

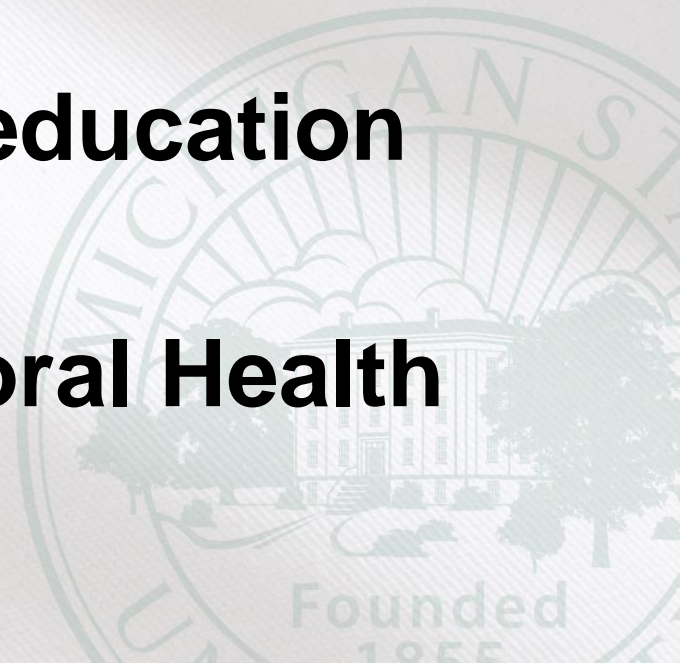
Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Health and Wellbeing of Children

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Chair, Pediatrics & Human Development



> COVID-19 Effects on Children

- **Direct effects: infectious and post-infectious**
- **Indirect effects:**
 - **Access to care, to education**
 - **Immunizations**
 - **Mental and Behavioral Health**

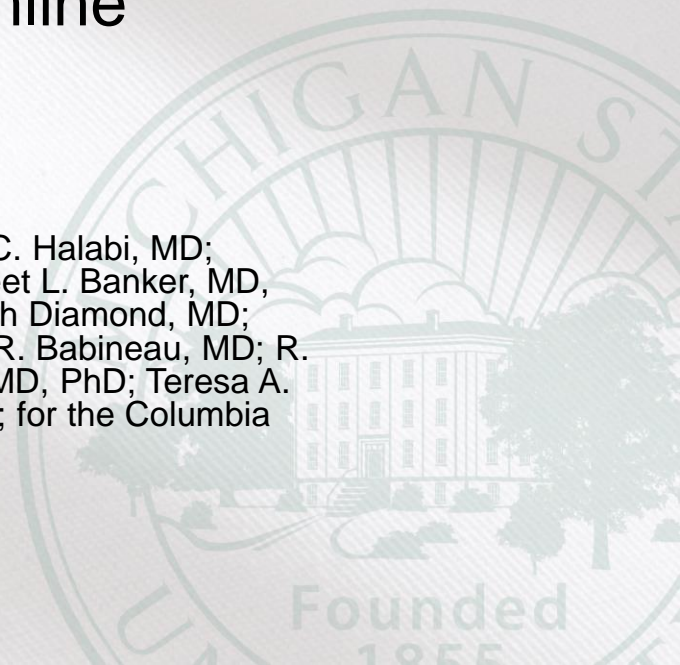


Severe COVID-19 Infection in Children is

Epidemiology, Clinical Features, and Disease Severity in Patients With Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in a Children's Hospital in New York City, New York

JAMA Pediatrics (published online 6/3/20)

- Philip Zachariah, MD, MSc; Candace L. Johnson, MD; Katia C. Halabi, MD; Danielle Ahn, MD; Anita I. Sen, MD; Avital Fischer, MD; Sumeet L. Banker, MD, MPH; Mirna Giordano, MD; Christina S. Manice, MD; Rebekah Diamond, MD; Taylor B. Sewell, MD, MBA; Adam J. Schweickert, MD; John R. Babineau, MD; R. Colin Carter, MD; Daniel B. Fenster, MD; Jordan S. Orange, MD, PhD; Teresa A. McCann, MD; Steven G. Kernie, MD; Lisa Saiman, MD, MPH; for the Columbia Pediatric COVID-19 Management Group



➤ Severe COVID-19 Infection in Children –

- Most hospitalized children (40 [80%]) had fever or respiratory symptoms (32 [64%]), but 3 patients (6%) had only gastrointestinal tract symptoms
- Obesity (11 [22%]) was the most prevalent comorbidity and was associated with increased risk for ventilator support in children 2 yrs of age and older
- Respiratory support was required for 16 patients (32%), including 9 patients (18%) who required mechanical ventilation. One patient (2%) died.
- None of 14 infants and only 1 of 8 immunocompromised patients had severe disease.

Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C) Associated with Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)



Distributed via the CDC Health Alert Network
May 14, 2020,

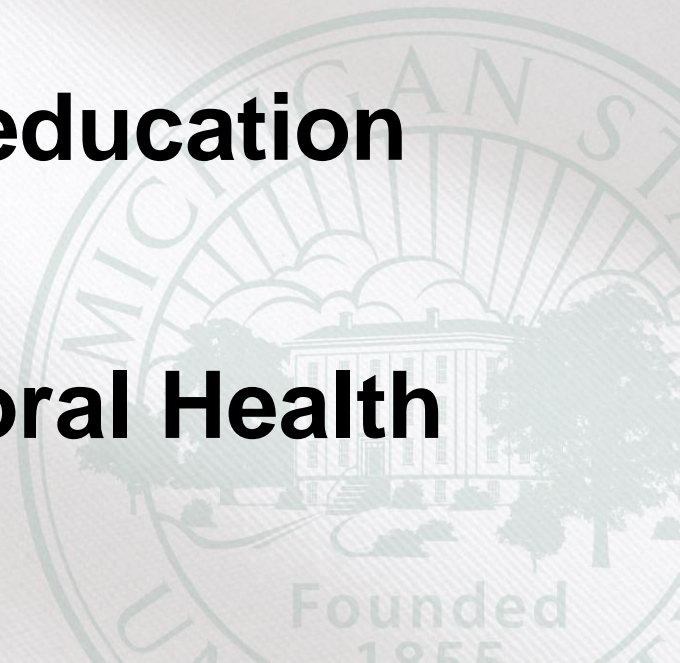


What is “MIS-C”?

- MIS-C is a poorly understood syndrome that is reported to occur weeks after COVID-19 infections (the acute infections may have been mild or even asymptomatic)
- Some overlap with other inflammatory syndromes in children (e.g., Kawasaki disease) but appears to be a new syndrome
- Studies underway to define risk factors

➤ COVID-19 Effects on Children

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Importance of Vaccines and Preventive Care



Fewer childhood vaccines have been given during the COVID-19 pandemic*

To avoid outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases and keep children protected, **vaccinations and well-child visits are essential**

