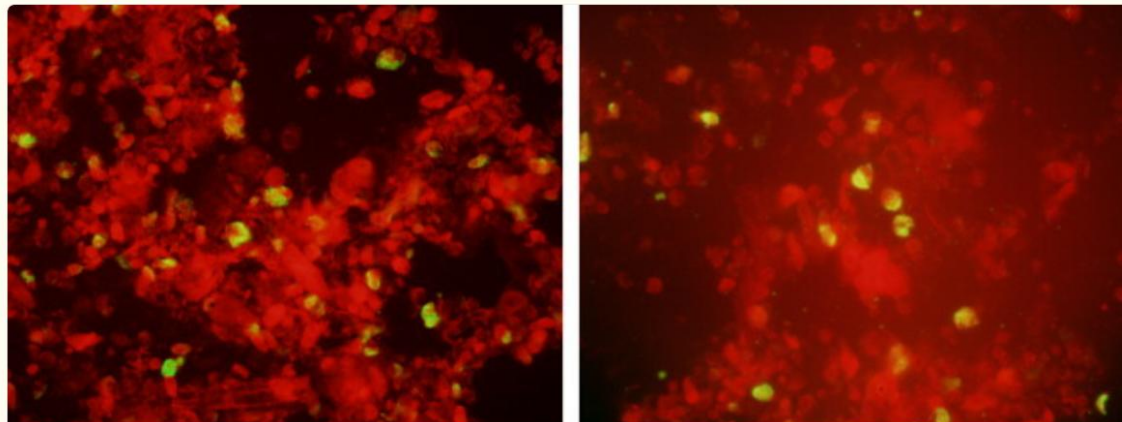
- Recombinase-aided amplification
  - 15 ~ 30 min
  - 100 copies/reaction
  - High sensitivity and specificity, and rapid diagnosis
  - High cost and high positive rate
  - No available commercial kit

# Research Use Only

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- Metagenomic next-generation sequencing (mNGS)
  - 5 ~ 10 days
  - High sensitivity and specificity, and rapid diagnosis of unknown pathogens
  - High cost and time-consuming

- Virus isolation
  - 3 ~ 4 days or more time
  - Gold standard for pathogen diagnosis
  - High cost and time-consuming, and low isolation rate, complex instruments and trained workers



# hMPV Diagnosis in Korea

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- RV panel 검사를 통한 RT-PCR만 가능
  - 신빙조조사 프로그램 없음
  - 검사실간 비교평가를 통해서만 외부정도관리 시행중
- Flu, RSV와 같은 신속항원검사 부재
- 연구목적으로 NGS 및 Virus isolation이 가능하나 시행기관을 찾기 어려움
- 임상증상을 통한 의심, RV panel 검사를 통한 확진

# 대한진단검사정도관리협회 신빙도조사

2025년 01차 바이러스 분자검사 1 공통보고서

noteCursorTooltip

## Adenovirus\_정성

### GV1-25-21

	Negative (%)	Positive (%)
<b>ALL</b>	126 [100]	
에스엠엘제네티리 (구 제네티리) Ezplex™ RV Real-time PCR kit	1 [100]	
인비트로스(구. LG Chem) Advansure RV-Plus Real-time RT-PCR	33 [100]	
Biomerieux BioFire Respiratory Panel 2.1plus	22 [100]	
FilmArray Pneumonia Panel	21 [100]	
Biosewoom Real-Q RV Detection kit	9 [100]	
Real-Q RV II Detection Kit	3 [100]	
6 [100]		
Genematrix(구 진메트릭스바이오) NeoPlex™ RV-Panel A/B Detection	7 [100]	
7 [100]		
LDT LDT	1 [100]	
1 [100]		
Luminex Luminex	1 [100]	
1 [100]		
Seegene Allplex™ Respiratory Panel 1, 2, 3 Assay	52 [100]	
49 [100]		
Allplex™ Respiratory Panel 2	3 [100]	

Respiratory virus  
PCR panel

# Epidemiology of hMPV Infections



# 사람 메타뉴모바이러스는 전세계적으로 흔한 바이러스(1.8.수)

작성일 2025-01-08 | 최종수정일 2025-01-08 | 담당부서 감염병관리과 | 연락처 043-719-7140

## 질병관리청은 2014년부터 호흡기감염병 표본감시 일환으로 사람 메타뉴모바이러스(HMPV)에 대한 감시수행 중

- '24년 52주차(12.22.~12.28.) 급성호흡기감염증 병원체 표본감시 결과 검출률 5.3% 확인(인플루엔자는 50.9%)
- 해외 일부 국가에서 사람 메타뉴모바이러스(HMPV) 유행이 보고되고 있으나, 국내에서는 아직 평년보다 큰 유행 등 특이 동향 관측되지 않음
- 손씻기, 기침예절, 호흡기증상시 마스크 착용 등 예방수칙 준수 강조

# 법정감염병 제4급감염병

## 바. 법정감염병 분류 및 종류

구분	제1급감염병	제2급감염병	제3급감염병	제4급감염병
특성	생물테러감염병 또는 치명률이 높거나 집단 발생의 우려가 커서 발생 또는 유행 즉시 신고. 음압격리와 같은 높은 수준의 격리가 필요한 감염병 (17종)	전파가능성을 고려하여 발생 또는 유행 시 24시간 이내에 신고. 격리가 필요한 감염병 (21종)	발생을 계속 감시할 필요가 있어 발생 또는 유행 시 24시간 이내 신고하여야 하는 감염병 (28종)	유행 여부를 조사하기 위하여 표본감시 활동이 필요한 감염병 (23종)
종류	가. 에볼라바이러스병 나. 마버그열 다. 라싸열 라. 크리미안콩고출혈열 마. 남아메리카출혈열 바. 리프트밸리열 사. 두창 아. 페스트 자. 탄저 차. 보툴리눔독소증 카. 아도병 타. 신종감염병중후군 <sup>1)</sup> 파. 중증급성호흡기중후군(SARS) 하. 중증호흡기중후군(MERS) 거. 동물인플루엔자 인체감염증 너. 신종인플루엔자 더. 디프테리아	가. 결핵 나. 수두 다. 홍역 라. 콜레라 마. 장티푸스 바. 파라티푸스 사. 세균성이질 아. 장출혈성대장균감염증 자. A형간염 차. 백일해 카. 유행성이하선염 타. 풍진 파. 폴리오 하. 수막구균 감염증 거. b형헤모필루스인플루엔자 너. 폐렴구균 감염증 더. 한센병 러. 성홍열 머. 반코마이신내성황색포도알균(VRSA) 감염증 비. 카바페넴내성장내세균속(CRE) 감염증 서. E형간염	가. 파상풍 나. B형간염 다. 일본뇌염 라. C형간염 마. 말라리아 바. 레지오넬라증 사. 비브리오패혈증 아. 발진티푸스 자. 발진열 차. 쯤쯤기무시증 카. 렘토스피라증 타. 브루셀라증 파. 공수병 하. 신중후군출혈열 거. 후천성면역결핍증(AIDS) 너. 크로이츠펠트-야콥병(CJD) 및 변종크로이츠펠트-야콥병(vCJD) 더. 황열 러. 뎅기열 머. 규열 비. 웨스트나일열 서. 라임병 어. 진드기매개뇌염 저. 유비저	가. 인플루엔자 나. 회충증 다. 편충증 라. 요충증 마. 간흡충증 바. 폐흡충증 사. 장흡충증 아. 수족구병 자. 임질 차. 클라미디아 감염증 카. 연성하감 타. 성기단순포진 파. 첨구곤달름 하. 반코마이신내성장알균(VRE) 감염증 거. 메타살린내성황색포도알균(MRSA) 감염증 너. 다제내성녹농균(MRPA) 감염증 더. 다제내성아시네토박터바우마균(MRAB) 감염증 러. 장염감염증 <sup>2)</sup> 머. 급성호흡기감염증 <sup>3)</sup> 비. 애쉬유합기중증감염증 서. 엔테로바이러스감염증 어. 사람유두종바이러스 감염증
감시방법	전수감시 <sup>7)</sup>	전수감시	전수감시	표본감시
신고 <sup>5)</sup>	즉시	24시간 이내	24시간 이내	7일 이내
보고 <sup>6)</sup>	즉시	24시간 이내	24시간 이내	7일 이내

3) 급성호흡기감염병 : 아데노바이러스 감염증, 사람 보카바이러스 감염증, 파라인플루엔자바이러스 감염증, 호흡기세포융합바이러스 감염증, 리노바이러스 감염증, **사람 메타뉴모바이러스 감염증**, 사람 코로나바이러스 감염증, 마이코플라스마 폐렴균 감염증, 클라미디아 폐렴균 감염증

\* 「감염병예방법」 제2조제4호 질병관리청장이 보건복지부장관과 협의하여 지정하는 감염병의 종류 가. 엡폭스

\* 「감염병예방법」 제2조제5호 질병관리청장이 보건복지부장관과 협의하여 지정하는 감염병의 종류 가. 코로나바이러스감염증-19

# 2024 감염병 신고 현황 연보

표 IV-7-2. 급성호흡기감염증 신고현황

Table IV-7-2. Reported cases of Acute respiratory infections by year

단위 : 신고수(기관당신고수)

