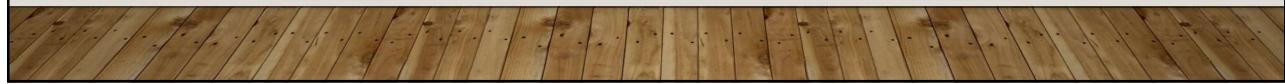


SESSION 6

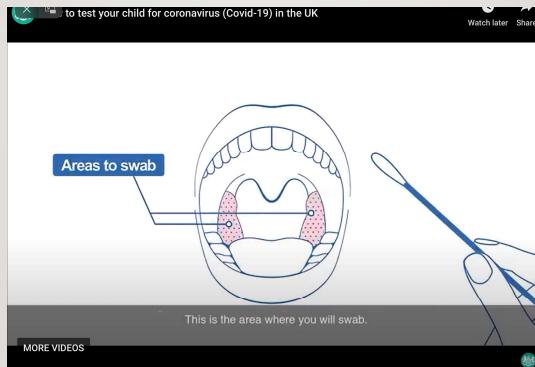
COVID & Kids



SUMMER 2020 –
SUPER SPREADERS?



SWABS



READING

BMJ Journals

Archives of
Disease in Childhood

Home / Archive / Volume 105, Issue 7

Viewpoint
Children are not COVID-19 super spreaders: time to go back to school

Article Text
 Article info
 Citation Tools
 Share

FREE
Alessiar P S Munro^{1,2}, Saul N Faust¹

Author affiliations +

[View Full Text](#)
<http://doi.org/10.1136/archdischild-2020-319474>

Don't Forget The Bubbles

To search type and hit enter
GET STARTED SKIN DEEP DTB MODULES COVID QUICK REF X-RAYS BUBBLEWRAP OUR CONFERENCE PODCAST ABOUT US

COVID-19 TRANSMISSION IN CHILDREN
Tessa Davis
Damian catches up with Alasdair to discuss the evidence pertaining to transmission of COVID19 in children. They discuss the evidence as it stands and how its interpretation has been a focus for challenging scientific discussion and public discourse.
Download file | Play in new window | Duration: 00:27:31
If you enjoyed this post, why not check out our online courses at [DTB Digital](#)

About Tessa Davis
Tessa Davis is a Consultant in Paediatric Emergency Medicine at the Royal London Hospital and a Senior Lecturer at Queen Mary University of London.
[View all posts by Tessa Davis](#) | [Website](#)

2020



The main symptoms of coronavirus are:

- a high temperature
- a new, continuous cough – this means coughing a lot, for more than an hour, or 2 or more coughing episodes in 24 hours
- a loss or change to sense of smell or taste – this means they cannot smell or taste anything, or things smell or taste different to normal

What to do if your child has symptoms

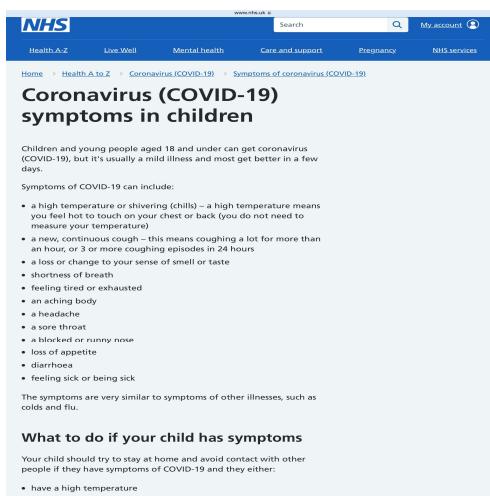
If your child has any of the main symptoms of coronavirus:

1. Get a test to check if they have coronavirus as soon as possible.
2. You, your child and anyone else you live with should stay at home and not have visitors until you get the test result – only leave your home to have the test.

Anyone in your support bubble should also stay at home if your child has been in close contact with them since their symptoms started or during the 48 hours before they started.

