



ÇOCUKLAR VE COVID-19: YENİ ORTAYA ÇIKAN BİR ENFEKSİYON HASTALIĞI

Prof. Dr. Ergin ÇİFTÇİ

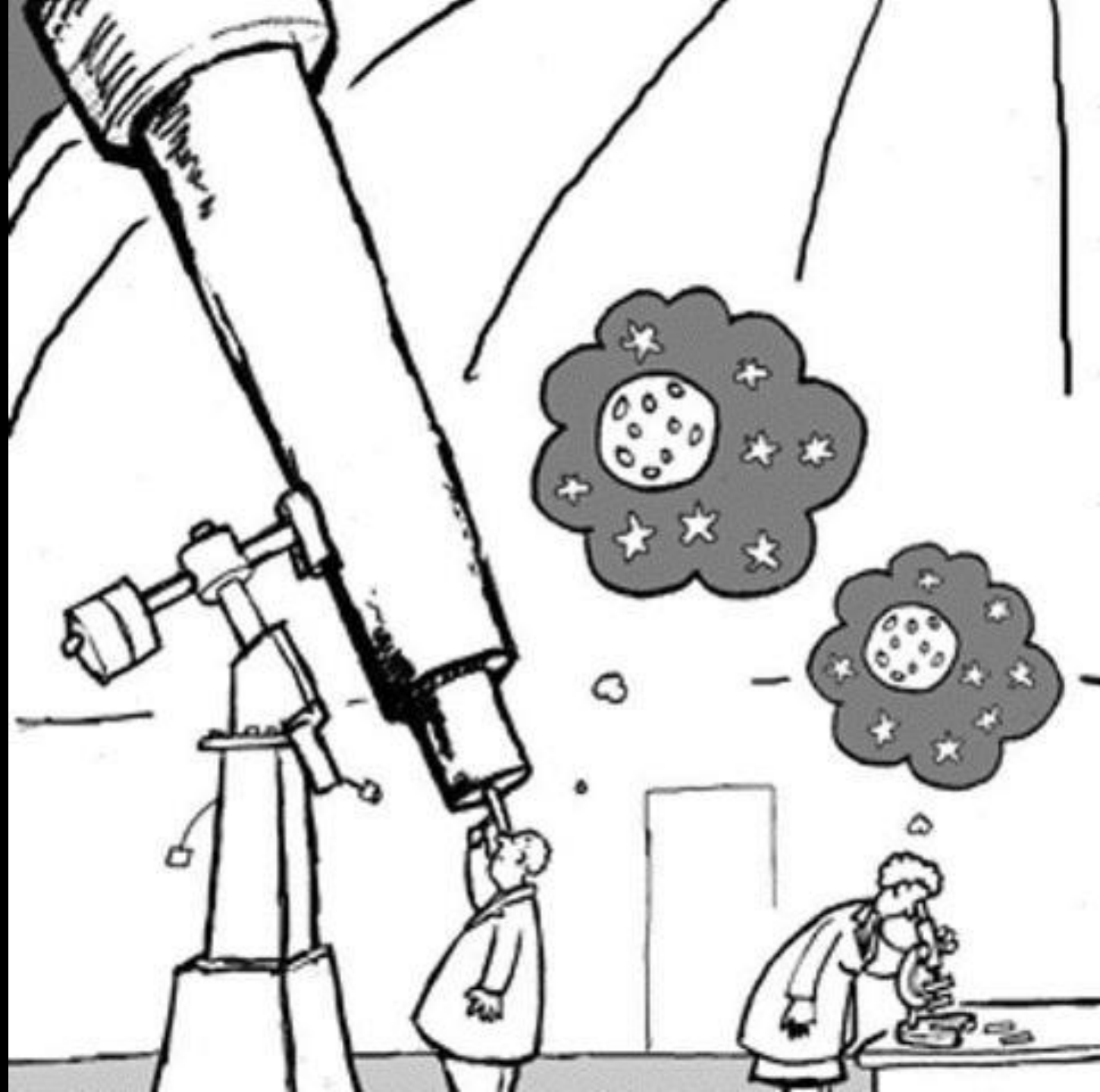
Ankara Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi
Çocuk Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları Bilim Dalı

www.erginciftci.com



Canlıların dünyasında hiçbir şey kalıcı değildir.

Hans Zinsser
Rats, Lice and History
1935









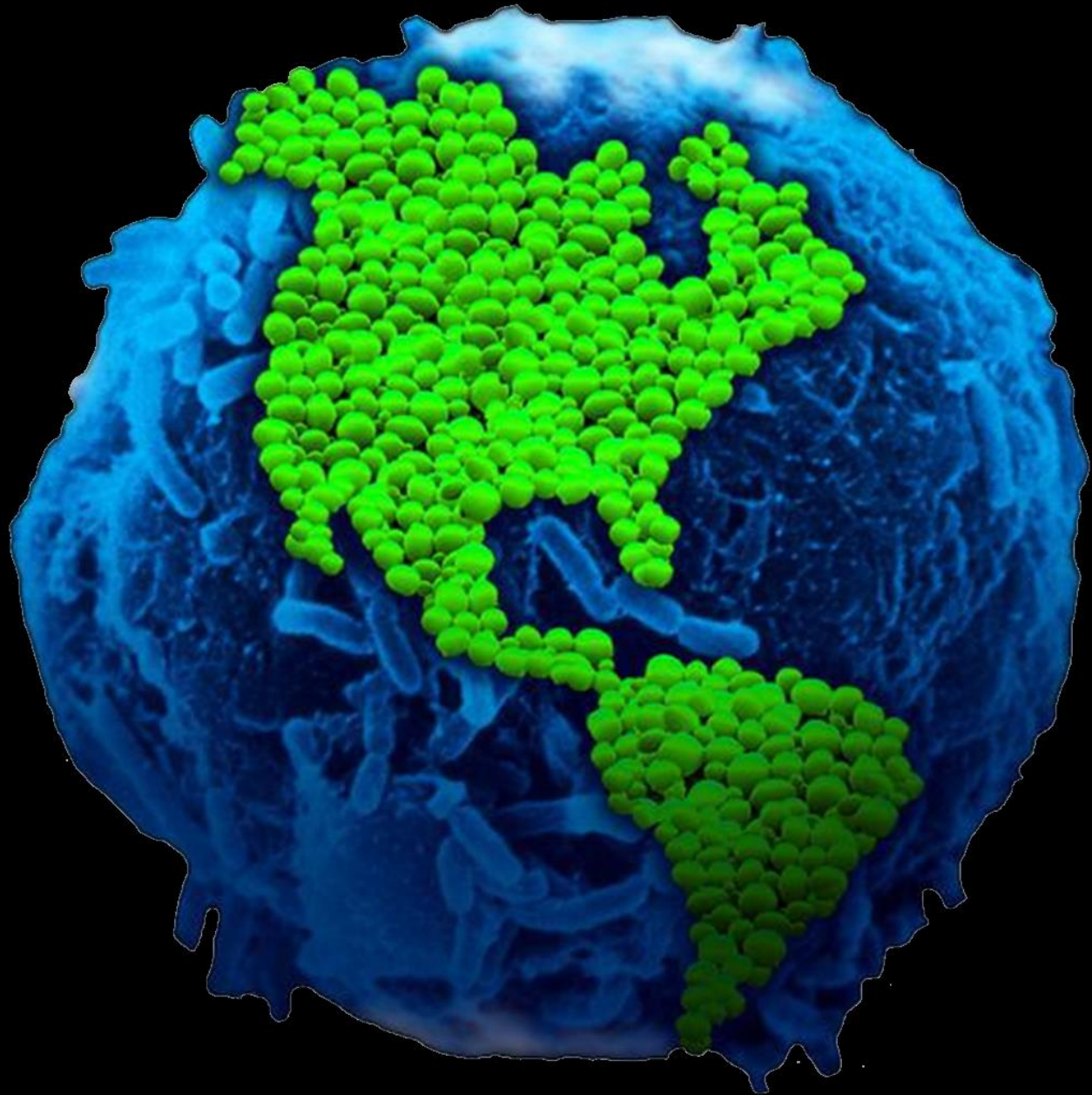




Veba kurbanlarının gömülmesi, Fransa 14. Yüzyıl
Gilles Li Muisis'in Kroniklerinden bir minyatürün ayrıntısı.