Unit : case(case/sentinel)<sup>1)</sup>

구분 Classification	연도 year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
급성호흡기감염증 Acute respiratory infections		15,558 (272.9)	24,769 (324.9)	25,324 (356.7)	43,567 (473.6)	56,456 (613.7)	80,431 (788.5)	70,442 (398.0)	93,402 (474.1)	101,083 (500.4)	24,260 (115.5)	18,004 (84.5)	32,439 (150.2)	73,282 (333.1)	75,717 (344.2)
아데노바이러스 감염증 Adenovirus infection		249 (4.4)	1,200 (17.1)	2,911 (41.0)	3,360 (50.9)	5,996 (65.2)	12,732 (124.8)	6,663 (37.6)	13,627 (69.2)	15,162 (75.1)	2,283 (10.9)	1,092 (5.1)	1,656 (7.7)	13,067 (59.4)	3,254 (14.8)
사람 보카바이러스 감염증 Human bocavirus infection		60 (1.1)	385 (5.5)	637 (9.0)	2,217 (41.1)	2,875 (31.3)	4,605 (45.1)	4,581 (25.9)	5,446 (27.6)	6,426 (31.8)	1,309 (6.2)	3,216 (15.1)	3,004 (13.9)	3,464 (15.7)	2,293 (10.4)
파라인플루엔자바이러스 감염증 Parainfluenza virus infection		395 (6.9)	2,232 (31.9)	1,846 (26.0)	4,653 (72.7)	5,846 (63.5)	7,035 (69.0)	7,971 (45.0)	10,586 (53.7)	12,804 (63.4)	707 (3.4)	4,415 (20.7)	3,763 (17.4)	10,843 (49.3)	7,739 (35.2)
호흡기세포융합바이러스 감염증 Respiratory syncytial virus infection		3,054 (53.6)	4,849 (69.3)	3,984 (56.1)	8,907 (132.9)	8,736 (95.0)	13,606 (133.4)	14,450 (81.6)	16,227 (82.4)	11,897 (58.9)	4,390 (20.9)	743 (3.5)	8,405 (38.9)	11,381 (51.7)	8,976 (40.8)
리노바이러스 감염증 Rhinovirus infection		1,109 (19.5)	3,218 (46.0)	3,661 (51.6)	10,011 (164.1)	15,453 (168.0)	18,993 (186.2)	21,467 (121.3)	25,896 (131.5)	29,653 (146.8)	7,307 (34.8)	6,929 (32.5)	8,646 (40.0)	19,663 (89.4)	18,342 (83.4)
사람 메타뉴모바이러스 감염증 Human metapneumovirus infection		100 (1.8)	1,037 (14.8)	1,460 (20.6)	3,482 (59.0)	3,040 (33.0)	4,338 (42.5)	4,388 (24.8)	7,052 (35.8)	6,951 (34.4)	782 (3.7)	34 (0.2)	3,461 (16.0)	5,268 (23.9)	4,223 (19.2)
사람 코로나바이러스 감염증 Human coronavirus infection		170 (3.0)	505 (7.2)	985 (13.9)	2,515 (42.6)	1,495 (16.3)	5,083 (49.8)	3,825 (21.6)	7,084 (36.0)	4,376 (21.7)	3,303 (15.7)	126 (0.6)	1,673 (7.7)	5,001 (22.7)	3,321 (15.1)

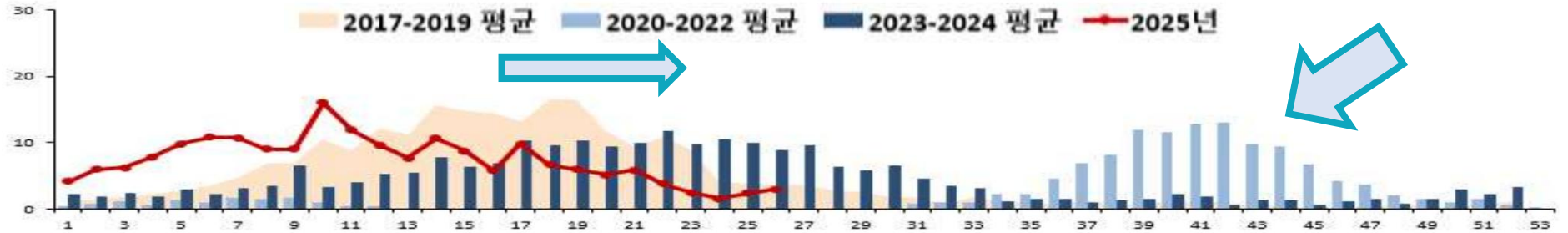
전체 급성호흡기감염증 중  
약 5-10% (6위)



\* 2017년 7월 30일 표본감시기관 지정 기준 변경 및 참여 기관 확대 : 상급종합병원, 200병상 이상 병원급 의료기관

# 2025년 감염병 표본감시

사람 메타뉴모 바이러스 (HMPV)



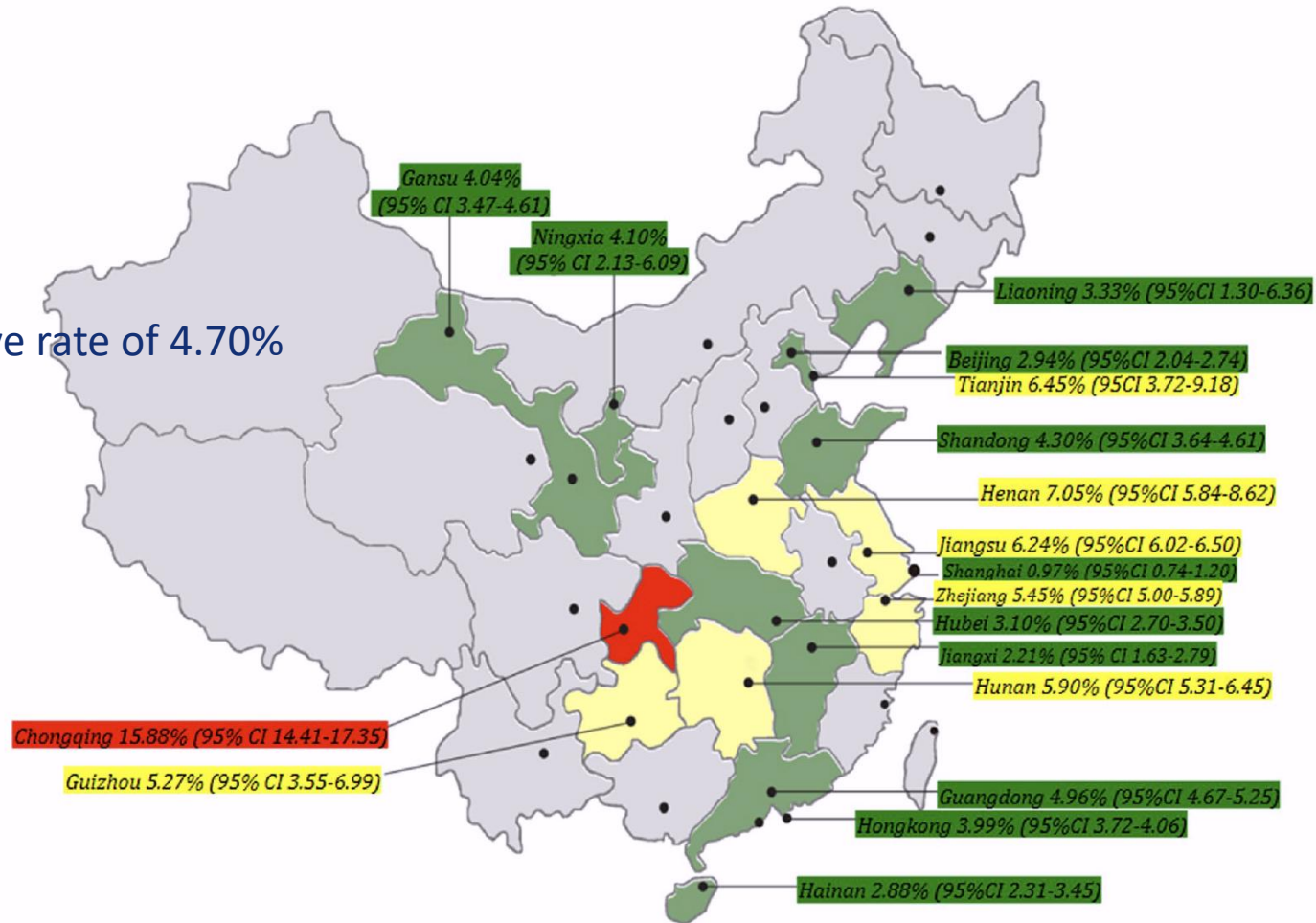
구분	주별 검출률 (%)	바이러스별 검출률(%)								
		아데노 바이러스 (HAdV)	사람 보카 바이러스 (HBoV)	파라 인플루엔자 바이러스 (HPIV)	호흡기 세포융합 바이러스 (HRSV)	리노 바이러스 (HRV)	사람 메타뉴모 바이러스 (HMPV)	사람 코로나 바이러스 (HCoV)	인플루엔자 바이러스 (IFV)	코로나19 (SARS-CoV-2)
23주	82.2	5.8	14.9	19.0	0.4	23.6	2.5	2.9	5.4	7.9
24주	77.6	6.6	7.2	19.7	0.3	27.3	1.6	2.6	2.3	9.9
25주	61.2	3.4	10.3	14.4	0.0	18.9	2.4	0.3	1.7	9.6
26주	75.6	5.3	11.3	22.2	0.8	22.9	3.0	0.4	1.1	8.6
누계	73.8	5.3	10.7	18.8	0.4	23.2	2.4	1.5	2.5	9.1
2025년*	75.2	5.4	4.0	5.3	3.2	13.0	7.4	7.7	22.3	6.9
2024년**	65.1	5.8	3.1	5.4	5.2	15.4	4.5	2.6	8.9	14.2

\* 2025년: 2025년 1주 ~ 2025년 26주 ('24. 12. 29. ~ '25. 6. 28.), \*\* 2024년: 2024년 1주 ~ 2024년 52주 ('23. 12. 31. ~ '24. 12. 28.)

