

# European doctors warn rare kids' syndrome may have virus tie

April 28 2020, by Maria Cheng



Staff at Waterloo Station in London put up a banner to thank nearby St Thomas' Hospital, Tuesday, April 28, 2020. The highly contagious COVID-19 coronavirus has impacted on nations around the globe, many imposing self isolation and exercising social distancing when people move from their homes. (AP Photo/Kirsty Wigglesworth)

Doctors in Britain, Italy, and Spain have been warned to look out for a

rare inflammatory condition in children that is possibly linked to the new coronavirus.

Earlier this week, Britain's Paediatric Intensive Care Society issued an alert to doctors noting that, in the past three weeks, there has been an increase in the number of children with "a multi-system inflammatory state requiring intensive care" across the country. The group said there was "growing concern" that either a COVID-19 related syndrome was emerging in children or that a different, unidentified disease might be responsible.

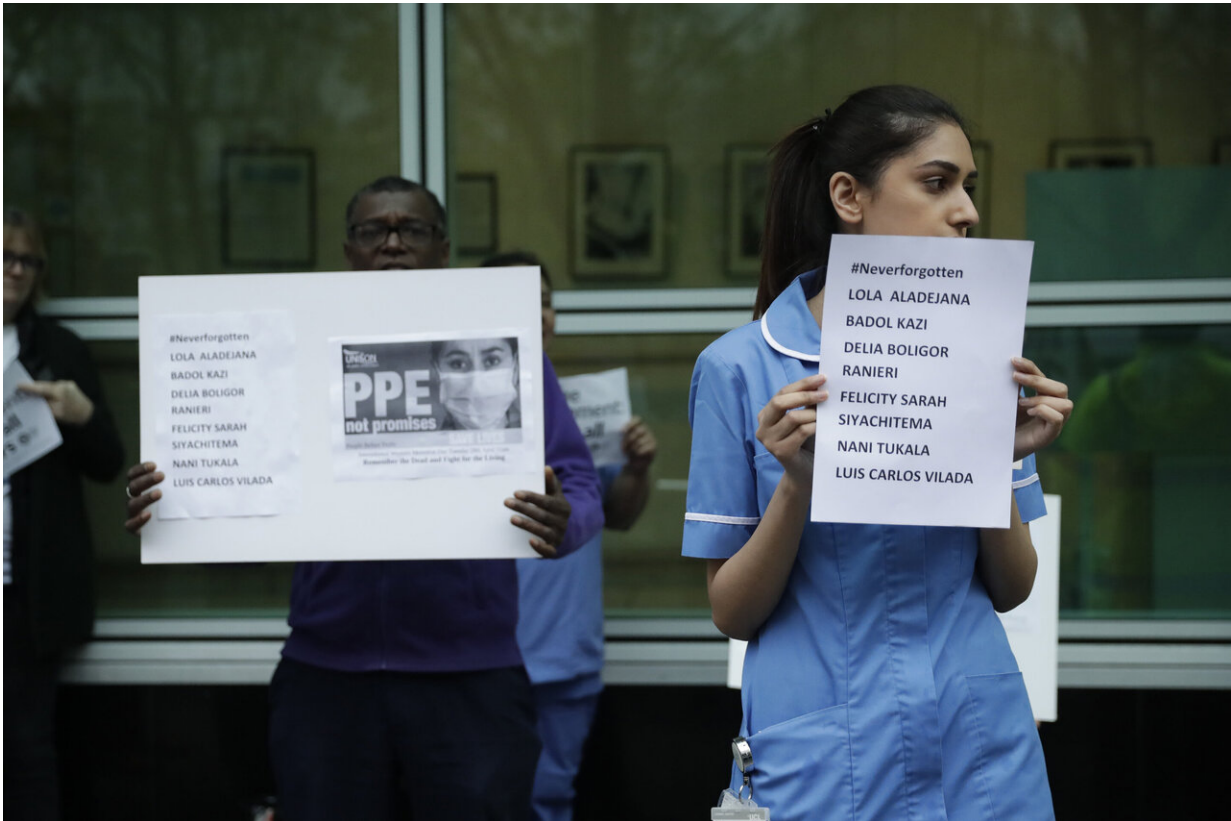
"We already know that a very small number of children can become severely ill with COVID-19 but this is very rare," said Dr. Russell Viner, president of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health. He said the syndrome was likely caused by an overreaction of the body's immune system and noted similar symptoms had been seen in some adults infected with the coronavirus.

The cases were also reported to have features of toxic shock syndrome or Kawasaki disease, a rare blood vessel disorder. Only some of the children tested positive for COVID-19, so scientists are unsure if these rare symptoms are caused by the new coronavirus or by something else. Health officials estimate there have been about 10-20 such cases in Britain and NHS England said it is urgently investigating the reports.

Viner said that although doctors were considering other potential causes for the syndrome, including other viruses or new medications, "the working hypothesis is that it's COVID-related."

Spain's Association of Pediatrics recently made a similar warning, telling doctors that in recent weeks, there had been a number of school-age children suffering from "an unusual picture of abdominal pain, accompanied by gastrointestinal symptoms" that could lead within hours

to shock, low blood pressure and heart problems.



Hospital workers hold placards with the names of their colleagues who have died from coronavirus as they take part in a protest calling on the British government to provide PPE (personal protective equipment) across Britain for all workers in care, the NHS (National Health Service) and other vital public services after a nationwide minute's silence to remember medical staff and key workers that have died from the coronavirus, at University College Hospital in London, Tuesday, April 28, 2020. One of the protesters stressed the point that their hospital Trust has good levels of PPE and that they want the government to provide more PPE to people elsewhere that don't have enough. (AP Photo/Matt Dunham)

"It is a priority to recognize these (symptoms) to urgently refer these patients to a hospital," the pediatric association said.