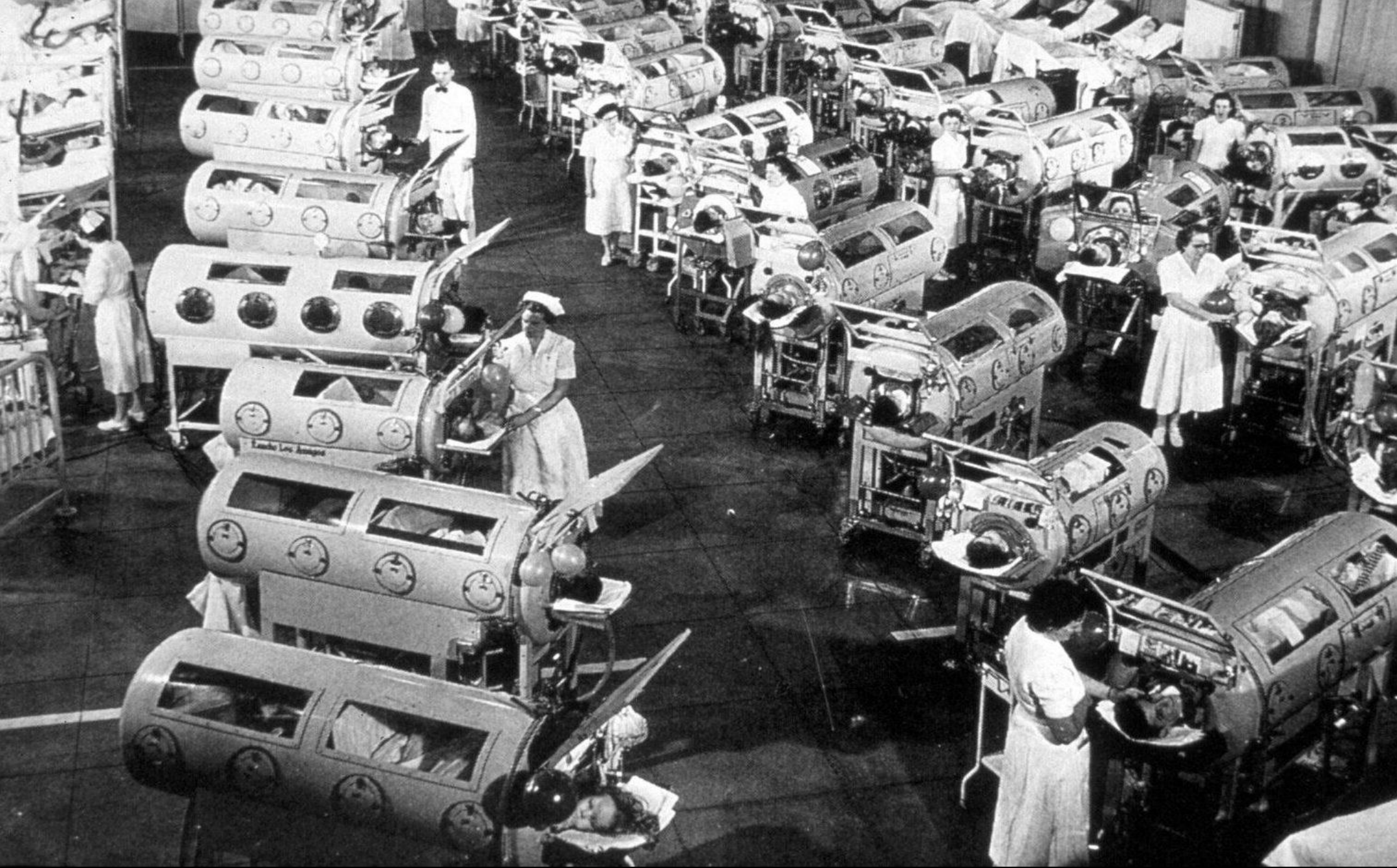






Day Breath
© 1999 David LaChapelle





New York, ABD, çocuk felci salgını. 1916



Grip hastaları için geçici bir hastane olarak kullanılan bir depo. 1918



Çiçek hastalığı. 20. Yüzyıl



Alexander Fleming, 1951



Edward Jenner, çiçek hastalığına karşı kendi oğlunu aşıyor. Giulio Monteverde, 1873

İNFEKSİYON HASTALIKLARININ SONU MU?



SEMİNER

Adı : Yeni Ortaya Çıkan Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları
Sunan : Uzm.Dr.Ergin ÇİFTÇİ
Sorumlu : Prof.Dr.Ülker DOĞRU
Yıl : 2000
Slide No : 4

THE ANDROMEDA STRAIN



THE ANDROMEDA STRAIN



SİNEMA FİLMİ

Adı : The Andromeda Strain
Yönetmen : Robert Wise
Yıl : 1971

YAKIN ZAMANDA SAPTANAN İNFEKSİYON ETKENLERİ-1

YIL	ETKEN	HASTALIK
1975	Parvovirus B19	Beşinci hastalık, kronik hemolitik anemililerde aplastik kriz
1976	<i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i>	Akut enterokolit
1977	Ebola virus	Ebola hemorajik ateşi
1977	<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>	Lejyoner hastalığı
1977	Hantaan virus	Hemorajik ateş-renal sendrom (HFRS)
1977	<i>Campylobacter</i> spp.	Dünya çapında yaygın enterik patojenler
1980	HTLV I	T-cell lenfoma-lösemi, tropikal spastik paraparezi
1981	<i>Staphylococcus</i> toxin	Tampon kullanımı ile ilişkili toksik şok sendromu
1982	HTLV II	Hairy cell leukemia
1982	<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7	Hemorajik kolit, hemolitik üremik sendrom
1982	<i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>	Lyme hastalığı

SEMİNER

Adı : Yeni Ortaya Çıkan Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları
Sunan : Uzm.Dr.Ergin ÇİFTÇİ
Sorumlu : Prof.Dr.Ülker DOĞRU
Yıl : 2000
Slide No : 7

YAKIN ZAMANDA SAPTANAN İNFEKSİYON ETKENLERİ-2

YIL	ETKEN	HASTALIK
1983	HIV-1, HIV-2	Edinilmiş immün yetmezlik sendromu (AIDS)
1983	<i>Helicobacter pylori</i>	Mide ülseri
1988	Human herpesvirus-6	Roseola infantum
1989	<i>Ehrlichia chaffeensis</i>	Human ehrlichiosis
1989	Hepatit C virusu	Parenteral geçen non-A, non-B hepatiti
1990	Human herpesvirus-7	Roseola infantum, pitriazis rosea
1990	Hepatit E virusu	Enteral geçen non-A, non-B hepatiti
1991	Guanarito virus	Venezuela hemorajik ateşi
1992	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i> O139	Epidemik kolera yapan yeni suş
1992	<i>Bartonella henselae</i>	Kedi tırmığı hastalığı; basiller anjiomatosis

SEMİNER

Adı : Yeni Ortaya Çıkan Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları
Sunan : Uzm.Dr.Ergin ÇİFTÇİ
Sorumlu : Prof.Dr.Ülker DOĞRU
Yıl : 2000
Slide No : 8

YAKIN ZAMANDA SAPTANAN İNFEKSİYON ETKENLERİ-3



SEMİNER

Adı : Yeni Ortaya Çıkan Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları

Sunan : Uzm.Dr.Ergin ÇİFTÇİ

Sorumlu : Prof.Dr.Ülker DOĞRU

Yıl : 2000

Slide No : 9

ANTİMİKROBİYAL DİRENÇ NEDENİYLE YENİDEN ORTAYA ÇIKAN İNFEKSİYONLAR

İNFEKSİYON ETKENİ	DİRENÇ
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Metisilin ve Glikopeptidler
Enterokoklar	Vankomisin
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	Penisilin ve Sefalosporinler
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoea</i>	Penisilin ve Tetrasiklin
Gram-negatif bakteriler	Çoklu ilaç direnci
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	Çoklu ilaç direnci
Herpes simpleks ve Varisella Zoster Virus	Asiklovir
HIV	Antiretroviral ilaçlar
<i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>	Çoklu ilaç direnci

SEMİNER

Adı : Yeni Ortaya Çıkan Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları
Sunan : Uzm.Dr.Ergin ÇİFTÇİ
Sorumlu : Prof.Dr.Ülker DOĞRU
Yıl : 2000
Slide No : 10

İNFEKSİYON ETKENLERİNİN SORUMLU OLDUĞU KRONİK HASTALIKLAR

Koroner arter hastalığı ve strok	<i>Chlamydia pneumoniae</i>
Sağırılık, işitme kaybı	Lassa ateşi virusu
Mide ve duodenum ülseri	<i>Helicobacter pylori</i>
İnfertilite	<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>
Krioglobulinemi, lökositoklastik vaskülit	Hepatit C virusu
Lyme artriti	<i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>
Poliartrit	Hepatit C virusu, HTLV-1, artropod virusları
Kraniyal nöropatiler	<i>B. burgdorferi</i> , <i>HSV-1</i> , <i>varicella-zoster virus</i>
Guillain-Barre sendromu	<i>Campylobacter jejuni</i>
Verruga peruana	<i>Bartonella bacilliformis</i>
Koryoretinit/üveit	<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>
Reaktif artrit	<i>C. jejuni</i> , <i>C. trachomatis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i> , <i>Shigella</i> ve <i>Yersinia</i> spp.