[Get a test to check for coronavirus on GOV.UK](#)

2022



Symptoms of COVID-19 can include:

- a high temperature or shivering (chills) – a high temperature means you feel like you want to take off your chest or back (you do not need to measure your temperature)
- a new, continuous cough – this means coughing a lot for more than an hour, or 3 or more coughing episodes in 24 hours
- a loss or change to your sense of smell or taste
- shortness of breath
- feeling tired or exhausted
- an aching body
- a headache
- a sore throat
- a blocked or runny nose
- loss of appetite
- diarrhoea
- feeling sick or being sick

The symptoms are very similar to symptoms of other illnesses, such as colds and flu.

What to do if your child has symptoms

Your child should try to stay at home and avoid contact with other people if they have symptoms of COVID-19 and they either:

- have a high temperature
- do not feel well enough to go to school, college or childcare, or do

KNOW THE SYMPTOMS

Coronavirus*  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Cough > Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing > Or at least two of these symptoms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Fever > Chills > Repeated shaking with chills > Muscle pain > Headache > Sore throat > New loss of taste or smell 	Cold  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Sore throat > Runny nose > Coughing > Sneezing > Headaches > Body aches 	Flu  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Sudden fever > Dry cough > Headache > Muscle and joint pain > Runny or stuffy nose > Sore throat 	Allergies  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Sneezing > Coughing > Red, watery or itchy eyes > Runny or stuffy nose
---	--	---	--

*This is not all possible symptoms. GI symptoms like nausea, vomiting and diarrhea are sometimes reported.

Sources: CDC, NIH



Advice for parents during coronavirus

Whilst coronavirus is infectious to children it is rarely serious. If your child is unwell it is likely to be a non-coronavirus illness, rather than coronavirus itself.

Whilst it is extremely important to follow Government advice to stay at home during this period, it can be confusing to know what to do when your child is unwell or injured. Remember that NHS 111, GPs and hospitals are still providing the same safe care that they have always done. Here is some advice to help:

 RED <p>If your child has any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Becomes pale, mottled and feels abnormally cold to the touch Has pain in their breathing (coughing), has an irregular breathing pattern or starts grunting Severe difficulty in breathing becoming agitated or unresponsive Has trouble keeping the lips warm Has a fit/seizure Becomes extremely distressed (crying inconsolably despite being comforted, very lethargic (difficult to wake) or unresponsive Develops a rash that does not disappear with pressure (the 'candyfloss' sign) Has testicular pain, especially in teenage boys 	You need urgent help: Go to the nearest A&E department or phone 999
 AMBER <p>If your child has any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is finding it hard to breathe including drawing in of the muscles below their lower ribs, at their neck or between their ribs (cyanosis) Seems dehydrated (dry mouth, sunken eyes, no tears, dry/droopy skin) Is becoming drowsy (excessively sleepy) or irritable (unable to settle them with toys, TV, food or picking up) – especially if they have been sweating or if they have been crying or coming down Has extreme shivering or complains of muscle pain Babies under 3 months of age with a temperature above 38°C / 100.4°F Infants 3-6 months of age with a temperature above 39°C / 102.2°F For infants and children with a fever above 38°C for more than 5 days Is getting worse or if you are worried Has persistent diarrhoea or persistent severe abdominal pain Has blood in their poo or wee Any limb injury causing reduced movement, persistent pain or head injury causing persistent crying or drowsiness 	You need to contact a doctor or nurse today: Please ring your GP surgery or call NHS 111 - dial 111 The NHS is working for you. However, we recognise during the current situation there may be peak times, access to a health care professional may be delayed. If symptoms persist for 48 hours or more and you have not been able to speak to your GP or 111, then take your child to the nearest A&E.
 GREEN <p>If none of the above features are present</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call NHS 111 if you are concerned about your child care at home. Information is also available on NHS Choices Additional advice is available to families for coping with colds and coughs Additional advice is available for children with complex health needs and disabilities. 	Self-care: Continue providing your child's care at home. If you are still concerned about your child, call NHS 111 - dial 111

Published 2020
The Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health is a registered charity in England and Wales (1029742) and in Scotland (SC032900).

Healthier Together  **RCPCH** 

EUROPEAN PAEDIATRIC LEADS

COVID-19 and Children

A call from paediatric leaders across Europe

Protection.

Vaccination rates have fallen

We call for

- Ensuring sufficient vaccine supply
- Funding for health care providers to vaccinate
- Stronger campaigns to raise awareness and address hesitancy

What does success look like?