- 3) • 본 정보는 국가 호흡기바이러스 통합감시 사업을 통하여 수집된 호흡기감염증 의심환자 검체에 대한 유전자 검사결과를 토대로 분석됨 (본 자료는 보고된 시점의 자료를 바탕으로 분석된 잠정통계로 변동 가능함)  
 • 수행기관 : 질병관리청 감염병진단분석국 신종병원체분석과 / 18개 시도보건환경연구원 / 전국 106개 표본감시 참여의료기관

# Current Epidemiology of hMPV in China

Average positive rate of 4.70%



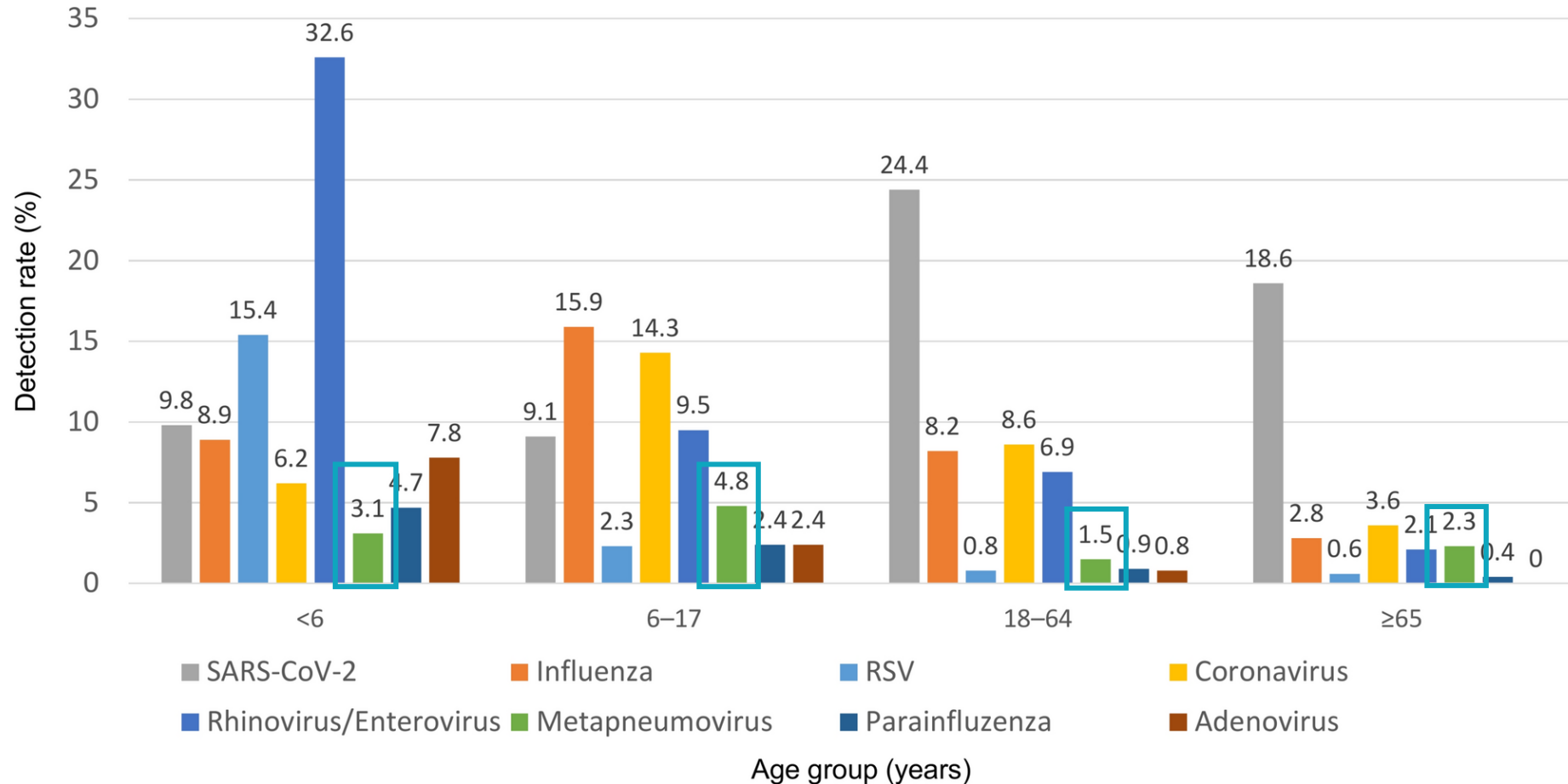
# Current Epidemiology of hMPV in China

**Table 2** Pooled molecular prevalence of HMPV infection in China

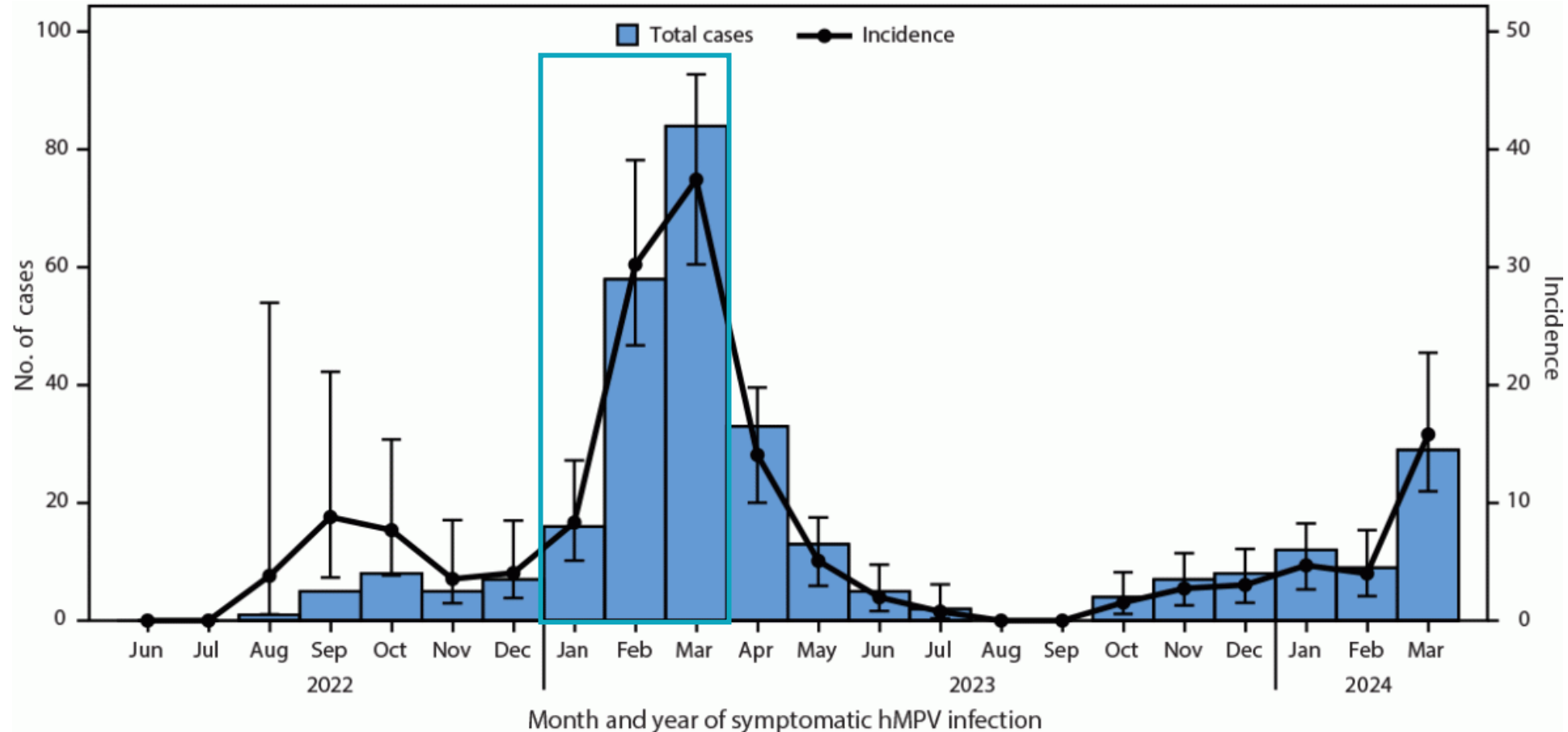
		No. of studies	No. of tested samples	No. of positive samples	Heterogeneity			% (95 CI)
					$\chi^2$	<i>p</i> -value	I <sup>2</sup> (%)	
Season	Spring (Mar–May)	5	3076	373	284.1	< 0.01	98.6%	12.13% (10.98–13.28)
	Summer (Jun–Aug)	5	3051	39	61.8	< 0.01	93.5%	1.28% (0.88–1.68)
	Autumn (Sep–Nov)	5	3037	40	59.9	< 0.01	93.3%	1.32% (0.91–1.73)
	Winter (Jan–Feb, Dec)	5	3994	147	2.6	0.11	–	3.68% (3.10–4.26)

# Detection rates of hMPV

## - 2023–24 winter season, Kyoto, Japan

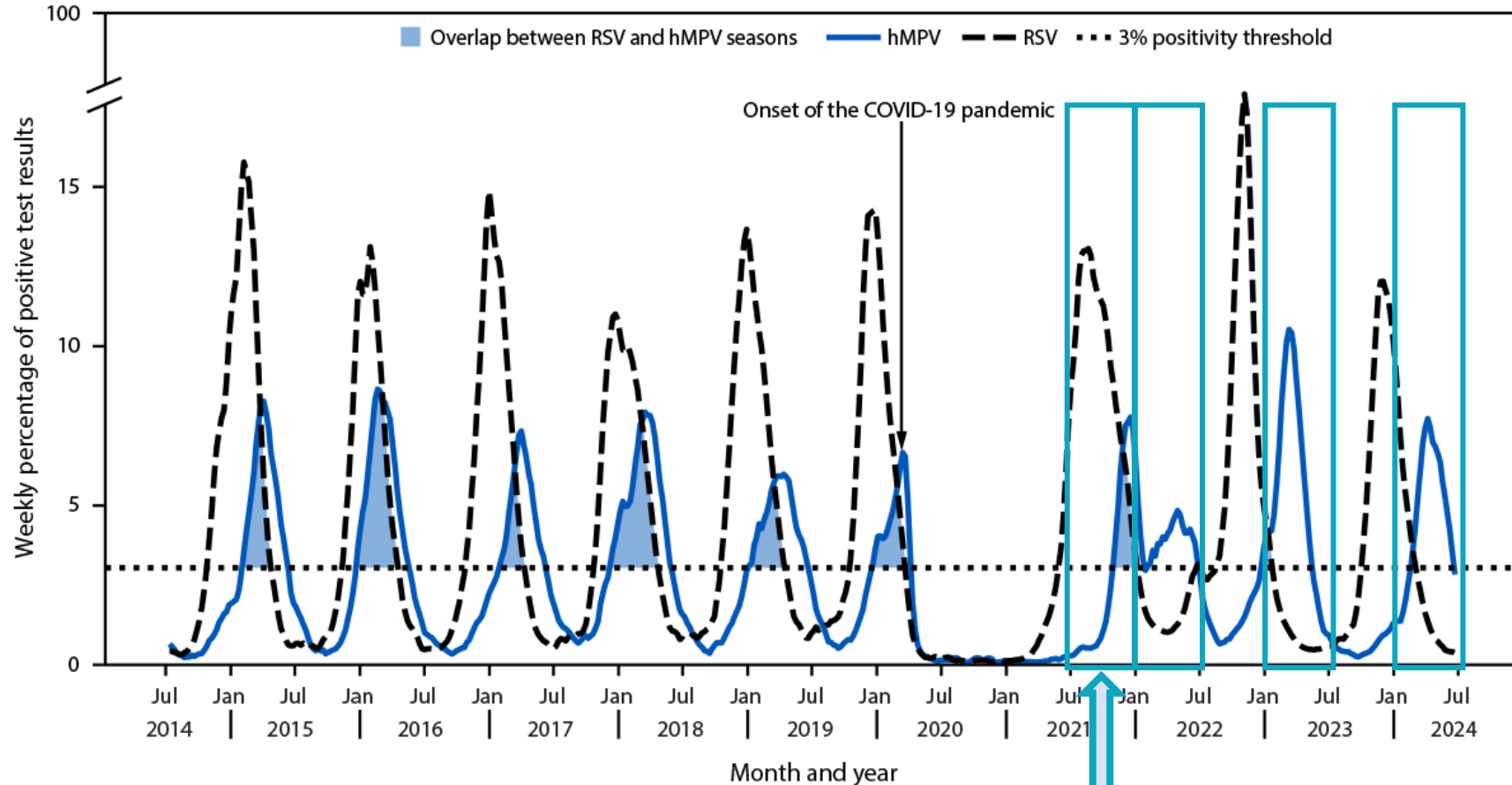


# CASCADIA community cohort, Oregon and Washington, June 2022–March 2024



306 symptomatic hMPV infection / 3,549 participants  
Average of 7.5 cases per 100 persons per year