SEMİNER

Adı : Yeni Ortaya Çıkan Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları
Sunan : Uzm.Dr.Ergin ÇİFTÇİ
Sorumlu : Prof.Dr.Ülker DOĞRU
Yıl : 2000
Slide No : 11

İNFEKSİYON ETKENLERİNİN SORUMLU OLDUĞU MALİGNİTELER

Epstein-Barr virus	Burkitt lenfoma, B-cell lenfoma, Nazofarenks kanseri, Posttransplant lenfoproliferatif hastalık
Human papillomavirus	Serviks kanseri
<i>Helicobacter pylori</i>	Mide kanseri, Mukoza ilişkili lenfoid doku lenfoması
Hepatit B ve C virusları	Hepatosellüler karsinom
Human herpesvirus-8	Kaposi sarkomu
HIV	Lenfoma
Human T-cell lösemi virusu	T-cell lösemi
<i>Clonorchis sinensis</i>	Kolanjiokarsinom
<i>Schistosoma haematobium</i>	Mesane kanseri

SEMİNER

Adı : Yeni Ortaya Çıkan Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları
Sunan : Uzm.Dr.Ergin ÇİFTÇİ
Sorumlu : Prof.Dr.Ülker DOĞRU
Yıl : 2000
Slide No : 12

ORTAYA ÇIKAN İNFEKSİYONLAR

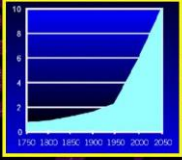
İnsanlardaki insidansı son yirmi yıl içinde artan veya yakın gelecekte insidansı artması beklenen yeni, yeniden ortaya çıkan veya ilaca dirençli enfeksiyonlar

Institute of Medicine Report, 1992

SEMİNER

Adı : Yeni Ortaya Çıkan Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları
Sunan : Uzm.Dr.Ergin ÇİFTÇİ
Sorumlu : Prof.Dr.Ülker DOĞRU
Yıl : 2000
Slide No : 15

İNSAN DEMOGRAFİSİ ve DAVRANIŞLARINDAKİ DEĞİŞİKLİKLER



Nüfus artışı

Yaşlı nüfusun artışı

Kentleşme

Kreşe giden çocuk sayısında artış

TEKNOLOJİ ve ENDÜSTRİ



Hazır besinlerin üretimi

Nemlendirme sistemleri

Havalandırma sistemleri

Hastanelerde artan invaziv girişimler

Transfüzyon, Transplantasyon



EKOLOJİK DEĞİŞİKLİKLER



SAĞLIK

TARIM

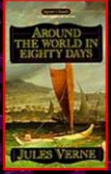
ORMANLAR

SU KAYNAKLARI

SAHİLLER

TÜRLER ve DOĞAL ALANLAR

ULUSLARARASI SEYAHAT ve TİCARETİN ARTMASI



Uluslararası seyahat artmış, ulaşım süresi kısalmıştır.



Besinlerin önemli kısmı ülke dışından sağlanmaktadır.

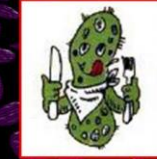
HALK SAĞLIĞI ÖNLEMLERİNİN BOZULMASI



ABD'de *Cryptosporidium parvum*

Rusya'da Difteri

MİKROBİYAL ADAPTASYON ve DEĞİŞİM



Mikroorganizmaların üreme ve mutasyon hızı

Antimikrobiyal direnç

SEMİNER

Adı : Yeni Ortaya Çıkan Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları

Sunan : Uzm.Dr.Ergin ÇİFTÇİ

Sorumlu : Prof.Dr.Ülker DOĞRU

Yıl : 2000

Slide No : 19-24

EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES®

CDC

Globally Mobile Populations

November 2009



Copyright 2009, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, USA

DÜNYA SAĞLIK ÖRGÜTÜNÜN YANITI:

The Division of Emerging and Communicable
Diseases Surveillance and Control (1995)



- AMAÇ I Sürveyans ve yanıt
- AMAÇ II Araştırma uygulaması
- AMAÇ III Altyapı ve eğitim
- AMAÇ IV Önleme ve kontrol

SEMİNER

- Adı : Yeni Ortaya Çıkan Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları
- Sunan : Uzm.Dr.Ergin ÇİFTÇİ
- Sorumlu : Prof.Dr.Ülker DOĞRU
- Yıl : 2000
- Slide No : 25-27

MİKROORGANİZMALARIN HAYALETİ...



The UK company Peptide Therapeutics today announced that it has won a US\$343 million contract to develop a new smallpox vaccine to protect Americans.

(Reuters, September 21, 2000)

Despite criticism, Pentagon won't suspend anthrax vaccinations.

(CNN, February 17, 2000)

SEMİNER

Adı : Yeni Ortaya Çıkan Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları

Sunan : Uzm.Dr.Ergin ÇİFTÇİ

Sorumlu : Prof.Dr.Ülker DOĞRU

Yıl : 2000

Slide No : 34



FOTOĞRAF

Adı : Second Attack on Twin Towers

Tarih : 11 Eylül 2001

Kaynak : www.channel.nationalgeographic.com

EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES

EID
Online
www.cdc.gov/eid

A Peer-Reviewed Journal Tracking and Analyzing Disease Trends Vol.8, No.10, October 2002



DERGİ

Adı : Emerging Infectious Diseases
Tema : Bioterrorism-related anthrax
Yıl : 2002; 10 (8)

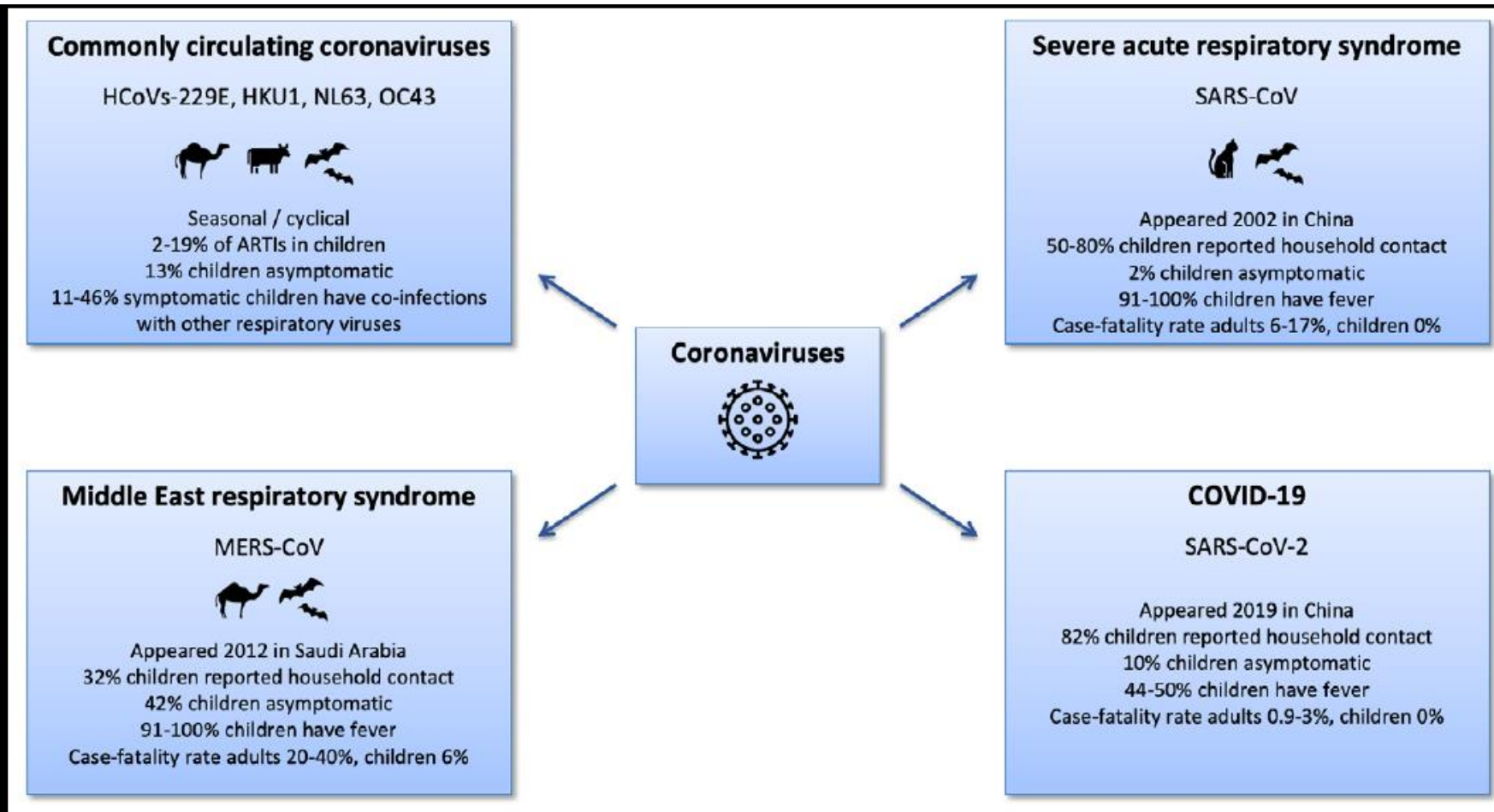
KAPAK RESMİ

Adı : Postman Reading Mail
Ressam : Norman Rockwell
Yıl : 1922

Coronavirus Infections in Children Including COVID-19

An Overview of the Epidemiology, Clinical Features, Diagnosis, Treatment and Prevention Options in Children

Petra Zimmermann, MD, PhD,†,‡ and Nigel Curtis, FRCPCH, PhD†,‡,§*



A Seattle Intensivist's One-pager on COVID-19

Link to the most current version → 

Nick Mark, MD
@nickmark

Nomenclature

Infection: Coronavirus Disease 2019 a.k.a. COVID-19
Virus: SARS-CoV-2, 2019 Novel Coronavirus
NOT "Wuhan Virus"