- Increase vaccine uptake across Europe with all European countries reaching needed final status

Physical and emotional safety has been compromised

We call for

- Improved psychological support for young people and families
- Improved training and recognition of family dysfunction for healthcare professionals
- Ensuring health care access for children with chronic conditions
- Ensuring children are not left behind by the education system because of not being able to do learning things at home

What does success look like?

- Reduction in the incidence and severity of abusive injuries
- Reduced rates of self-harm
- National registers of the incidence of neglect and emotional abuse
- Reduced self-harm
- Improved outcomes of chronic conditions

Long term dangers

We call for

- Poverty reduction targets in all countries for vulnerable children and families
- A 'whole child' in all policies' approach to all policy development
- Targeted resources for at-risk families

What does success look like?

- Improving social equality across Europe
- Stable employment figures without increasing poverty

COVID-19 and Children

A call from paediatric leaders across Europe

Play.

Play and exercise is critical for development

We call for

- Improved education for families encouraging play
- Increased funding for vulnerable families
- Improved access to play facilities for children
- Promotion and facilitation of exercise in children
- Improved provision of child friendly sport and leisure access

What does success look like?

- Safe and accessible playgrounds
- All schools open and functioning normally

Adolescents are very much invested in social connections and in separating from their parents

We call for

- Improved support for young people in policy development
- Specific policies developed for adolescents

What does success look like?

- Direct involvement of adolescents and young adults in policy development

COVID-19 and Children

A call from paediatric leaders across Europe

Education.

School closure affects families hugely with a disproportionate effect on the underprivileged

We call for

- Opening schools for all ages
- Ensuring appropriate management of internet access and online learning resources
- Improving support for parents in recognising psychological problems

What does success look like?

- Optimal psychological, educational and health development of children

Many children are struggling to work through lockdown and this will impact further education and training, and job possibilities

We call for

- Improved learning spaces and funding for online catch-up education
- Ensuring full internet coverage for all areas of Europe
- Full internet access for children and schools

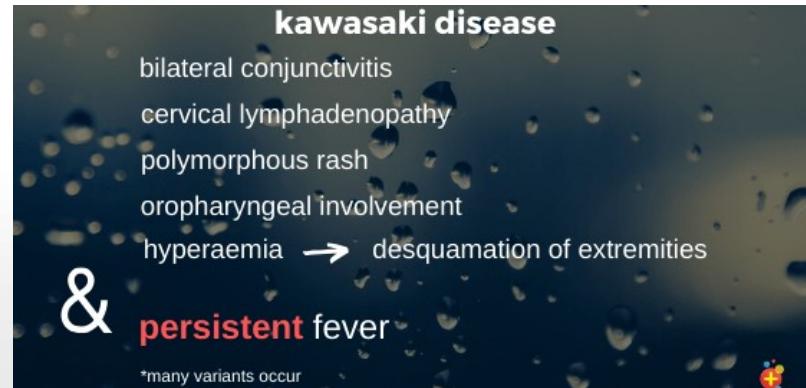
Young people are losing daily structure and motivation for learning. This affects their ability to concentrate effectively and work efficiently

We call for

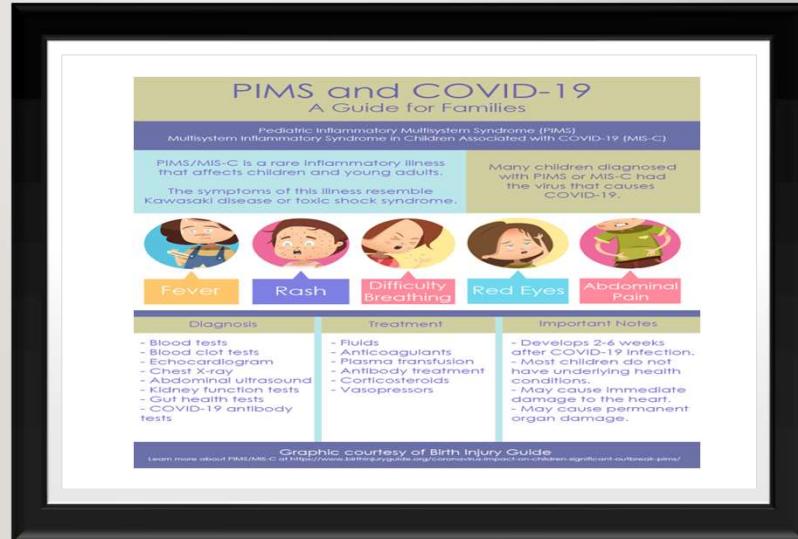
- Improved career guidance support in higher education
- Ensuring mental health screening and support
- Supporting self-directed learning and scheduling learning

What does success look like?

