



# Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children and adolescents with COVID-19

## Scientific Brief

15 May 2020

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### Background

As of 15 May 2020, more than 4 million confirmed cases of COVID-19, including more than 285,000 deaths have been reported to WHO. The risk of severe disease and death has been highest in older people and in persons with underlying noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), such as hypertension, cardiac disease, chronic lung disease and cancer.<sup>1-4</sup> Limited data describe

clinical manifestations of COVID-19 that are generally milder in children compared with adults,<sup>5-8</sup> but also show that some children do require hospitalization and intensive care.<sup>9-11</sup>

Relatively few cases of infants confirmed to have COVID-19 have been reported; those who are infected have experienced mild illness.<sup>7</sup> Robust evidence associating underlying conditions with severe illness in children is still lacking. Among 345 children with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 and complete information about underlying conditions, 23% had an underlying condition, with chronic lung disease (including asthma), cardiovascular disease, and immunosuppression most commonly reported.<sup>12</sup>

Recently, however, reports from Europe and North America have described clusters of children and adolescents requiring admission to intensive care units with a multisystem inflammatory condition with some features similar to those of Kawasaki disease and toxic shock syndrome. Case reports and small series have described a presentation of acute illness accompanied by a hyperinflammatory syndrome, leading to multiorgan failure and shock.<sup>13-15</sup> Initial hypotheses are that this syndrome may be related to COVID-19 based on initial laboratory testing. Children have been treated with anti-inflammatory treatment, including parenteral immunoglobulin and steroids.

It is essential to characterize this syndrome and its risk factors, to understand causality, and describe treatment interventions. It is not yet clear the full spectrum of disease, and whether the geographical distribution in Europe and North America reflects a true pattern, or if the condition has simply not been recognized elsewhere.

There is therefore an urgent need for collection of standardized data describing clinical presentations, severity, outcomes, and epidemiology. WHO has developed a preliminary case definition and case report form for **multisystem inflammatory disorder in children and adolescents**. The

preliminary case definition reflects the clinical and laboratory features observed in children reported to date, and serves to identify suspected or confirmed cases both for the purpose of providing treatment and for provisional reporting and surveillance. The case definition will be revised as more data become available.

## **Preliminary case definition[a]**

Children and adolescents 0–19 years of age with fever  $\geq$  3 days

**AND** two of the following:

- 1. Rash or bilateral non-purulent conjunctivitis or muco-cutaneous inflammation signs (oral, hands or feet).**
- 2. Hypotension or shock.**
- 3. Features of myocardial dysfunction, pericarditis, valvulitis, or coronary abnormalities (including ECHO findings or elevated Troponin/NT-proBNP),**
- 4. Evidence of coagulopathy (by PT, PTT, elevated d-Dimers).**
- 5. Acute gastrointestinal problems (diarrhoea, vomiting, or abdominal pain).**

**AND**

Elevated markers of inflammation such as ESR, C-reactive protein, or procalcitonin.

**AND**

No other obvious microbial cause of inflammation, including bacterial sepsis, staphylococcal or streptococcal shock syndromes.

**AND**

Evidence of COVID-19 (RT-PCR, antigen test or serology positive), or likely contact with patients with COVID-19.

## **Global COVID-19 Clinical Data Platform**

WHO has an established platform for standardized, anonymized clinical data. Contributors can enter data into the web-based WHO COVID-19 Clinical Data Platform, which captures all COVID-19 variables listed in the case report forms (CRFs). Using the WHO platform facilitates aggregation, tabulation, and analysis across different settings globally and provides a secure, access-limited, password-protected, electronic database hosted in a secure server at WHO. WHO will maintain appropriate technical and organizational security measures to protect confidentiality and prevent the unauthorized disclosure of the anonymized COVID-19 data.

**Note: Contributors will retain control of their data. Health facilities will have access to their dataset in an analyzable format.**

**How to become a contributor:** [please email COVID\\_ClinPlatform@who.int](mailto:COVID_ClinPlatform@who.int) and request log-in credentials. The data management team will contact you with instructions for data entry and will assign you a 5-digit site code at that time.

**Each CRF has two modules:**

1) Module 1 to be completed when multisystem inflammatory syndrome is suspected, and results of tests included in the case definition.

2) Module 2 to be completed at discharge or death.

If the patient is transferred from one ward to another within the same hospital, the CRF should be updated throughout the hospital stay, from the date of admission in the hospital, until the date of transfer to another hospital,

discharge from the hospital, or death.

In settings where COVID-19 CRF data have been already entered in databases other than the WHO COVID-19 Clinical Data Platform, WHO will work with health facilities to transfer data from the original databases to the WHO platform. Please email [COVID\\_ClinPlatform@who.int](mailto:COVID_ClinPlatform@who.int) to request support. As the COVID data collection is not considered a research study, but rather surveillance of public health importance, patient or parent/guardian consent is not expected to be required in most settings; additionally, information is likely to be collected retrospectively through extraction from medical records in most cases.

## **Working group members**

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## **Additional inputs**

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WHO continues to monitor the situation closely for any changes that may affect this scientific brief. Should any factors change, WHO will issue a further update. Otherwise, this document will expire 2 years after the date of publication.

[a] Consider this syndrome in children with features of typical or atypical Kawasaki disease or toxic shock syndrome.

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