Biology

- [30 kbp, +ssRNA](#), enveloped coronavirus
- [Likely zoonotic infection](#); source/reservoir unclear (Bats? / Pangolins? → people)
- Now spread primarily **person to person**;
 - [Can be spread by asymptomatic carriers!](#)
- Viral particles [enter into lungs via droplets](#)
- [Viral S spike binds to ACE2](#) on type two pneumocytes
- [Effect of ACE/ARB is unclear; not recommended](#) to change medications at this time.
- Other routes of infection (contact, enteric) possible but unclear if these are significant means of spread

Epidemiology

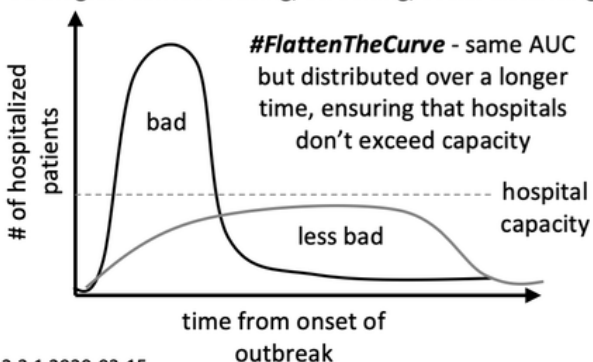
- Attack rate = 30-40%
- $R_0 = 2-4$
- Case fatality rate (CFR) = [3.4%](#) (worldwide numbers)
- Incubation time = [4-14 days \(up to 15 days\)](#)
- Viral shedding – [median 20 days](#) (max 37 days)

Timeline:

- [China notifies WHO](#) 2019-12-31
- [First US case in Seattle](#) 2020-1-15
- [WHO Declared pandemic](#) 2020-3-11
- [National emergency](#) 2020-3-12

Disease clusters: SNFs, Conferences, other

Strategies: contact tracing, screening, social distancing



Diagnosis/Presentation

Symptoms

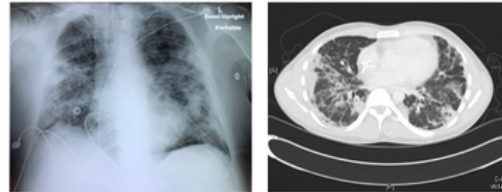
- 65-80% **cough**
- 45% **febrile** on presentation (85% febrile during illness)
- 20-40% dyspnea
- 15% URI symptoms
- 10% GI symptoms

Labs

- CBC: [Leukopenia](#) & [lymphopenia](#) (80%+)
- BMP: ↑BUN/Cr
- LFTs: ↑AST/ALT/Tbili
- ↑ D-dimer, ↑ [CRP](#), ↑ LDH
- ↑ IL-6, ↑ Ferritin
- ↓ Procalcitonin
- *PCT may be high w/ superinfxn (rare)*

Imaging

- [CXR](#): hazy **bilateral, peripheral** opacities
- [CT](#): **ground glass opacities** (GGO), crazy paving, consolidation, *rarely may be unilateral*



- [POCUS](#): numerous B-lines, pleural line thickening, consolidations w/ air bronchograms

Isolation

- Phone call is the best isolation (e.g. move to telemed)
- Place patient in mask, single room, limit/restrict visitors

Precautions

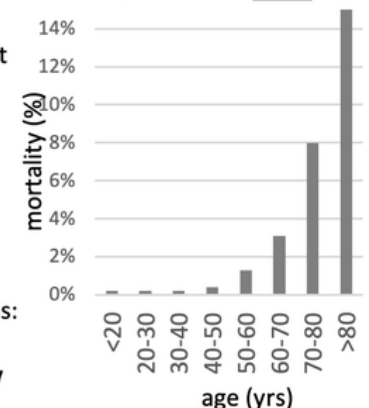
- [In correct sequence](#): **STANDARD + CONTACT** (double glove) + either **AIRBORNE** (for aerosolizing procedures: intubation, extubation, NIPPV, suctioning, etc) or **DROPLET** (for everything else)
- N95 masks must be fit tested; wear eye protection
- PPE should be donned/doffed with trained observer
- Hand hygiene: 20+ seconds w/ soap/water or alcohol containing hand gel

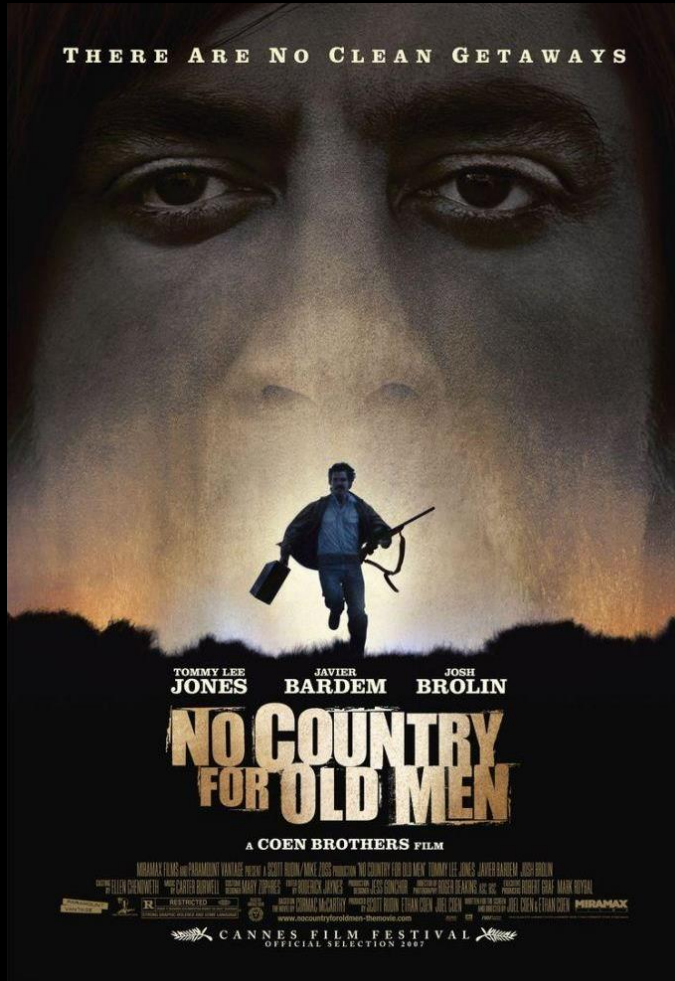
Treatment

- Isolate & send PCR test early (may take **days** to result)
- GOC discussion / triage
- Notify DOH, CDC, etc
- **Fluid sparing** resuscitation
- ± empiric antibiotics
- Intubate early under controlled conditions if possible
- Avoid HFNC or NIPPV (aerosolizes virus) unless **individualized** reasons exist (e.g. COPD, DNI status, etc); consider **helmet mask** interface (if available) if using NIPPV
- Mechanical ventilation for ARDS
 - [LPV](#) per ARDSnet protocol
 - 7 P's for good care of ARDS patients: e.g. [PEEP/Paralytics/Proning](#)/inhaled [Prostacyclins](#), etc
 - ? High PEEP ladder may be better
 - ? ECMO in select cases (unclear who)
- Consider using POCUS to monitor/evaluate lungs
- Investigational therapies:
 - Remdesivir --| block RNA dependent polymerase
 - Chloroquine --| blocks viral entry in endosome
 - Oseltamivir --| block neuraminidase
 - Lopinavir/ritonavir --| protease inhibitor
 - Tocilizumab --| block IL-6 (reduce inflammation)
 - Corticosteroids --| block T-cells (reduce inflammation)
- None of these investigational therapies is proven, but literature is evolving quickly.

Prognosis

- **Age** and **comorbidities** (**DM, COPD, CVD**) are significant predictors of poor clinical outcome; admission **SOFA** score also predicts mortality.
- Lab findings also predict mortality
 - ↑ d-dimer,
 - ↑ ferritin
 - ↑ troponin
 - ↑ cardiac myoglobin
- Expect prolonged MV
- Watch for complications: Secondary infection (VAP), **Cardiomyopathy**