- Increasing employability levels and job placement



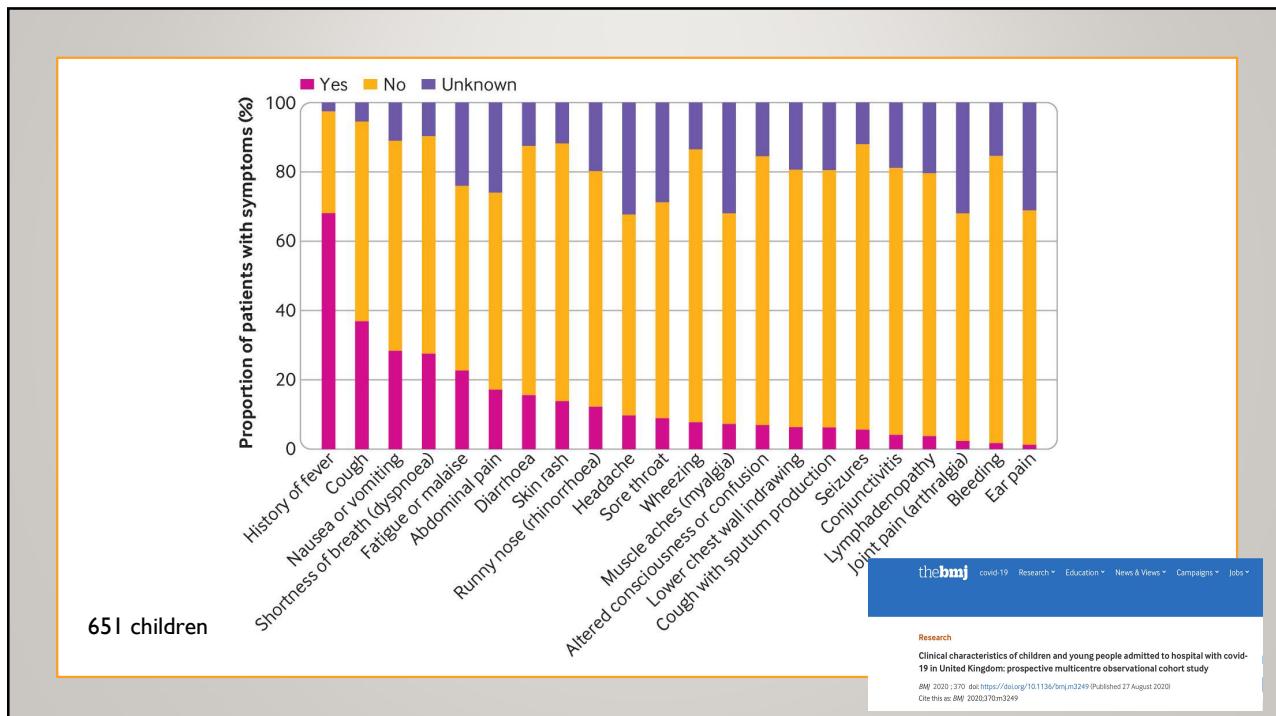
PIMS TS



RCPCH Case Definition¹

1. A child presenting with persistent fever, inflammation (neutrophilia, elevated CRP and lymphopenia) and evidence of single or multi-organ dysfunction (shock, cardiac, respiratory, renal, gastrointestinal or neurological disorder) with additional features. This may include children fulfilling full or partial criteria for Kawasaki disease.
2. Exclusion of any other microbial cause, including bacterial sepsis, staphylococcal or streptococcal shock syndromes, infections associated with myocarditis such as enterovirus (waiting for results of these investigations should not delay seeking expert advice).
3. SARS-CoV-2 PCR testing may be positive or negative.