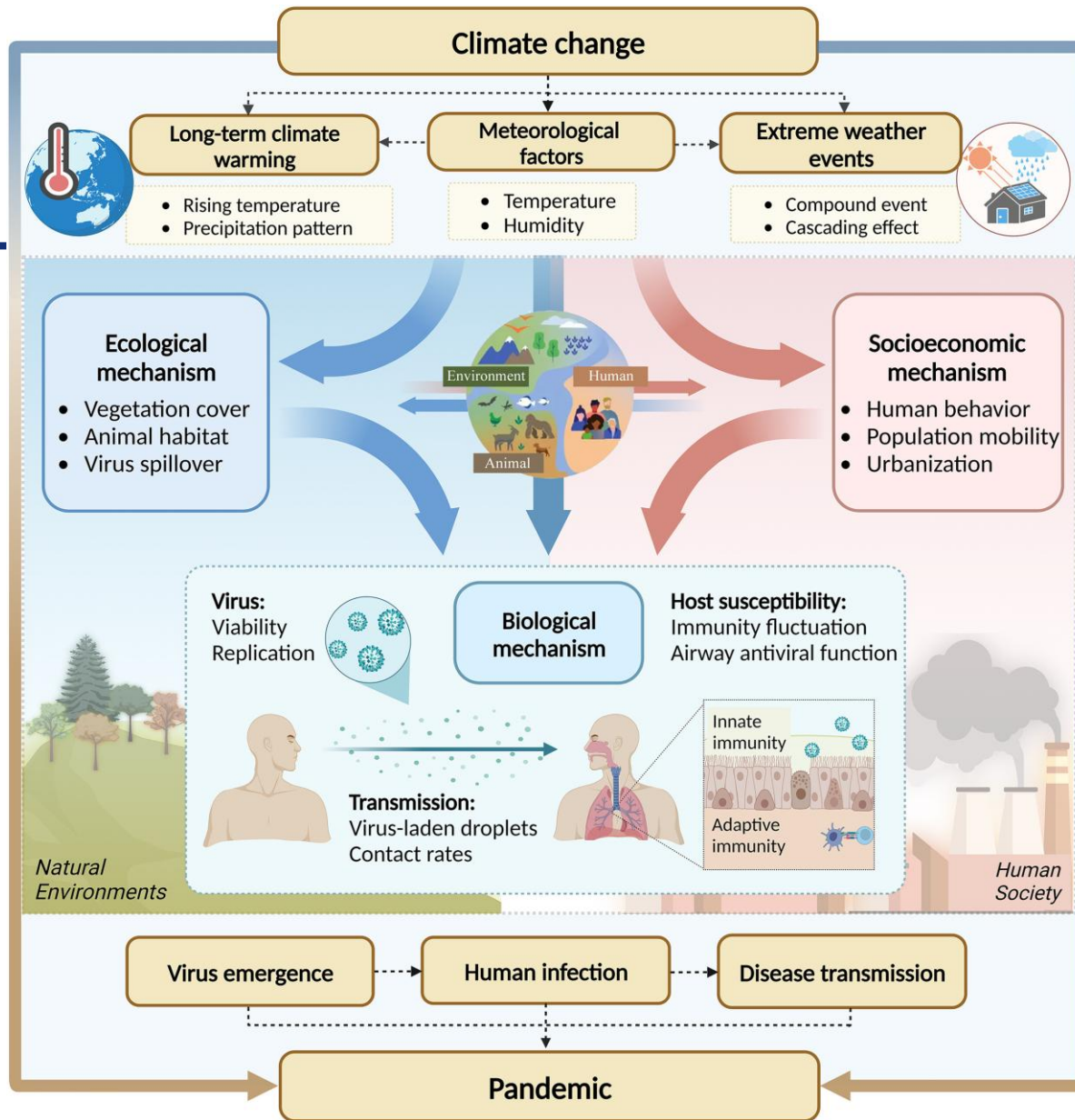
# hMPV and RSV in United States, 2014-2024



National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System

# Meteorological Influence of hMPV Infections

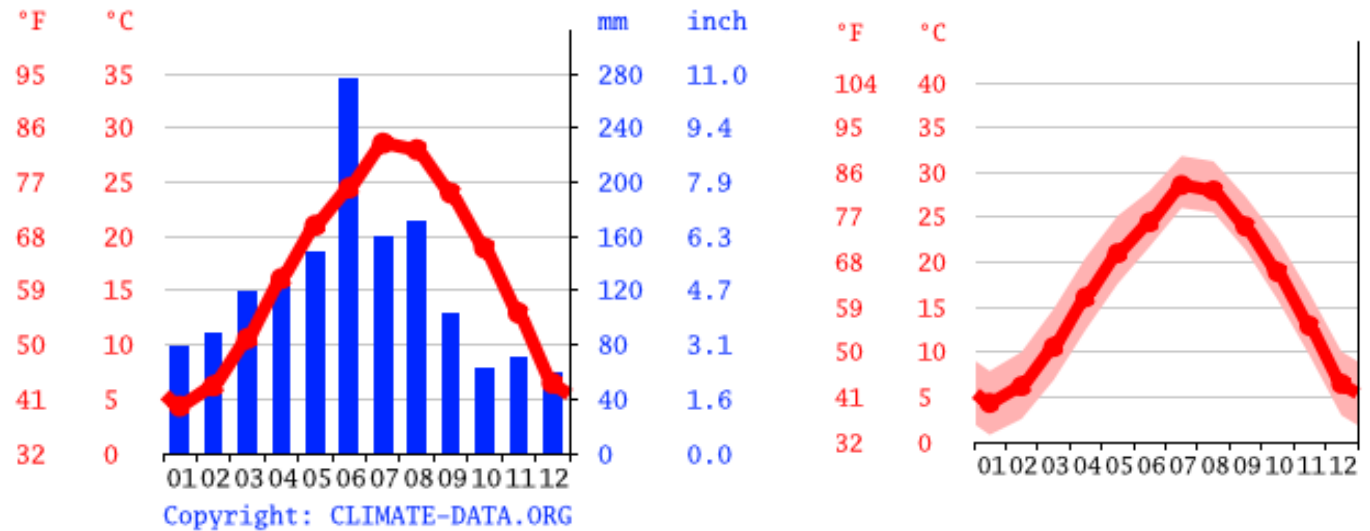




# Suzhou Climate (China)

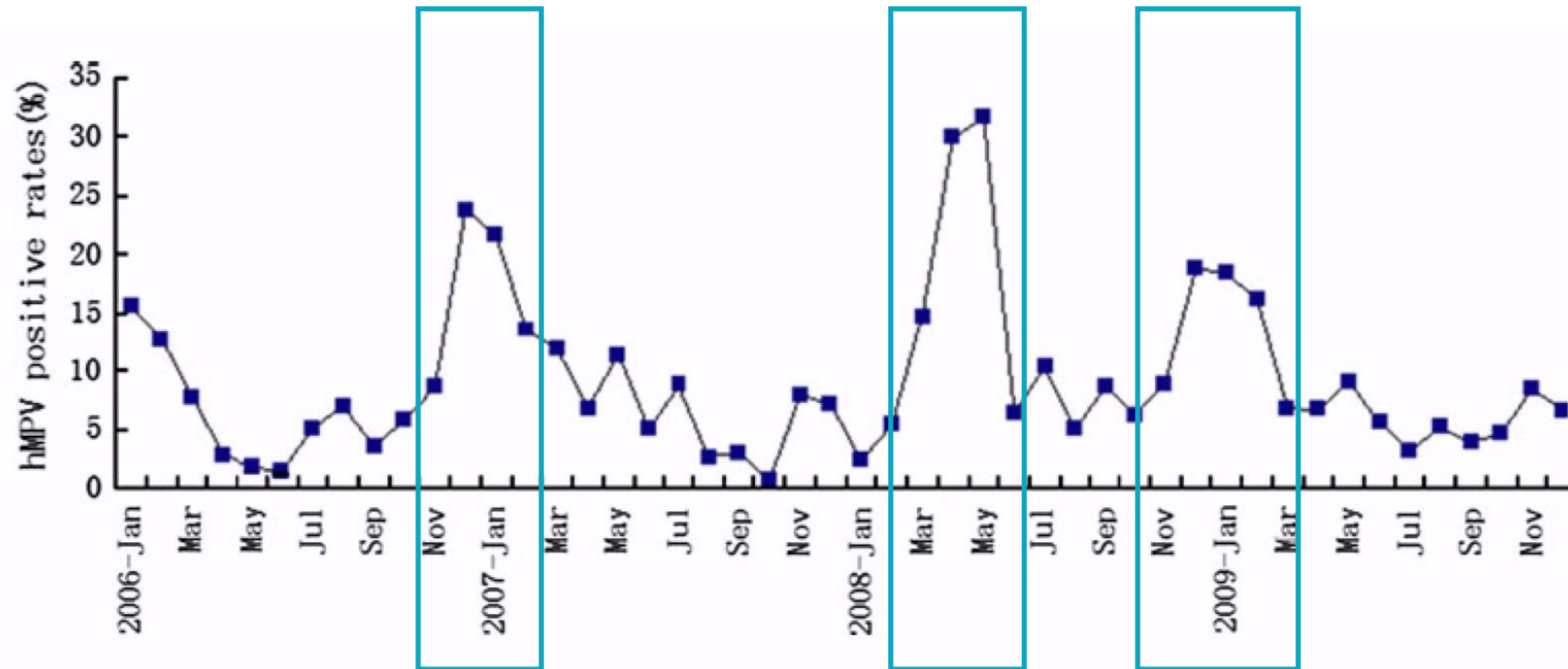


Köppen climate classification Cfa  
 Humid subtropical climate  
 서안 해양성 기후



# Seasonal distribution and epidemiological characteristics of human metapneumovirus infections in pediatric inpatients in Southeast China