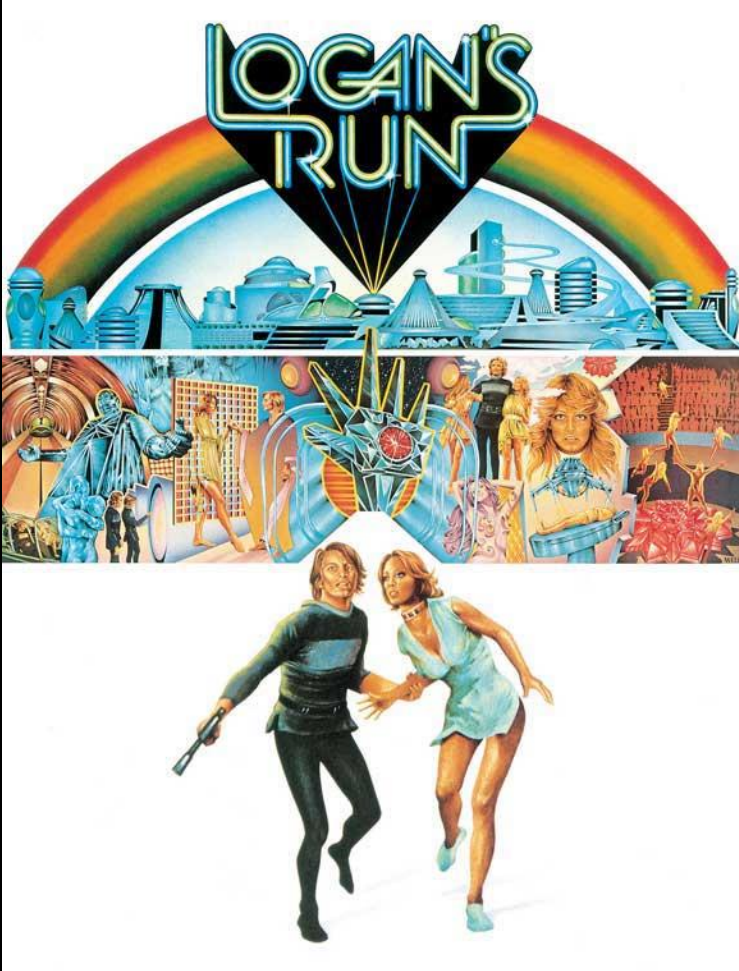




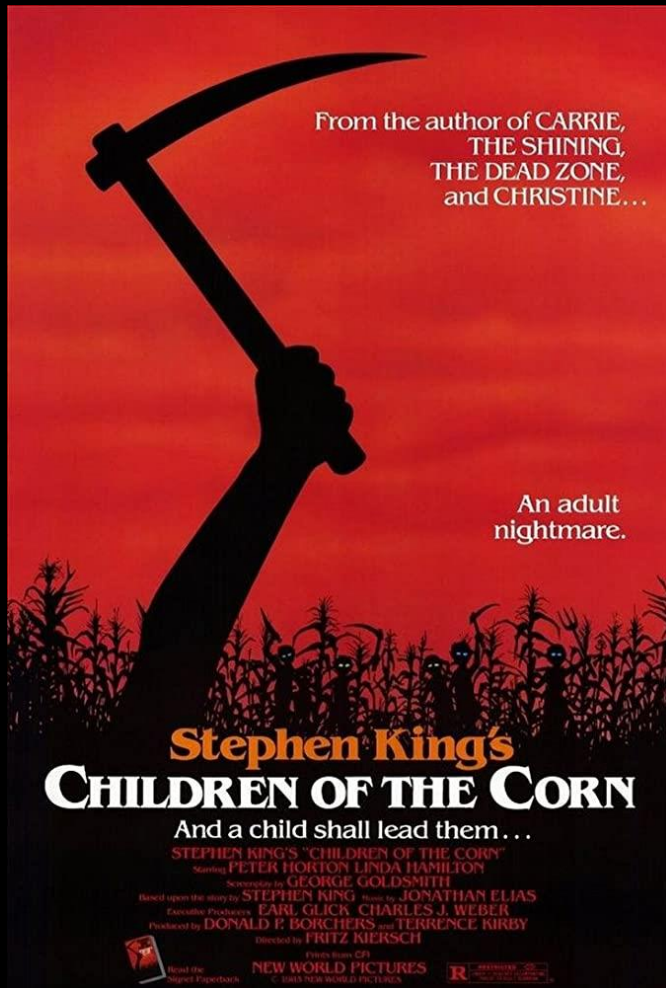
İhtiyarlara Yer Yok (2007)
Ethan Coen, Joel Coen



Narayama Trks (1983)
Shohei Imamura



Logan'ın Kaçışı (1976)
Michael Anderson



Mısır Çocukları (1984) Fritz Kiersch

The different clinical characteristics of corona virus disease cases between children and their families in China – the character of children with COVID-19

Liang Su^{a*}, Xiang Ma^{lb*}, Huafeng Yu^b, Zhaohua Zhang^a, Pengfei Bian^a, Yuling Han^b, Jing Sun^b, Yanqin Liu^b, Chun Yang^b, Jin Geng^a, Zhongfa Zhang^a and Zhongtao Gai^{b,c}

Emerging Microbes & Infections

2020, VOL. 9

<https://doi.org/10.1080/22221751.2020.1744483>



Table 1. General information of the nine children infected by SARS-CoV-2 in Jinan.

Case no.	Gender	Age	Admit date	Symptom	Contact history	Physical examination	CT scan/X ray	Changes in nucleic acids	Prognosis	The families with COVID	Other people were infected
1	F	2y 9m	25 Jan	No	Father went to Wuhan on 24 Jan	Negative	Negative	7 Feb NT (-), 8 Feb NT (-), 23 Feb ST (+)	Discharge on 9 Feb, Return on 23 Feb	Father and grandma	Father's colleague
2	F	3y 7m	26 Jan	Fever (37–37.6°C)	Mather went to Wuhan (11–16 Jan)	Negative	Bronchitis	4 Feb NT (-), 5 Feb NT (+), 7 Feb NT (-), 8 Feb NT (-), 23 Feb ST (+)	Discharge on 9 Feb, Return on 23 Feb	Mother, father and grandma	No
3	F	8y 1m	30 Jan	Fever (38.5°C one time)	Father took train many times (15–22 Jan)	Negative	Negative	7 Feb NT (-), 8 Feb NT (-), 23 Feb ST (+)	Discharge on 9 Feb, Isolate at home	Father	Father's three colleagues
4	M	3y 7m	01 Feb	No	Father transfer the flight in Wuhan on 14 Jan (stay 1 day)	Negative	Bronchopneumonia	7 Feb NT (+), 17 Feb NT (-), 18 Feb NT (-), 23 Feb ST (+)	Discharge on 19 Feb, Return on 23 Feb	Father and grandma	No
5	F	5y 7m	02 Feb	Mild, dry cough	Mother (contacted a friend came from Hubei, 20–25 Jan)	Negative	Negative	2 Feb NT (+), 8 Feb NT (+), 12 Feb NT (-), 13 Feb NT (-)	Recover	Mather and father	No
6	F	5y 2m	03 Feb	No	Father went to Wuhan (18–21 Jan)	Negative	Negative	3 Feb NT (+), 7 Feb NT (+), 17 Feb NT (-), 18 Feb NT (-)	Recover	Father	No
7	M	11m	06 Feb	No	Parents work in Wuhan and went home on 22 Jan	Negative	Pulmonary consolidation and GGO	7 Feb NT (+), 13 Feb NT (+), 17 Feb NT (-), 18 Feb NT (-), 23 Feb ST (+)	Discharge on 20 Feb, Return on 23 Feb	Grandparents, Parents and brother	No
8	M	11m	06 Feb	No	Parents work in Wuhan and went home on 22 Jan	Negative	Negative	7 Feb NT (+), 13 Feb NT (+), 17 Feb NT (-), 18 Feb NT (-), 23 Feb ST (+)	Discharge on 20 Feb, Return on 23 Feb	Grandparents, Parents and brother	No
9	F	9y	10 Feb	No	Father (negative history)	Negative	bronchitis	9 Feb NT (+), 18 Feb NT (-)	Recover	Father	No

Note: NT, Nasal and throat swabs; SS, Sputum specimen (all the children no sputum); ST, stool; GGO, ground glass opacity.

Bütün çocuklar büyük aile bireyleri hastalandıktan sonra tanı almış!

Novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2: familial spread resulting in COVID-19 pneumonia in a pediatric patient



Peng An 

Min Zhang 

Diagn Interv Radiol DOI 10.5152/dir.2020.20157

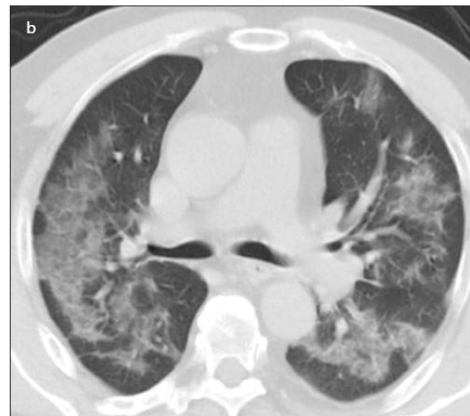
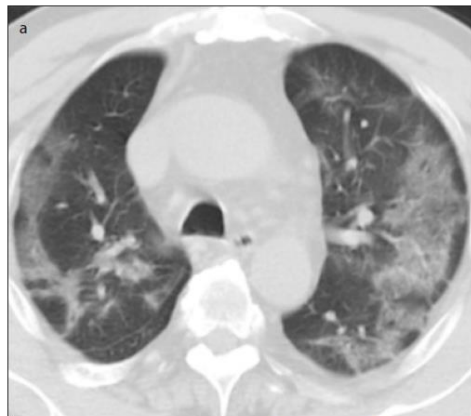


Figure 1. a, b. A 57-year-old man presented with fever and positive polymerase chain reaction assay for SARS-CoV-2. Axial chest CT images (a, b) show multifocal ground glass opacities with consolidation.



Figure 2. Axial CT image of a 30-year-old female (daughter of the patient in Fig. 1) shows multifocal round glass opacities with consolidation related with COVID-19 in the left lower lobe.