All stable children should be discussed as soon as possible with specialist services (paediatric intensive care, paediatric infectious disease, cardiology, rheumatology/immunology), and there should be a low threshold for referral to Paediatric Intensive Care **through normal pathways**. Clinical, laboratory features, and list of initial investigations are set out in the [RCPCH guidance](#)



PIMS TS TAKE HOME MESSAGE

Median age 4.6yrs

35% of children <12 months

18% of children admitted to ICU

Conclusions Children and young people have less severe acute covid-19 than adults. A systemic mucocutaneous-enteric symptom cluster was also identified in acute cases that shares features with MIS-C. This study provides additional evidence for refining the WHO MIS-C preliminary case definition. Children meeting the MIS-C criteria have different demographic and clinical features depending on whether they have acute SARS-CoV-2 infection (polymerase chain reaction positive) or are post-acute (antibody positive).

Advice for parents/carers of babies less than three months old during coronavirus

It can be confusing to know what to do when your baby is unwell during the coronavirus pandemic. Remember that the NHS is still providing safe care.

GP practices and hospitals have made changes to help reduce the risk of infection. Only one parent/carer will be able to attend A&E with their child. Please use the hand sanitisers provided, wear a face covering in enclosed spaces and maintain social distancing.

Remember: If your baby is unwell, seek advice and medical attention. Here is some advice to help:



If your baby has any of the following signs:

- Pale, mottled (blotchy) skin which feels unusually cold.
- Is stiff or rigid for a long time or makes repeated, jerky movement of arms or legs that doesn't stop when you hold them (a fit or seizure).
- Is drowsy or unconscious.
- Has a rash that does not disappear when a glass is gently pressed against it.
- Has a hot chest, face or back and is sweaty or clammy (a temperature of 38°C / 100.4°F or higher) unless this is within two days of vaccinations and there is no other sign of illness such as a high temperature.
- Is too breathless to feed, has pauses in their breathing lasting more than 10 seconds at a time.
- Green vomit (like the colour of spinach or green washing up liquid).

Please seek urgent help if you are frightened because your baby looks very unwell.

You need urgent help

Go to the nearest A&E department or call 999



If your baby has any of the following signs:

- Difficulty breathing, including breathing fast all the time, wheezing or coughing, or having trouble taking a full breath.
- Not interested in feeding and/or looks dehydrated (dry mouth, sunken eyes, no tears when crying).
- Is increasingly sleepy or irritable (crying continuously and won't calm down).
- Has yellow skin or whites of their eyes, which is quickly becoming worse.
- Diarrhoea.
- Very pale (white or grey) poo - keep a sample to show the doctor.
- Shivering.
- Keeps being sick.

Please seek advice if your baby is getting worse or if you are worried.

Immediately contact your GP and make an appointment for your baby to see them that day or call NHS 111 or dial 111

Due to the current pandemic, it may be difficult to get advice. If, after 4 hours or more, your baby's condition has got worse and you haven't been able to get advice from your GP practice or to NHS 111, you may need to take them to the nearest A&E department.



If your baby DOESN'T have any signs from the RED OR AMBER boxes, the following are normal:

- Your baby is less than two weeks old (or three weeks old and breastfed) and looks slightly yellow, mainly on the face. (This may slowly increase over a day or two but will then start to fade).
- Has green, brown, orange, yellow or black poo. (The poo of breastfed babies is often darker than formula fed babies. This is a normal sign your baby is healthy).
- Continues to feed well with breast or formula milk.
- Baby wakes up often and cries to be fed.

Continue looking after your child at home

If you are still concerned about your baby contact your Health Visitor or NHS 111 or dial 111.

If your baby seems well but is still crying a lot, you can find advice online at <https://icenope.org/>

British Association of Perinatal Medicine

Royal College of General Practitioners

Institute of Health Visiting

RCPCH 2020 Registered charity in England and Wales (205714) and in Scotland (SC006809)

RCPCH
Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health
Leading the way in Children's Health

1 of 2

NHS

Coronavirus: Parent information for newborn babies

Although the risks are very low, you may be concerned that your baby could get coronavirus. This leaflet tells you what to look out for. Do not delay seeking help if you have concerns.