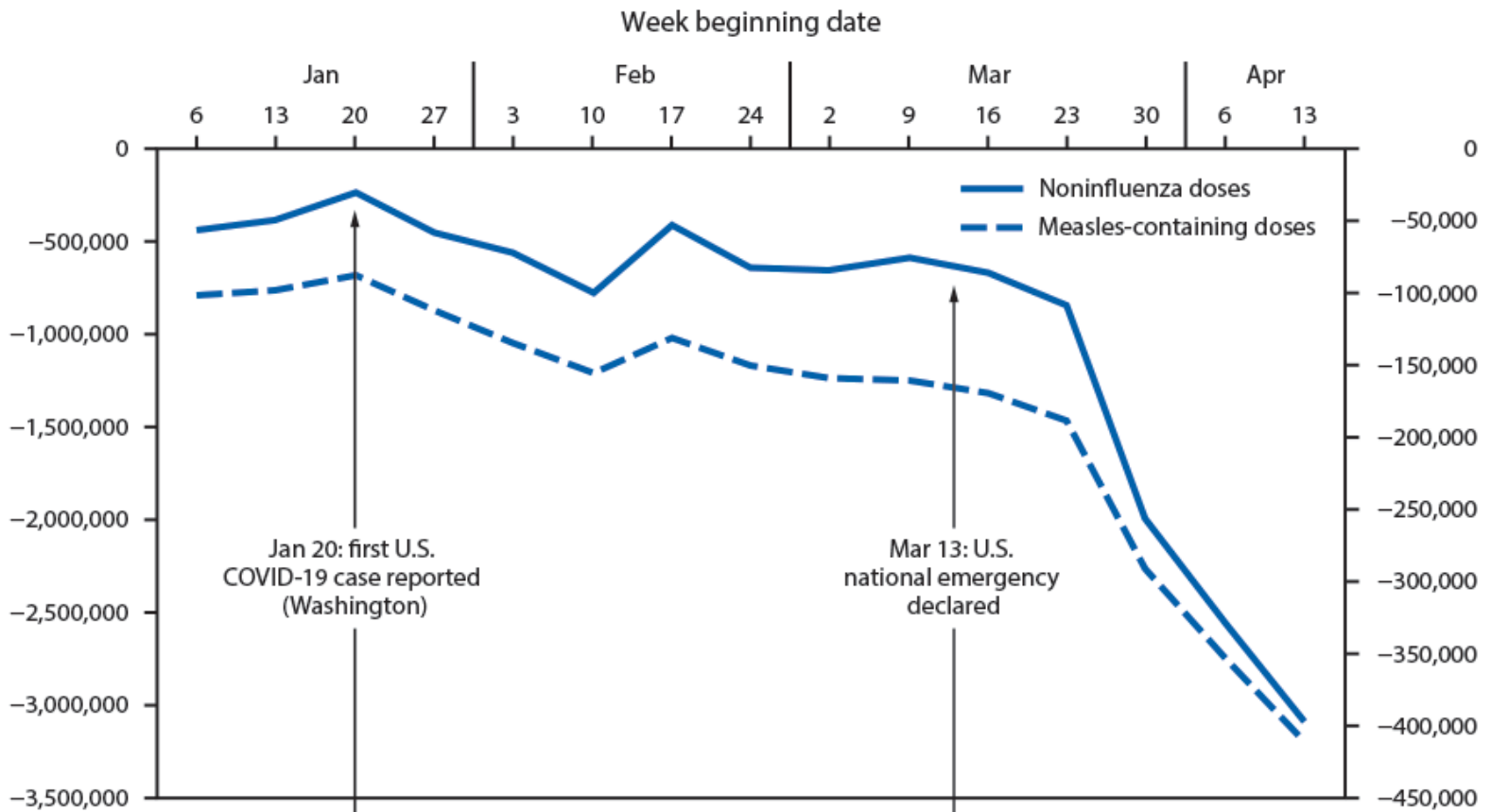
*Compared with January-April, 2019

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bit.ly/MMWR5820

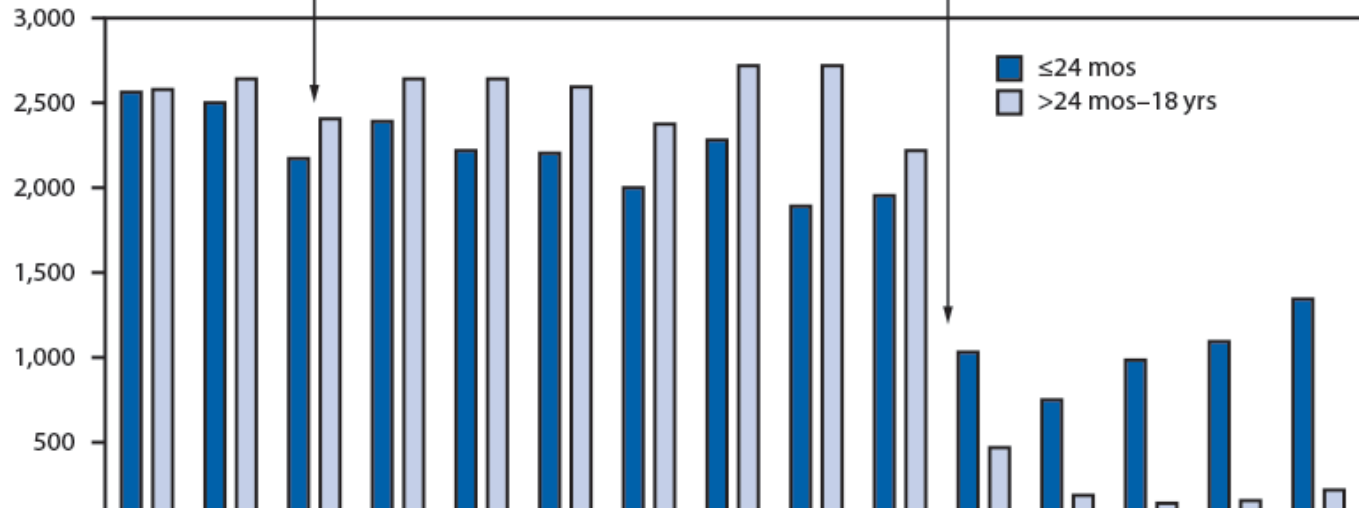
MMWR

Cumulative change in all noninfluenza doses ordered Jan 6–Apr 19, 2020 versus Jan 7–Apr 21, 2019