Figure 3. Axial CT image of a 3-year-old female (granddaughter of the patient in Fig. 1) shows consolidation associated with COVID-19.

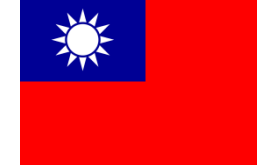
DEDE

ANNE

ÇOCUK

Are children less susceptible to COVID-19?

Ping-Ing Lee ^{a,*}, Ya-Li Hu ^b, Po-Yen Chen ^c,
Yhu-Chering Huang ^d, Po-Ren Hsueh ^{e,f}



^a Department of Pediatrics, National Taiwan University Children's Hospital and National Taiwan University College of Medicine, Taipei, Taiwan



ÇOCUKLAR DAHA AZ ORANDA HASTALANIYORLAR!

Dışarı daha az çıkmaları

Uluslararası seyahat daha az oluşu

İspanyol gribi ≤ 15 Yaş mortalite artışı olmamış

H1N1 2009 < 5 Yaş mortalite daha az

Paralitik poliomiyelit

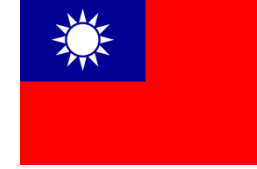
Rubella

SARS < 25 Yaş mortalite yok

MERS Çocuklarda mortalite yok

Are children less susceptible to COVID-19?

Ping-Ing Lee ^{a,*}, Ya-Li Hu ^b, Po-Yen Chen ^c,
Yhu-Chering Huang ^d, Po-Ren Hsueh ^{e,f}



^a Department of Pediatrics, National Taiwan University Children's Hospital and National Taiwan University College of Medicine, Taipei, Taiwan



ÇOCUKLAR DAHA AZ ORANDA HASTALANIYORLAR!

Anatomik immatürasyon Paralitik poliomyelit

Daha zayıf immün yanıt

Viral reseptörlerin dağılım, maturasyon ve fonksiyonel farklılığı

ACE2 reseptör ekspresyonu farelerde yaşla birlikte azalıyor!

ACE2 reseptörü akciğer hasarına karşı koruyucu etkisi var!

Bu mekanizmanın keşfi enfeksiyonla mücadelede yardımcı olabilir.

The different clinical characteristics of corona virus disease cases between children and their families in China – the character of children with COVID-19

Liang Su^{a*}, Xiang Ma^{lb*}, Huafeng Yu^b, Zhaohua Zhang^a, Pengfei Bian^a, Yuling Han^b, Jing Sun^b, Yanqin Liu^b, Chun Yang^b, Jin Geng^a, Zhongfa Zhang^a and Zhongtao Gai^{b,c}

Emerging Microbes & Infections

2020, VOL. 9

<https://doi.org/10.1080/22221751.2020.1744483>



Table 1. General information of the nine children infected by SARS-CoV-2 in Jinan.

Case no.	Gender	Age	Admit date	Symptom	Contact history	Physical examination	CT scan/X ray	Changes in nucleic acids	Prognosis	The families with COVID	Other people were infected
1	F	2y 9m	25 Jan	No	Father went to Wuhan on 24 Jan	Negative	Negative	7 Feb NT (-), 8 Feb NT (-), 23 Feb ST (+)	Discharge on 9 Feb, Return on 23 Feb	Father and grandma	Father's colleague
2	F	3y 7m	26 Jan	Fever (37–37.6°C)	Mather went to Wuhan (11–16 Jan)	Negative	Bronchitis	4 Feb NT (-), 5 Feb NT (+), 7 Feb NT (-), 8 Feb NT (-), 23 Feb ST (+)	Discharge on 9 Feb, Return on 23 Feb	Mother, father and grandma	No
3	F	8y 1m	30 Jan	Fever (38.5°C one time)	Father took train many times (15–22 Jan)	Negative	Negative	7 Feb NT (-), 8 Feb NT (-), 23 Feb ST (+)	Discharge on 9 Feb, Isolate at home	Father	Father's three colleagues
4	M	3y 7m	01 Feb	No	Father transfer the flight in Wuhan on 14 Jan (stay 1 day)	Negative	Bronchopneumonia	7 Feb NT (+), 17 Feb NT (-), 18 Feb NT (-), 23 Feb ST (+)	Discharge on 19 Feb, Return on 23 Feb	Father and grandma	No
5	F	5y 7m	02 Feb	Mild, dry cough	Mother (contacted a friend come from Hubei, 20–25 Jan)	Negative	Negative	2 Feb NT (+), 8 Feb NT (+), 12 Feb NT (-), 13 Feb NT (-)	Recover	Mather and father	No
6	F	5y 2m	03 Feb	No	Father went to Wuhan (18–21 Jan)	Negative	Negative	3 Feb NT (+), 7 Feb NT (+), 17 Feb NT (-), 18 Feb NT (-)	Recover	Father	No
7	M	11m	06 Feb	No	Parents work in Wuhan and went home on 22 Jan	Negative	Pulmonary consolidation and GGO	7 Feb NT (+), 13 Feb NT (+), 17 Feb NT (-), 18 Feb NT (-), 23 Feb ST (+)	Discharge on 20 Feb, Return on 23 Feb	Grandparents, Parents and brother	No
8	M	11m	06 Feb	No	Parents work in Wuhan and went home on 22 Jan	Negative	Negative	7 Feb NT (+), 13 Feb NT (+), 17 Feb NT (-), 18 Feb NT (-), 23 Feb ST (+)	Discharge on 20 Feb, Return on 23 Feb	Grandparents, Parents and brother	No
9	F	9y	10 Feb	No	Father (negative history)	Negative	bronchitis	9 Feb NT (+), 18 Feb NT (-)	Recover	Father	No

Note: NT, Nasal and throat swabs; SS, Sputum specimen (all the children no sputum); ST, stool; GGO, ground glass opacity.

Çocuklar genellikle asemptomatik veya hafif ÜSVE semptomları var!

The different clinical characteristics of corona virus disease cases between children and their families in China – the character of children with COVID-19

Liang Su^{a*}, Xiang Ma^{lb*}, Huafeng Yu^b, Zhaohua Zhang^a, Pengfei Bian^a, Yuling Han^b, Jing Sun^b, Yanqin Liu^b, Chun Yang^b, Jin Geng^a, Zhongfa Zhang^a and Zhongtao Gai^{b,c}

Emerging Microbes & Infections

2020, VOL. 9

<https://doi.org/10.1080/22221751.2020.1744483>



Table 1. General information of the nine children infected by SARS-CoV-2 in Jinan.

Case no.	Gender	Age	Admit date	Symptom	Contact history	Physical examination	CT scan/X ray	Changes in nucleic acids	Prognosis	The families with COVID	Other people were infected
1	F	2y 9m	25 Jan	No	Father went to Wuhan on 24 Jan	Negative	Negative	7 Feb NT (-), 8 Feb NT (-), 23 Feb ST (+)	Discharge on 9 Feb, Return on 23 Feb	Father and grandma	Father's colleague
2	F	3y 7m	26 Jan	Fever (37–37.6°C)	Mather went to Wuhan (11–16 Jan)	Negative	Bronchitis	4 Feb NT (-), 5 Feb NT (+), 7 Feb NT (-), 8 Feb NT (-), 23 Feb ST (+)	Discharge on 9 Feb, Return on 23 Feb	Mother, father and grandma	No
3	F	8y 1m	30 Jan	Fever (38.5°C one time)	Father took train many times (15–22 Jan)	Negative	Negative	7 Feb NT (-), 8 Feb NT (-), 23 Feb ST (+)	Discharge on 9 Feb, Isolate at home	Father	Father's three colleagues
4	M	3y 7m	01 Feb	No	Father transfer the flight in Wuhan on 14 Jan (stay 1 day)	Negative	Bronchopneumonia	7 Feb NT (+), 17 Feb NT (-), 18 Feb NT (-), 23 Feb ST (+)	Discharge on 19 Feb, Return on 23 Feb	Father and grandma	No
5	F	5y 7m	02 Feb	Mild, dry cough	Mother (contacted a friend came from Hubei, 20–25 Jan)	Negative	Negative	2 Feb NT (+), 8 Feb NT (+), 12 Feb NT (-), 13 Feb NT (-).	Recover	Mather and father	No
6	F	5y 2m	03 Feb	No	Father went to Wuhan (18–21 Jan)	Negative	Negative	3 Feb NT (+), 7 Feb NT (+), 17 Feb NT (-), 18 Feb NT (-)	Recover	Father	No
7	M	11m	06 Feb	No	Parents work in Wuhan and went home on 22 Jan	Negative	Pulmonary consolidation and GGO	7 Feb NT (+), 13 Feb NT (+), 17 Feb NT (-), 18 Feb NT (-), 23 Feb ST (+)	Discharge on 20 Feb, Return on 23 Feb	Grandparents, Parents and brother	No
8	M	11m	06 Feb	No	Parents work in Wuhan and went home on 22 Jan	Negative	Negative	7 Feb NT (+), 13 Feb NT (+), 17 Feb NT (-), 18 Feb NT (-), 23 Feb ST (+)	Discharge on 20 Feb, Return on 23 Feb	Grandparents, Parents and brother	No
9	F	9y	10 Feb	No	Father (negative history)	Negative	bronchitis	9 Feb NT (+), 18 Feb NT (-).	Recover	Father	No

Note: NT, Nasal and throat swabs; SS, Sputum specimen (all the children no sputum); ST, stool; GGO, ground glass opacity.