How will I know if my baby has coronavirus?

Many babies with the virus will not show signs of illness and will recover fully. Some can develop an unstable temperature and/or a cough. Babies with infections do not always develop a fever.

- If your baby has a cough, fever or feels unusually hot or cold, but otherwise well, then call NHS 111.
- If your baby is jaundiced or feeding poorly call your midwifery team
- If your baby shows any signs which concern you in relation to their breathing, colour or movement, then call 999 straight away.

(See more in 'Illness in newborn babies' leaflet)

Is my baby at risk?

Babies can potentially catch coronavirus after birth from anyone infected with the virus, even if that person does not have symptoms. It is recommended that you take your baby home as soon as it is safe for you to do so, and follow government advice for self-isolation and social-distancing.

In particular you should keep your baby away from people with a cough, fever or other viral symptoms such as a runny nose, vomiting or diarrhoea.

Please turn over for more information →



VACCINATIONS FOR CHILDREN



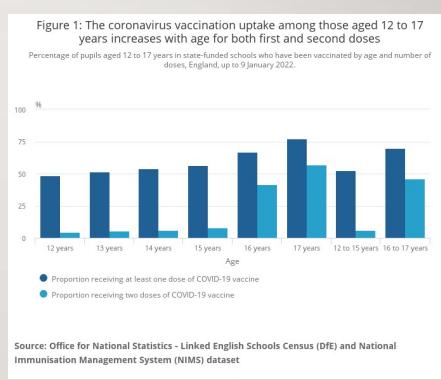
TIME TO PROTECT!

The National Booking Service (NBS) is here to help you book your child's free Covid-19 vaccination

Find out more about Covid-19 vaccinations for children aged 5-11 at [nhs.uk](#)

Figure 1: The coronavirus vaccination uptake among those aged 12 to 17 years increases with age for both first and second doses

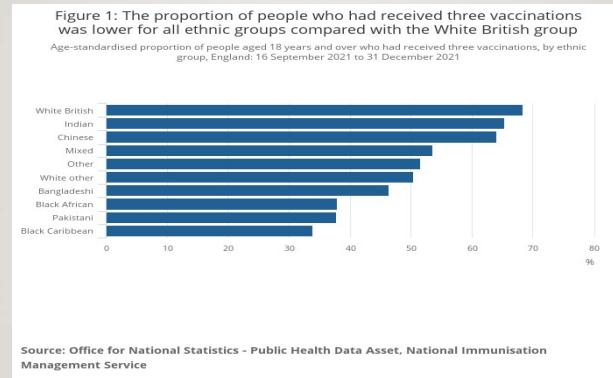
Percentage of pupils aged 12 to 17 years in state-funded schools who have been vaccinated by age and number of doses, England, up to 9 January 2022.



Age Group	Proportion receiving at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine (%)	Proportion receiving two doses of COVID-19 vaccine (%)
12 years	~50	~5
13 years	~50	~5
14 years	~50	~5
15 years	~55	~5
16 years	~65	~15
17 years	~75	~55
12 to 15 years	~55	~5
16 to 17 years	~70	~45

Source: Office for National Statistics - Linked English Schools Census (DfE) and National Immunisation Management System (NIMS) dataset

VACCINATIONS AND ETHNICITY



GOV.UK

Home > Health and social care > Public health > Health protection

Press release

Parents warned about dangers of children missing vaccines

UKHSA is warning parents and guardians of the serious health risks from children missing routine immunisations.

From: [UK Health Security Agency](#)
Published 29 September 2022

The UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) is urging parents and guardians to ensure their children are up to date with all their routine childhood immunisations including polio and measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) immunisations. This comes as new data shows vaccination coverage has risen.

Related content

- [Cover of vaccination evaluated rapidly \(COVER\) programme 2015 to 2016: quarterly data](#)
- [Seasonal influenza vaccine uptake in frontline healthcare workers \(HCWs\) in England: winter season 2021 to 2022](#)
- [Adolescent vaccine coverage: user guidance](#)
- [Cover of vaccination evaluated rapidly \(COVER\) programme 2014 to 2015: quarterly data](#)
- [Meningococcal B immunisation](#)