Arch Virol (2013) 158:417–424  
DOI 10.1007/s00705-012-1492-7



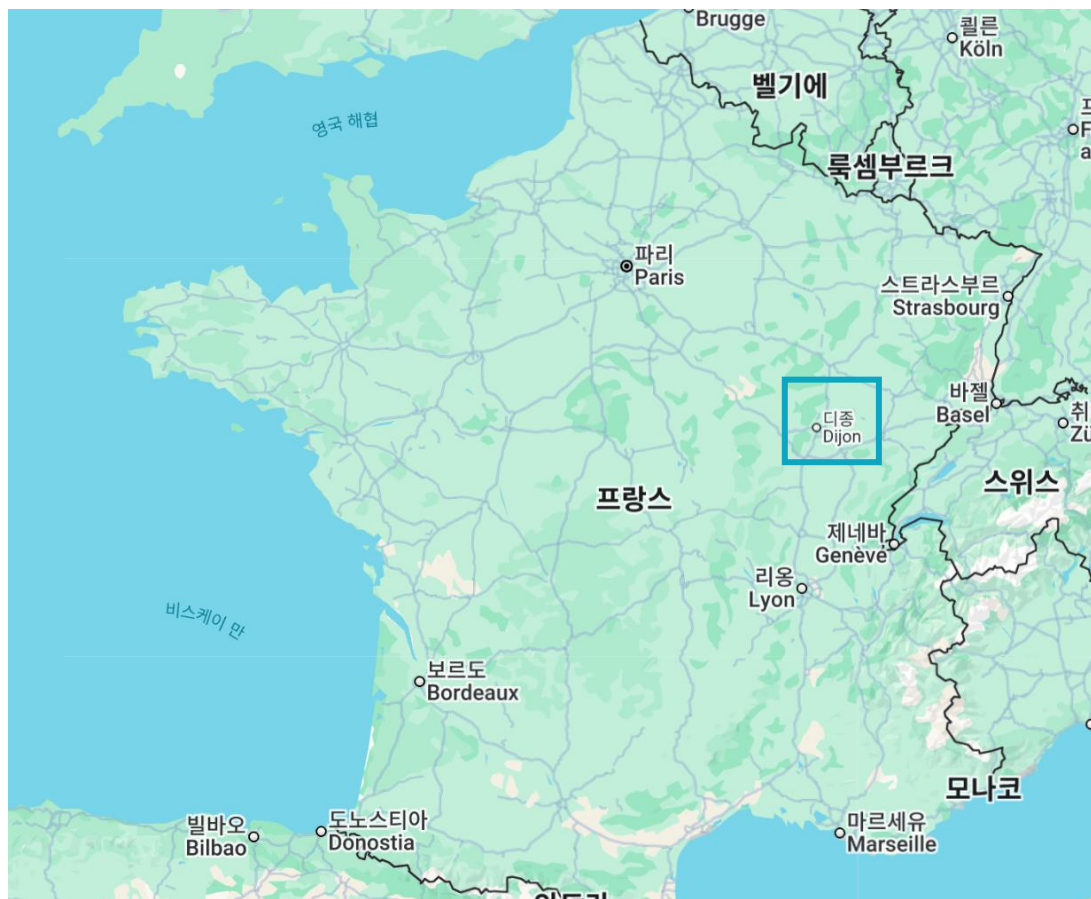
# Seasonal distribution and epidemiological characteristics of human metapneumovirus infections in pediatric inpatients in Southeast China

Arch Virol (2013) 158:417–424  
DOI 10.1007/s00705-012-1492-7

**Table 3** Correlation between hMPV incidence and meteorological factors

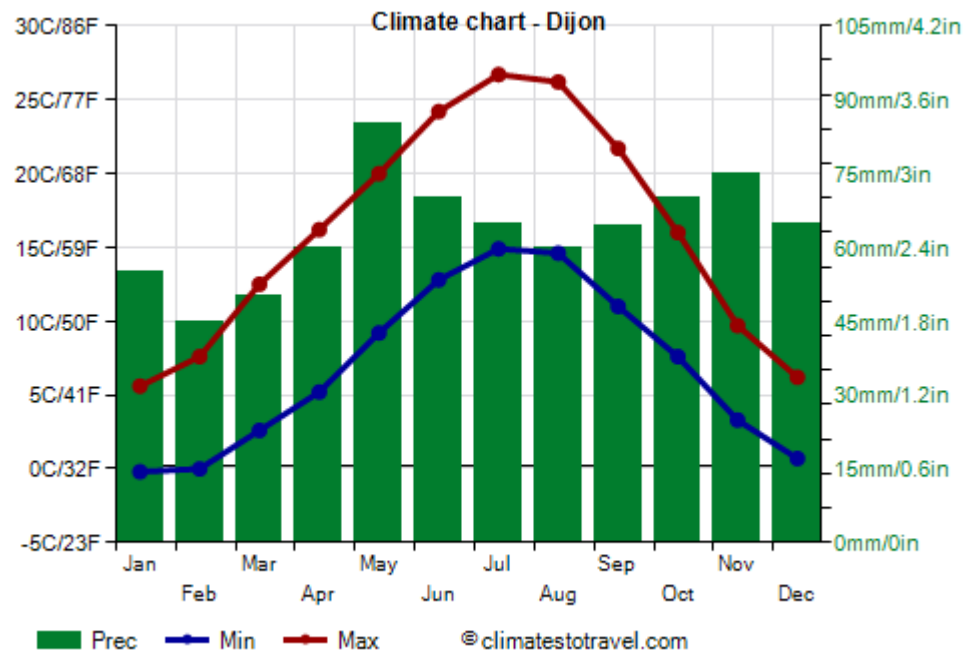
Meteorological factors	Univariate regression analysis*		Multivariate regression analysis*	
	Pearson coefficient	<i>p</i> -value	Standardized beta coefficient	<i>p</i> -value
Temperature (°C) <sup>#</sup>	−0.406	0.004 <sup>*</sup>	−0.330	0.019 <sup>*</sup>
Rainfall (mm) <sup>&amp;</sup>	−0.367	0.01 <sup>*</sup>	−0.288	0.059
Relative humidity (%) <sup>#</sup>	−0.249	0.08	−0.094	0.532
Sunshine (h) <sup>&amp;</sup>	−0.072	0.628	0.078	0.656

# Dijon Climate (France)



Köppen climate classification Cfb  
Oceanic climate

온대 습윤 기후. 온대기후 중 연중 강수가 있는 기후.



# Different meteorological parameters influence metapneumovirus and respiratory syncytial virus activity

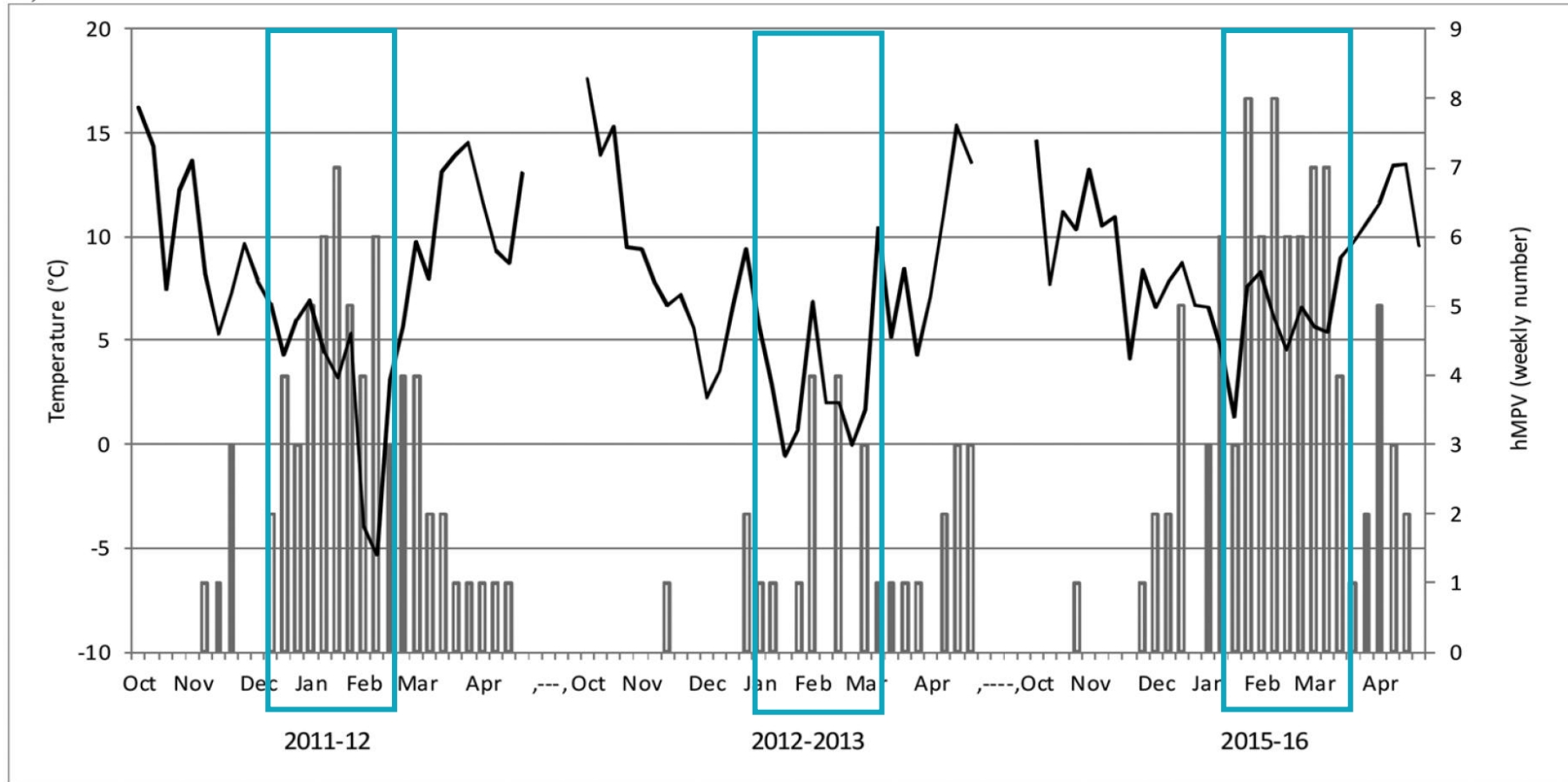
Journal of Clinical Virology 104 (2018) 77–82

Variables associated with hMPV and RSV.