Çocuklarda genellikle muayene bulguları normal veya hafif ÜSYE bulguları var!

Brandon Michael Henry*, Giuseppe Lippi^a and Mario Plebani^a

Laboratory abnormalities in children with novel coronavirus disease 2019

Clin Chem Lab Med 2020; aop



Characteristics	Cai et al. [10]	Cai et al. [11]	Chen et al. [12]	Feng et al. [13]	Wang et al. [15]	Zeng et al. [17]	Zhang et al. [16]	Liu et al. [8]	Kam et al.	Chan	Zhang	Zhao
Location	China	China	China	China	China	China	China	China				
Number of cases	10	1	1	13	51	1	1	1				
Age, range	Median: 6 years (3 months–11 years)	7 years	13 months	12 years	Median: 7 years (6 months–17 years)	2 weeks	3 months	7 years				
Males, %	40	100	100	33.3	48.4	100	0	100				
Symptomatic, %	100	100	100	20	87.1	100	100	100				
Radiologic abnormalities, %	40	100	100	60	45.2	100	100	100				
Laboratory data												
Leukocytes	↑30%, ↓10%	↑100%	↑100%	↓46.7%	↑9.7%, ↓6.5%	↔	↔	↔				
Neutrophils	↑10%, ↓30%	NR	↑100%	NR	NR	NR	NR	↔				
Lymphocytes	↑10%	NR	↔	NR	↑12.9%, ↓6.5%	NR	NR	↔				
Platelets	↑20%, ↓10%	↑0%, ↓100%	↔	NR	↑6.5%	↑100%	↑100%	↔				
Hemoglobin	↔	NR	↓100%	NR	NR	↔	↔	NR				
CRP	↑30%	↑100%	↑100%	NR	↑9.7%, NR	↔	↔	↔				
PCT	↔	↔	↑100%	NR	↑12.9%, NR	↔	↑100%	↔				
ESR	NR	NR	NR	NR	↑12.9%, NR	NR	NR	NR				
Albumin	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	↔				
ALT	↑10%	↔	NR	NR	↑22%	NR	NR	↔				
AST	↑20%	↔	NR	NR	↑22%	NR	NR	↔				
Bilirubin	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR				
Creatinine	↔	NR	↑100%	NR	NR	NR	NR	↔				
Creatine kinase	↑50%	↑100%	↑100%	NR	↑12.9%, NR	NR	NR	↑100%				
LDH	↑30%	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	↑100%				
D-dimer	↑20%	NR	↔	NR	↑6.5%	NR	NR	NR				
Urea	↓30%	NR	↑100%	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR				

Toplam 12 makale
66 pediatrik hasta
Yaş: 2 hafta - 17 yıl
Kızlar %54.5
Semptom varlığı %72.7
Radyolojik anormallik %53

Data are presented as percent of patients with abnormalities defined by local reference ranges. ↔, 100% within the normal reference range; NR, not reported; CRP, C-reactive protein; PCT, procalcitonin; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; ALT, alanine transaminase; AST, aspartate transaminase; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase.

Characteristics	Cai et al. [10]	Cai et al. [11]	Chen et al. [12]	Feng et al. [13]	Wang et al. [15]	Zeng et al. [17]	Zhang et al. [16]	Liu et al. [8]	Kam et al. [14]	Chan et al. [9]	Zhang et al. [18]	Zhao et al. [19]
Location	China	China	China	China	China	China	China	China	Singapore	China	China	China
Number of cases	10	1	1	15	31	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Age, range	Median: 6 years (3 months– 11 years)	7 years	13 months	12 years	Median: 7 years (6 months– 17 years)	2 weeks	3 months	7 years	6 months	10 years	14 months (twins)	13 years
Males, %	40	100	100	33.3	48.4	100	0	100	100	100	0	100
Symptomatic, %	100	100	100	20	87.1	100	100	100	0	0	100	100
Radiologic abnormalities, %	40	100							0	100	50	100
Laboratory data												
Leukocytes	↑30%, ↓10%	↑100%										
Neutrophils	↑10%, ↓30%	NR										
Lymphocytes	↑10%	NR										
Platelets	↑20%, ↓10%	↑0%, ↓100%										
Hemoglobin	↔	NR										
CRP	↑30%	↑100%										
PCT	↔	↔										
ESR	NR	NR										
Albumin	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	↔	NR	↔	NR
ALT	↑10%	↔	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	↔	NR	↔	NR
AST	↑20%	↔	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	↔	NR	↔	NR
Bilirubin	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	↔	NR
Creatinine	↔	NR	↑100%	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	↔	NR	↔	NR
Creatine kinase	↑50%	↑100%	↑100%	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	↑100%	NR	NR	NR
LDH	↑30%	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	↑100%	NR	↔	NR
D-dimer	↑20%	NR	↔	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Urea	↓30%	NR	↑100%	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	↔	NR

Lökosit sayısı

Normal: %69.6

Yüksek: %15.2

Düşük: %15.2

Nötropeni: %6

Lenfopeni: %3

SARS enfeksiyonlu çocuklarda

Lökopeni: %47

Nötropeni: %52

Lenfopeni: %46

Data are presented as percent of patients with abnormalities defined by local reference ranges. ↔, 100% within the normal reference range; NR, not reported; CRP, C-reactive protein; PCT, procalcitonin; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; ALT, alanine transaminase; AST, aspartate transaminase; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase.

Characteristics	Cai et al. [10]	Cai et al. [11]	Chen et al. [12]	Feng et al. [13]	Wang et al. [15]	Zeng et al. [17]	Zhang et al. [16]	Liu et al. [8]	Kam et al. [14]	Chan et al. [9]	Zhang et al. [18]	Zhao et al. [19]
Location	China	China	China	China	China	China	China	China	Singapore	China	China	China
Number of cases	10	1	1	15	31	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Age, range	Median: 6 years (3 months– 11 years)	7 years	13 months	12 years	Median: 7 years (6 months– 17 years)	2 weeks	3 months	7 years	6 months	10 years	14 months (twins)	13 years
Males, %	40	100	100	33.3	48.4	100	0	100	100	100	0	100
Symptomatic, %	100	100	100	20	87.1	100	100	100	0	0	100	100
Radiologic abnormalities, %	40	100	100	60	45.2	100	100	100	0	100	50	100
Laboratory data												
Leukocytes	↑30%, ↓10%	↑100%	↑100%	↓46.7%	↑9.7%, ↓6.5%	↔	↔	↔	↓100%	↔	↑100%	↔
Neutrophils	↑10%, ↓30%	NR	↑100%	NR	NR	NR	NR	↔	↓100%	↔	NR	↓100%
Lymphocytes	↑10%	NR	↔	NR	↑12.9%, ↓6.5%	NR	NR	↔	NR	↔	NR	↔
Platelets	↑20%, ↓10%	↑0%, ↓100%							↓100%	↔	↑100%	↔
Hemoglobin	↔	NR							NR	↔	↔	↔
CRP	↑30%	↑100%							NR	↔	↑50%	↔
PCT	↔	↔										
ESR	NR	NR										
Albumin	NR	NR										
ALT	↑10%	↔										
AST	↑20%	↔										
Bilirubin	NR	NR										
Creatinine	↔	NR										
Creatine kinase	↑50%	↑100%	↑100%	NR	↑12.9%, NR 12.9%	NR	NR	↑100%	NR	NR	NR	↔
LDH	↑30%	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	↑100%	NR	↔	↑100%	↔
D-dimer	↑20%	NR	↔	NR	↑6.5%	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	↔
Urea	↓30%	NR	↑100%	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	↔	NR	↔

CRP Yüksekliği: %13.6

PCT Yüksekliği: %10.6

Erişkinlerde CRP ve PCT yüksekliği kötü prognoz ile ilişkili

Data are presented as percent of patients with abnormalities defined by local reference ranges. ↔, 100% within the normal reference range; NR, not reported; CRP, C-reactive protein; PCT, procalcitonin; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; ALT, alanine transaminase; AST, aspartate transaminase; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase.

