

# COVID-19 appears less severe in children, review says

March 13 2020

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As outbreaks of COVID-19 disease caused by the novel severe acute

respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) continue worldwide, there's reassuring evidence that children have fewer symptoms and less severe disease. That's among the insights provided by an expert review in *The Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal*, the official journal of The European Society for Paediatric Infectious Diseases.

Like previous epidemic coronaviruses, "SARS-CoV-2 [seems] to cause fewer symptoms and less severe disease in children compared with adults," according to the review by Petra Zimmerman, MD, Ph.D., of the University of Fribourg, Switzerland and Nigel Curtis, FRCPCH, Ph.D., of The University of Melbourne, Australia. They summarize available evidence on [coronavirus](#) infections in children, including COVID-19.

"There is some suggestion that children are just as likely as adults to become infected with the virus but are less likely to be unwell or develop severe symptoms," Drs. Zimmerman and Curtis write. "However, the importance of children in transmitting the virus remains uncertain."

## **The Evidence on SARS-CoV-2—Focusing on Risks to Children**

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that can cause infection and disease in animals. "Coronaviruses are capable of rapid mutation and recombination, leading to novel coronaviruses that can spread from animals to humans," Drs. Zimmerman and Curtis write. There are four coronaviruses that circulate in humans, mostly causing respiratory and gastrointestinal symptoms—ranging from the common cold to severe disease.

Over the past two decades, there have been three major disease outbreaks due to novel coronaviruses: SARS-CoV in 2002, MERS-CoV in 2012, and now SARS-CoV-2 in 2019. Arising in the Chinese city of

Wuhan, SARS-Cov-2 spread rapidly around the world and has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. "The term COVID-19 is used for the clinical disease caused by SARS-CoV-2," according to the authors. Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 appears similar to that of the related SARS and MERS coronaviruses, but with a lower fatality rate. SARS-CoV-2 can still cause serious and life-threatening infections—particularly in older people and those with pre-existing health conditions.

What are the risks for children from SARS-CoV-2? It's a pressing question for pediatric infectious disease specialists and concerned parents alike. Children appear to have milder clinical symptoms than adults and to be at substantially lower risk of severe [disease](#)—which was also true in the SARS and MERS epidemics.

In Chinese data from February 2020, children and adolescents accounted for only two percent of SARS-CoV-2 hospitalizations, Drs. Zimmerman and Curtis write. However, as children are less frequently symptomatic and have less severe symptoms they are less often tested, which might lead to an underestimate of the true numbers infected. Also, children are less frequently exposed to the main sources of transmission.

Again based on Chinese data, "Most infected children recover one to two weeks after the onset of symptoms, and no deaths had been reported by February 2020," the researchers add. Most reported infections with SARS-CoV-2 have occurred in children with a documented household contact. Children with COVID-19 may be more likely to develop gastrointestinal symptoms.

The experts also review the diagnostic findings ([laboratory tests](#) and imaging studies) of children with COVID-19 laboratory and imaging findings in [children](#). Whole genome sequencing approaches have enabled rapid development of molecular diagnostic tests for SARS-

CoV-2. For now, treatment is supportive; no specific antiviral medications are available.

Several approaches are being considered for development of new drugs and vaccines—some targeting a "spike glycoprotein" involved in interactions between coronaviruses and cells. Until such treatment and [preventive measures](#) are available, the researchers emphasize the importance of the full range of strategies for controlling SARS-CoV-2—as for the "highly effective global public health response" that led to containment of the SARS epidemic.

**More information:** Zimmermann, Petra et al. Coronavirus Infections in Children Including COVID-19: An Overview of the Epidemiology, Clinical Features, Diagnosis, Treatment and Prevention Options in Children. *The Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal*. March 12, 2020. Online First. [DOI: 10.1097/INF.0000000000002660](https://doi.org/10.1097/INF.0000000000002660)

Provided by Wolters Kluwer Health

Citation: COVID-19 appears less severe in children, review says (2020, March 13) retrieved 12 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-03-covid-severe-children.html>

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