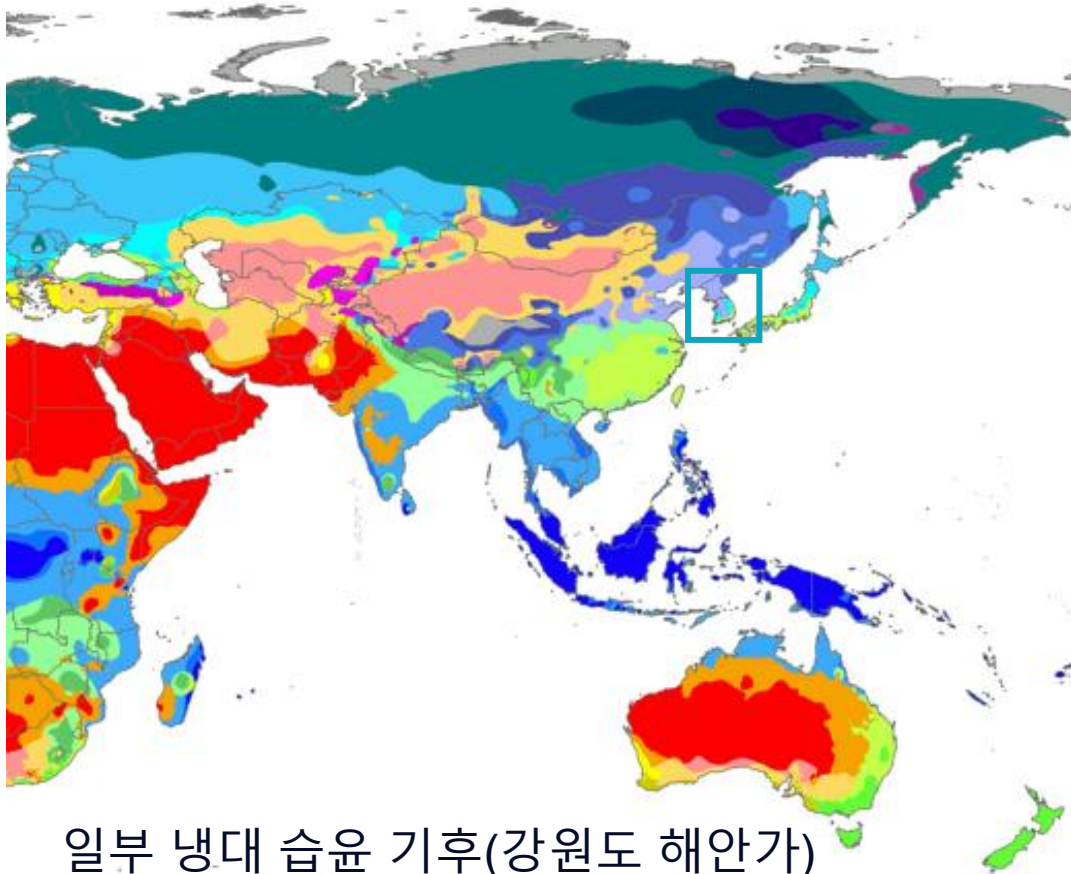
	hMPV			
	regression analysis			
	Univariate		Multivariate	
	Coef <sup>*</sup>	p-value	Coef <sup>*</sup>	p-value
Temperature	-0.11	<b>0.002</b>	-0.09	<b>0.002</b>
Relative humidity	0.01	0.416		
Wind speed	0.05	<b>0.021</b>	0.05	<b>0.041</b>
Air pressure	0.01	0.616		
Number of hMPV cases	-	-	-	-
Number of RSV cases	0.03	<b>0.009</b>	0.03	0.056

# Different meteorological parameters influence metapneumovirus and respiratory syncytial virus activity

Journal of Clinical Virology 104 (2018) 77–82

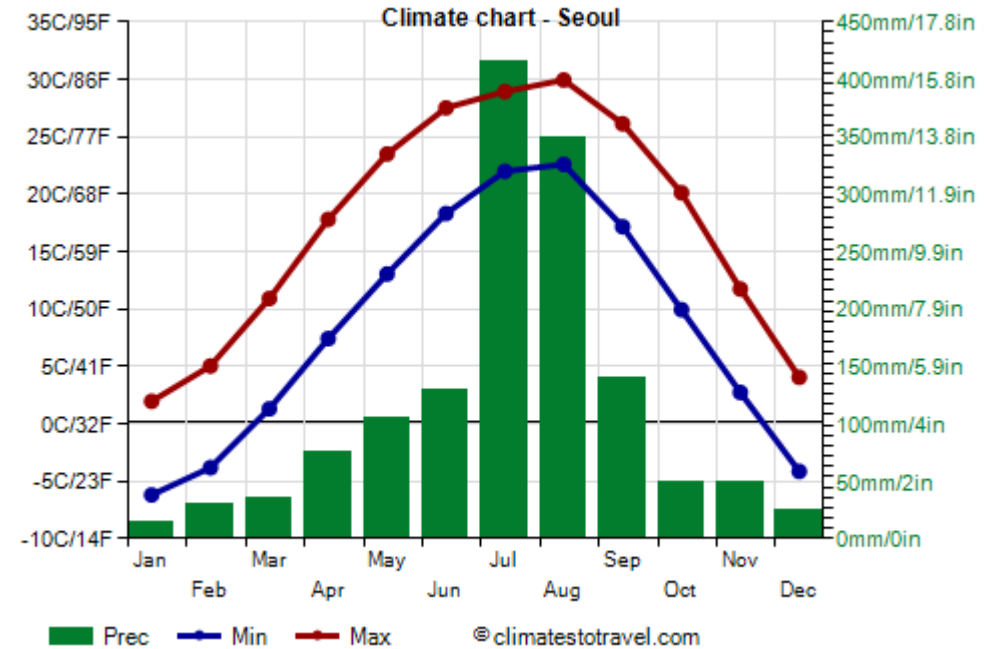


# Seoul Climate (Republic of Korea )



일부 냉대 습윤 기후(강원도 해안가)  
 제주도는 온난 습윤 기후

Köppen climate classification Dwa  
 Dry-winter humid continental climate  
 냉대 동계 건조 기후



# Long-term surveillance in Chung-Ang University Hospital (2007 to 2016)

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*Clinical Infectious Diseases*

MAJOR ARTICLE



## Clinical Features, Epidemiology, and Climatic Impact of Genotype-specific Human Metapneumovirus Infections: Long-term Surveillance of Hospitalized Patients in South Korea

Yong Kwan Lim,<sup>1,2,✉</sup> Oh Joo Kweon,<sup>2</sup> Hye Ryoung Kim,<sup>2</sup> Tae-Hyoung Kim,<sup>3</sup> and Mi-Kyung Lee<sup>2</sup>

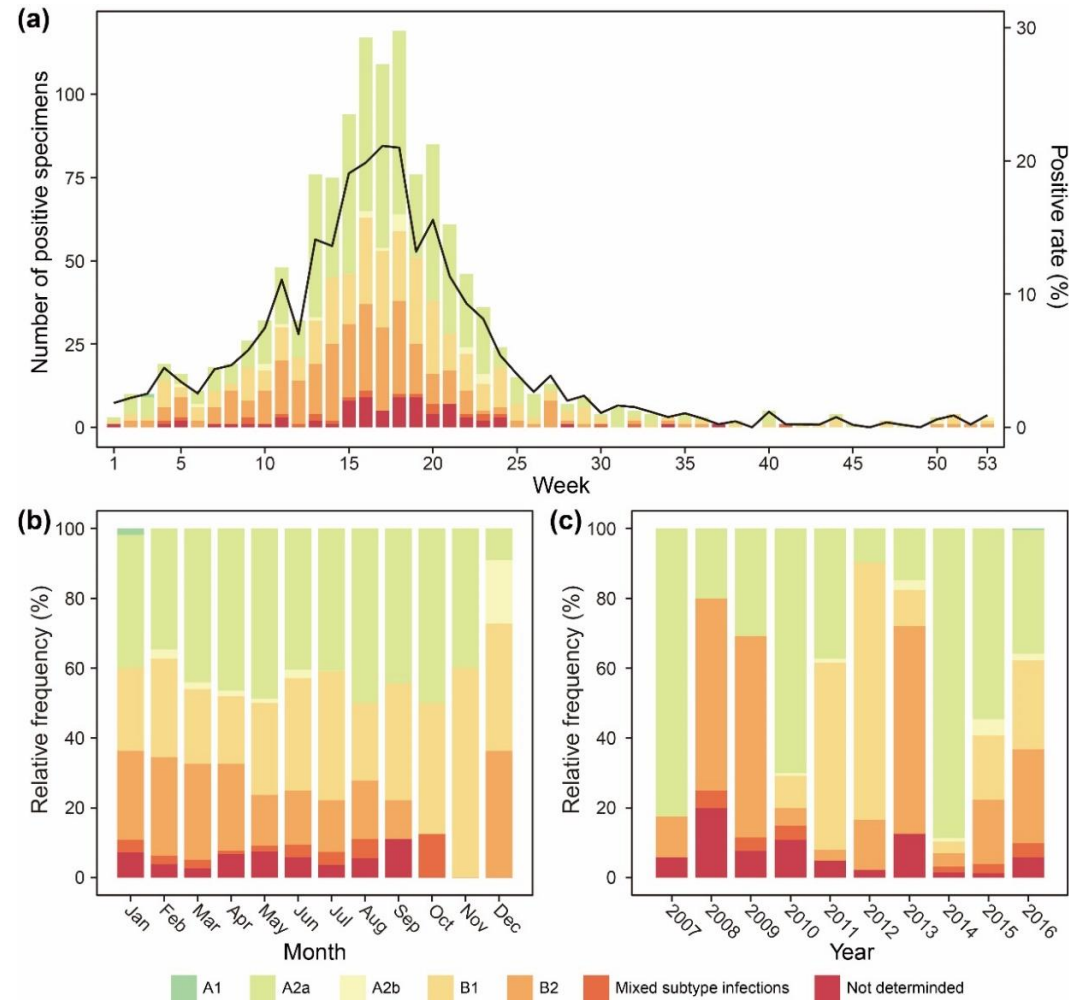
<sup>1</sup>Department of Laboratory Medicine, Armed Forces Capital Hospital, Gyeonggi-do, and Departments of <sup>2</sup>Laboratory Medicine, and <sup>3</sup>Urology, Chung-Ang University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea