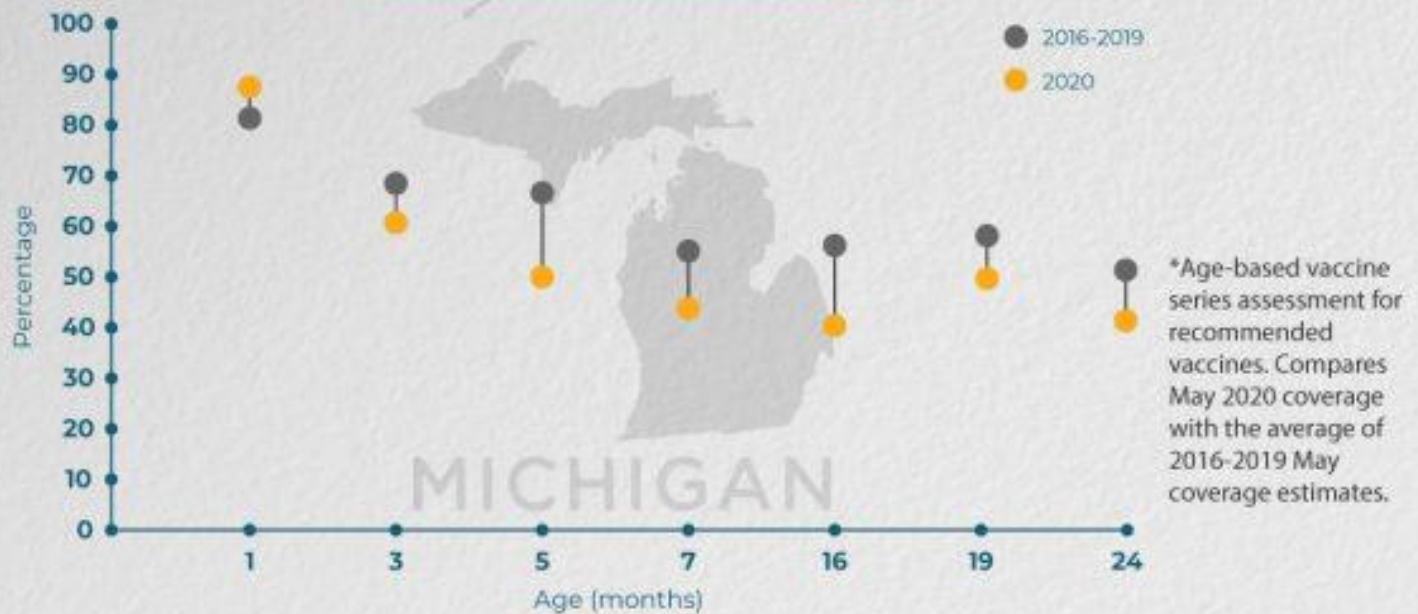
Cumulative change in all measles-containing doses ordered Jan 6–Apr 19, 2020 versus Jan 7–Apr 21, 2019

No. of measles-containing vaccine doses administered



MMWR, 5/14/20

UP-TO-DATE* VACCINATIONS HAVE DECLINED TO <50% AMONG MOST CHILDREN ≤2 YEARS



CDC.GOV

bit.ly/MMWR51820

MMWR

MCIR data,
MMWR, 5/20/20

➤ We must embrace tele-health and digital

- **The Transition from Reimagining to Recreating Health Care Is Now**
- Judd E. Hollander, MD, Frank D. Sites, MHA, BSN, RN ;NEJM Catalyst Vol. No. | April : 2020; DOI: 10.1056/CAT.20.0093
- Telehealth and digital health must expand in order to augment (not replace) in-person care