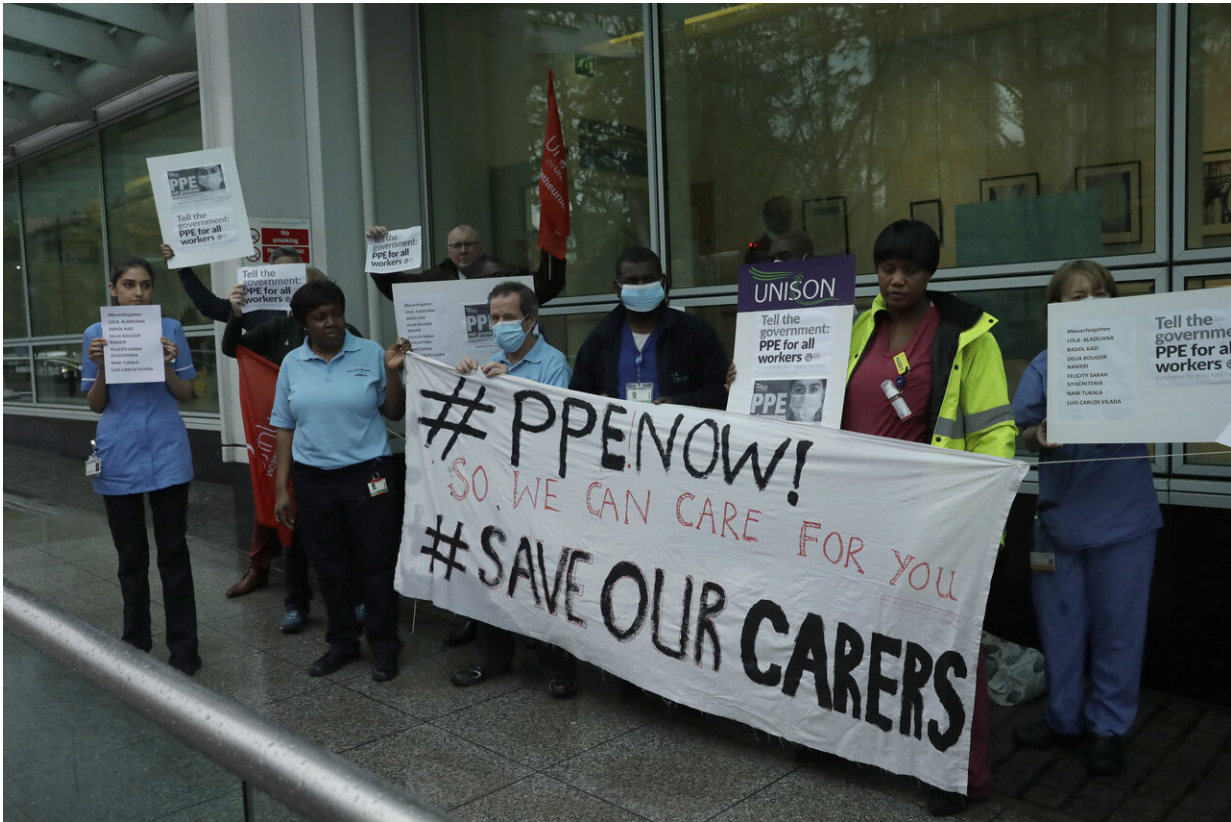
In Italy, Dr. Angelo Ravelli of Gaslini Hospital and a member of the Italian Paediatricians' Society, sent a note to 10,000 colleagues raising his concerns. He and his team reported an unusual increase in the number of patients with Kawasaki disease in regions of Italy hit hard by the pandemic, noting some children had COVID-19 or had contacts with confirmed virus cases.

"These children do not respond to traditional treatment," he said, adding that some were given a high dose of steroids. Those who developed toxic shock syndrome needed help breathing and were admitted to intensive care units, Ravelli said.

Kawasaki symptoms include a high temperature that lasts for 5 days or more, a rash and swollen glands in the neck, according to Britain's National Health Service.

Dr. James Gill, an honorary clinical lecturer at Warwick Medical School, said while the reports were concerning there was still no solid evidence that the rare syndrome was caused by COVID-19.

"Regardless of source, multi-system inflammatory diseases are exceptionally serious for children and already stretched intensive care teams, so keeping an extra eye out for new symptoms arising in the patients we see is always a good thing," he said.



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Some possible cases have also been reported in France and Belgium.

Dr. Sonja Rasmussen, a University of Florida pediatrics professor, noted one similar case in the United States involving a 6-month old girl in

California who was diagnosed with Kawasaki disease and then COVID-19. That report, from Stanford University, doesn't clarify whether both illnesses happened coincidentally or if COVID-19 might have somehow caused Kawasaki disease, said Rasmussen, who co-authored a recent *JAMA Pediatrics* article about COVID-19 and children.

"We'll need more information published in the peer-reviewed literature to better understand this association. However, Kawasaki disease is a relatively rare condition, so seeing these cases makes us concerned that Kawasaki disease could be a rare complication of COVID-19," she said. "We need to remain vigilant when we see children with findings that aren't typical for COVID-19."

To date, children have been among the least affected group by the coronavirus. Data from more than 75,000 cases in China showed they comprised 2.4% of all cases and mostly suffered only mild symptoms.

The World Health Organization said it was attempting to gather more information on any new, coronavirus-related syndrome in children from its global network of doctors but had not received any official reports about it.

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