# Long-term surveillance in Chung-Ang University Hospital (2007 to 2016)

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- General characteristics of hMPV
  - Fifth-most isolated respiratory virus
    - Rhinovirus (15.3%), RSV (14.7%), Adenovirus (11.2%), PIV (7.8%), hMPV (5.4%)
  - Half of the hMPV infections occurred between 13 and 20 weeks.
    - April and May
  - Distribution of hMPV subtypes
    - A2a (44.7%), B1 (23.8%), B2 (21.9%), A2b (1.6%), Mixed genotype infections (1.9%), A1 (0.1%)
  - hMPV A2a was most frequently isolated and each hMPV subtype showed annual predominance every 3–4 years.

# Long-term surveillance in Chung-Ang University Hospital (2007 to 2016)



# Long-term surveillance in Chung-Ang University Hospital (2007 to 2016)

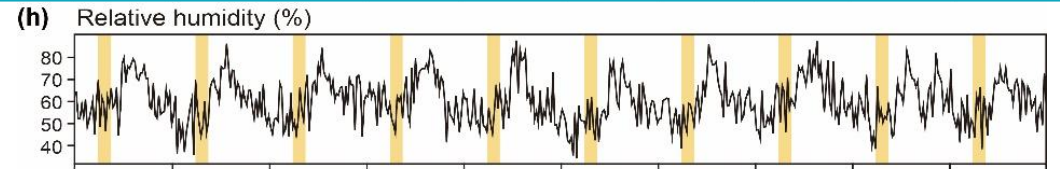
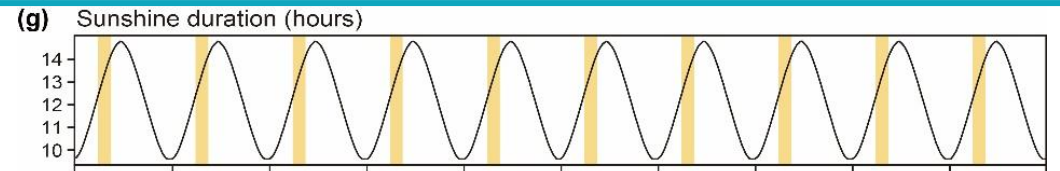
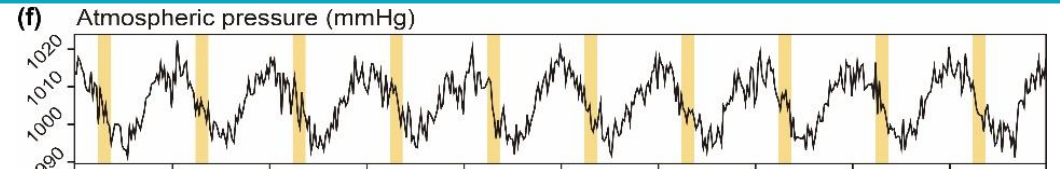
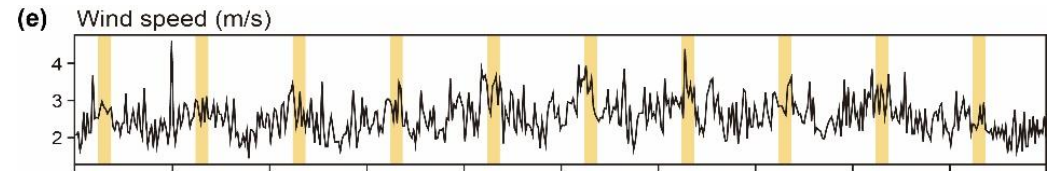
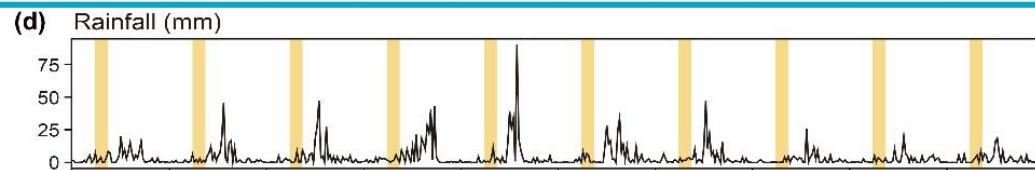
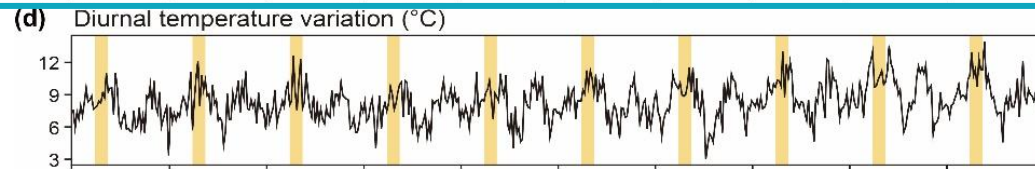
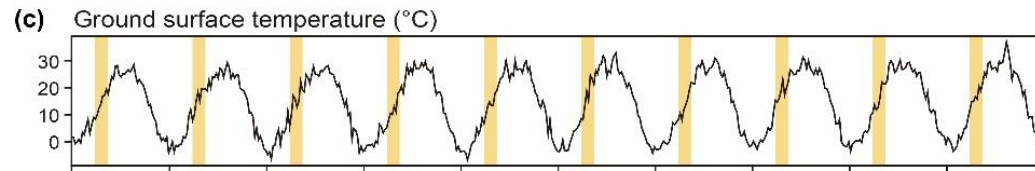
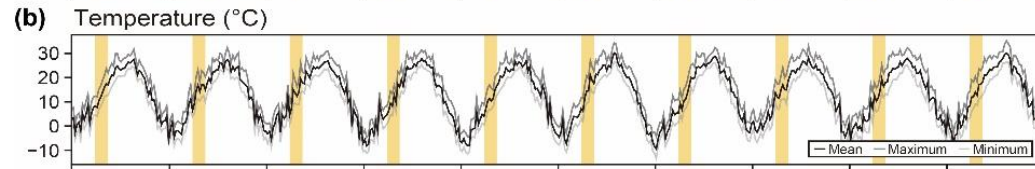
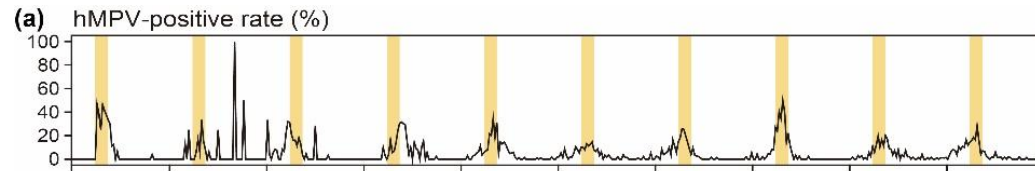
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- Clinical characteristics of hMPV infections
  - 1,275 hMPV positive patients
    - Pediatric patient group (94.1%; 1,200/1,275)
    - Adult patient group (5.9%; 75/1,275)
  - Upper respiratory symptoms such as cough, fever, sputum, and rhinorrhea
    - Median onset of symptoms - 3 days
    - Median length of hospitalization - 5 days
    - Pneumonia - Most common clinical diagnosis
  - Difference between hMPV subtypes
    - No difference in most clinical characteristics, disease severity and laboratory findings

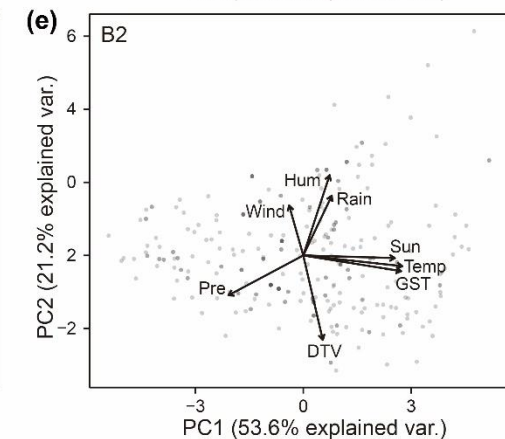
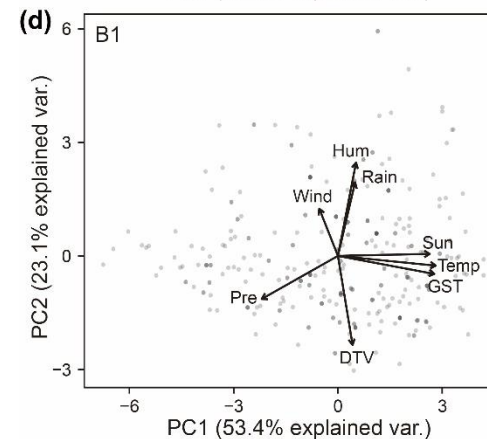
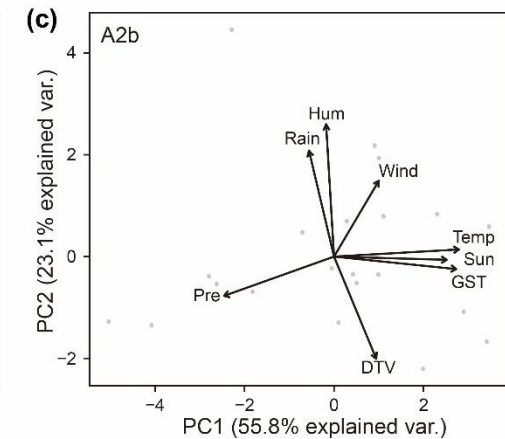
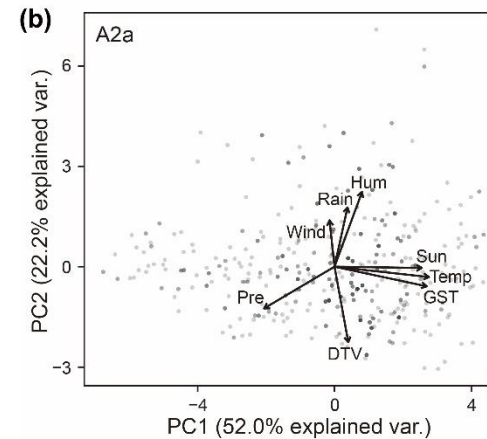
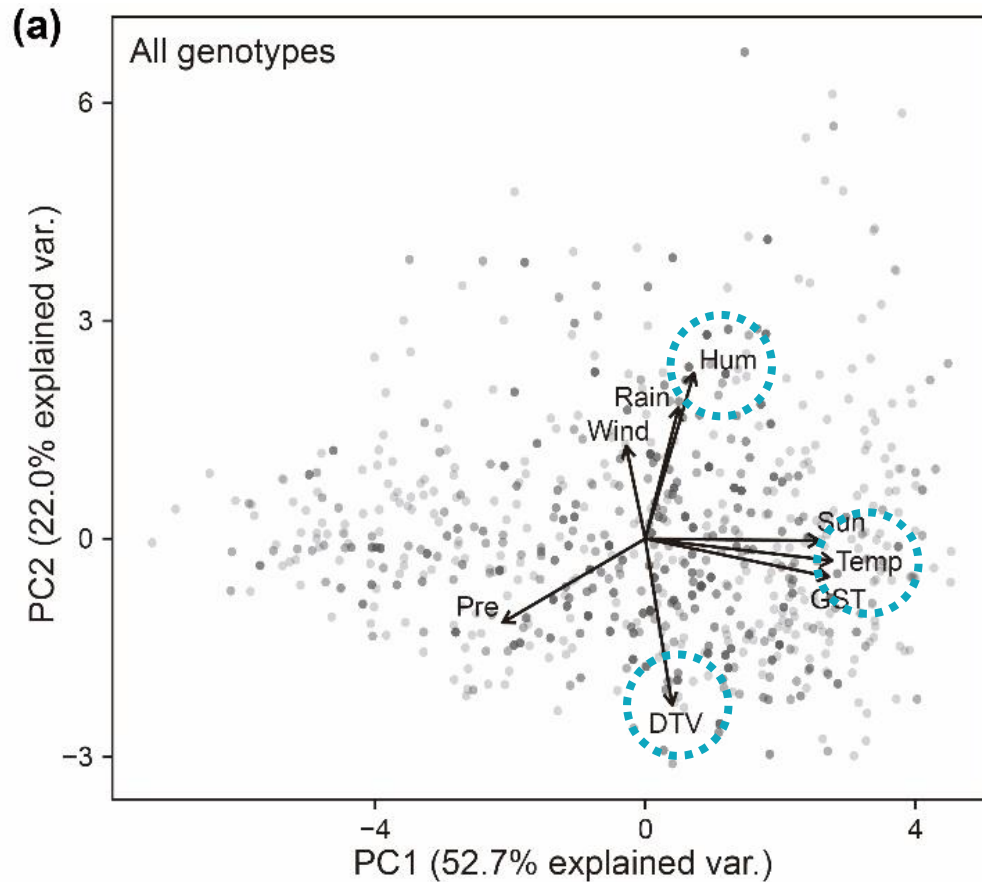
# Correlation between hMPV incidence and meteorological variables

Meteorological variables	Univariate regression analysis		Multivariate regression analysis	
	Coefficient	<i>p</i> -value	Coefficient	<i>p</i> -value
Mean temperature (°C)	-0.0644	0.1436	-0.0015	0.1790
Minimum temperature (°C)	0.0253	0.5649		
Maximum temperature (°C)	0.0694	0.1148		
<b>Diurnal temperature variation (°C)</b>	<b>0.2675</b>	<b>&lt; 0.0001</b>	<b>0.0130</b>	<b>&lt; 0.0001</b>
Ground surface temperature (°C)	0.0736	0.0944	0.0009	0.4390
Rainfall (mm)	0.0366	0.4057		
<b>Wind speed (m/s)</b>	<b>0.2024</b>	<b>&lt; 0.0001</b>	<b>0.0195</b>	<b>0.0308</b>
Relative humidity (%)	-0.1440	0.0010		
Atmosphere pressure (mmHg)	-0.1262	0.0040	0.0024	0.0521
<b>Sunshine duration (hour)</b>	<b>0.2656</b>	<b>&lt; 0.0001</b>	<b>0.0457</b>	<b>&lt; 0.0001</b>

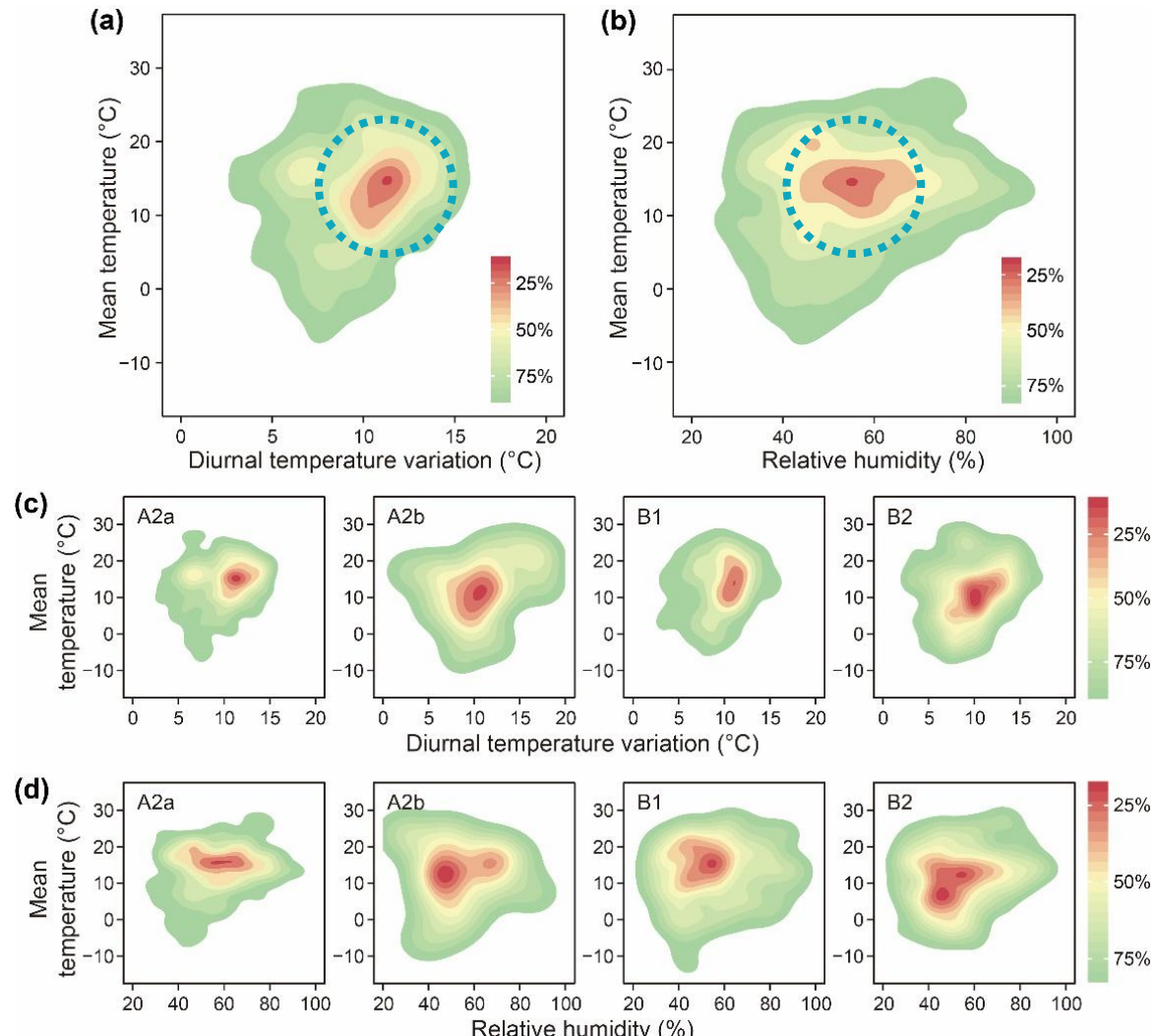
# hMPV-positive rate and climate variables



# Principle component analysis of hMPV infections and climatic parameters



# Temperature, diurnal temperature variation, relative humidity and hMPV infections



# Long-term surveillance in Chung-Ang University Hospital (2007 to 2016)

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- hMPV subtypes and clinical characteristics
  - There were also significant differences between hMPV genotypes and clinical characteristics; however, disease severity was not altered according to hMPV subtype.
- hMPV subtypes and climate variables
  - hMPV infections occurred with a seasonal rhythm
  - Association with several climate factors including temperature, relative humidity, diurnal temperature variation, wind speed, and sunshine duration

# Summary



# Human Metapneumovirus Infection

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- 사람 메타뉴모바이러스는 전세계적으로 흔한 바이러스
  - 전체 급성 호흡기감염증의 5-10%를 차지
- 진단은 다중호흡기바이러스 PCR 검사
- 다른 호흡기바이러스와 유사하게 주기성을 보임
  - 4-5월 발생률 증가
  - 코로나바이러스감염증-19 팬데믹 때 9-10월 발생률 증가
  - 코로나바이러스감염증-19 팬데믹 후 발생양상이 변화
  - 7월 초까지 발생률이 유지되는 현상이 관찰됨
- 기후와 발생률의 연관성이 있음
  - 온도가 낮을수록, 바람이 셀수록 발생률이 증가하는 추세