Characteristics	Cai et al. [10]	Cai et al. [11]	Chen et al. [12]	Feng et al. [13]	Wang et al. [15]	Zeng et al. [17]	Zhang et al. [16]	Liu et al. [8]	Kam et al. [14]	Chan et al. [9]	Zhang et al. [18]	Zhao et al. [19]
Location	China	China	China	China	China	China	China	China	Singapore	China	China	China
Number of cases	10	1	1	15	31	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Age, range	Median: 6 years (3 months– 11 years)	7 years	13 months	12 years	Median: 7 years (6 months– 17 years)	2 weeks	3 months	7 years	6 months	10 years	14 months (twins)	13 years
Males, %	40	100	100	33.3	48.4	100	0	100	100	100	0	100
Symptomatic, %	100	100	100	20	87.1	100	100	100	0	0	100	100
Radiologic abnormalities, %	40	100	100	60	45.2	100	100	100	0	100	50	100
Laboratory data												
Leukocytes	↑30%, ↓10%	↑100%	↑100%	↓46.7%	↑9.7%, ↓6.5%	↔	↔	↔	↓100%	↔	↑100%	↔
Neutrophils	↑10%, ↓30%	NR	↑100%	NR	NR	NR	NR	↔	↓100%	↔	NR	↓100%
Lymphocytes	↑10%	NR	↔	NR	↑12.9%, ↓6.5%	NR	NR	↔	NR	↔	NR	↔
Platelets	↑20%, ↓10%	↑0%, ↓100%	↔	NR	↑6.5%	↑100%	↑100%	↔	↓100%	↔	↑100%	↔
Hemoglobin	↔	NR	↓100%	NR	NR	↔	↔	NR	NR	↔	↔	↔
CRP	↑30%	↑100%	↑100%	NR	↑9.7% NR	↔	↔	↔	NR	↔	↑50%	↔
PCT	↔											
ESR	NR											
Albumin	NR											
ALT	↑											
AST	↑											
Bilirubin	NR											
Creatinine	↔											
Creatine kinase	↑											
LDH	↑											
D-dimer	↑20%	NR	↔	NR	↑6.5%	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	↔
Urea	↓30%	NR	↑100%	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	↔	NR	↔

Çocuklarda kötü prognoz açısından izlenmesi önerilen parametreler:
Lenfosit sayısında düşme
CRP yüksekliği
IL-6 yüksekliği

Sekonder bakteriyel enfeksiyon açısından izlenmesi önerilen:
PCT yüksekliği varsa

Data are presented as percent of patients with abnormalities defined by local reference ranges. ↔, 100% within the normal reference range; NR, not reported; CRP, C-reactive protein; PCT, procalcitonin; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; ALT, alanine transaminase; AST, aspartate transaminase; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase.

Chest computed tomography in children with COVID-19 respiratory infection

Wei Li¹ · Huaqian Cui² · Kunwei Li¹ · Yijie Fang¹ · Shaolin Li¹

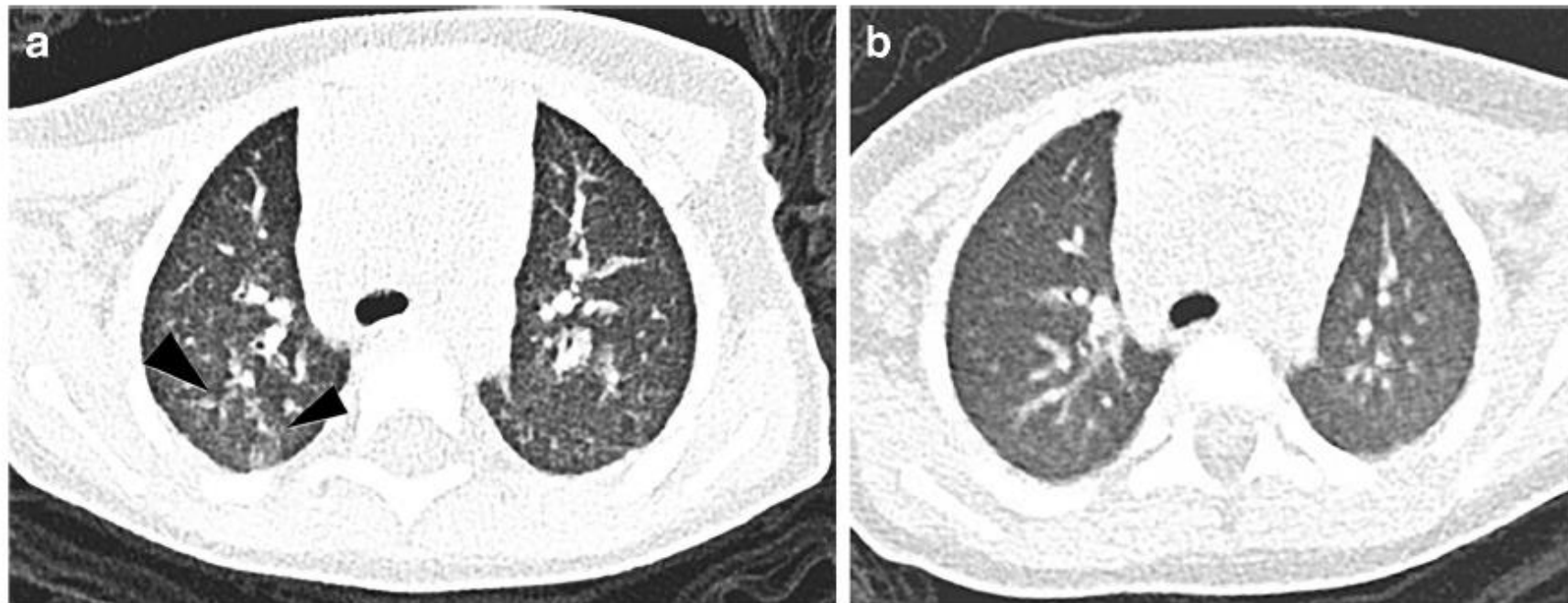


Fig. 1 Axial non-enhanced chest CT in a boy age 1 year 5 months (Patient 1 in Table 1). **a** Four days after admission there is patchy ground-glass opacification (*arrowheads*) of the right upper lobe. **b** Five days subsequently, during antiviral treatment, the appearances have normalised

Chest computed tomography in children with COVID-19 respiratory infection

Wei Li¹ · Huaqian Cui² · Kunwei Li¹ · Yijie Fang¹ · Shaolin Li¹

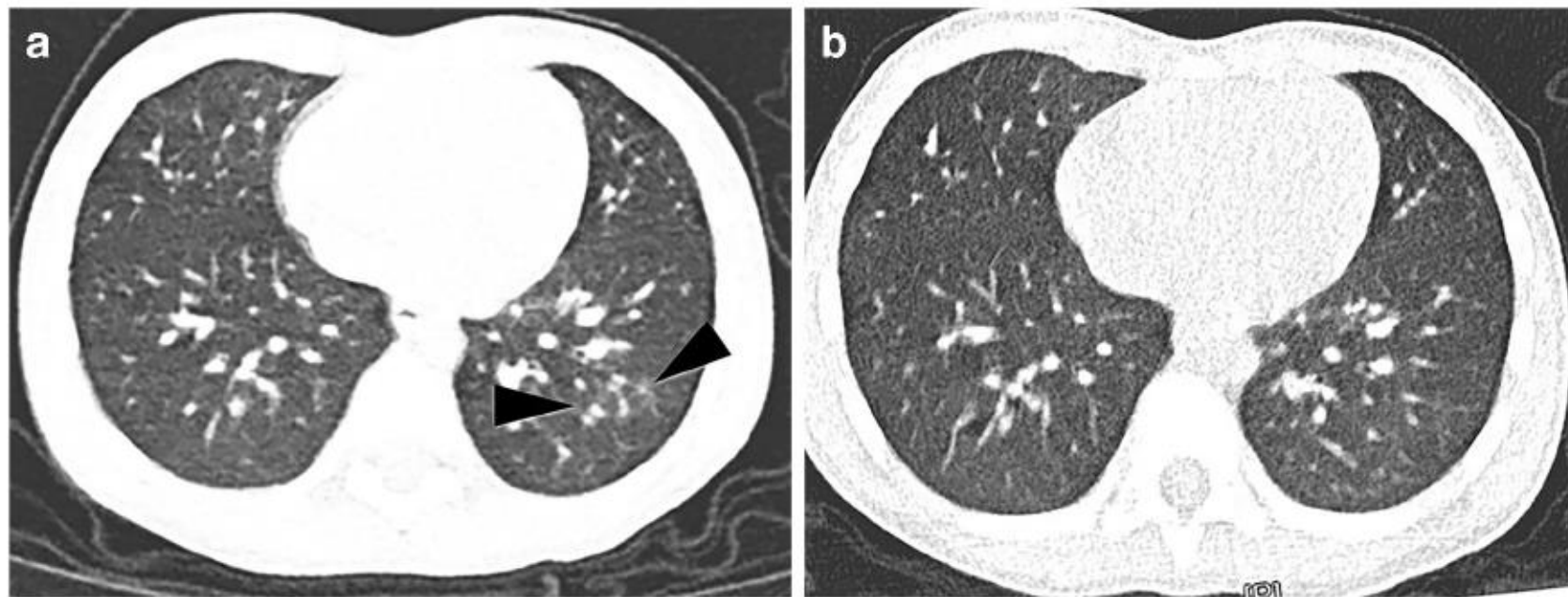


Fig. 2 Axial non-enhanced chest CT in a 4-year-old boy (Patient 4 in Table 1). **a** Two days after admission there is patchy ground-glass opacification (*arrowheads*) of the left lower lobe. **b** Five days subsequently, during symptomatic and supportive treatment, the appearances have normalised

Chest computed tomography in children with COVID-19 respiratory infection

Wei Li¹ · Huaqian Cui² · Kunwei Li¹ · Yijie Fang¹ · Shaolin Li¹

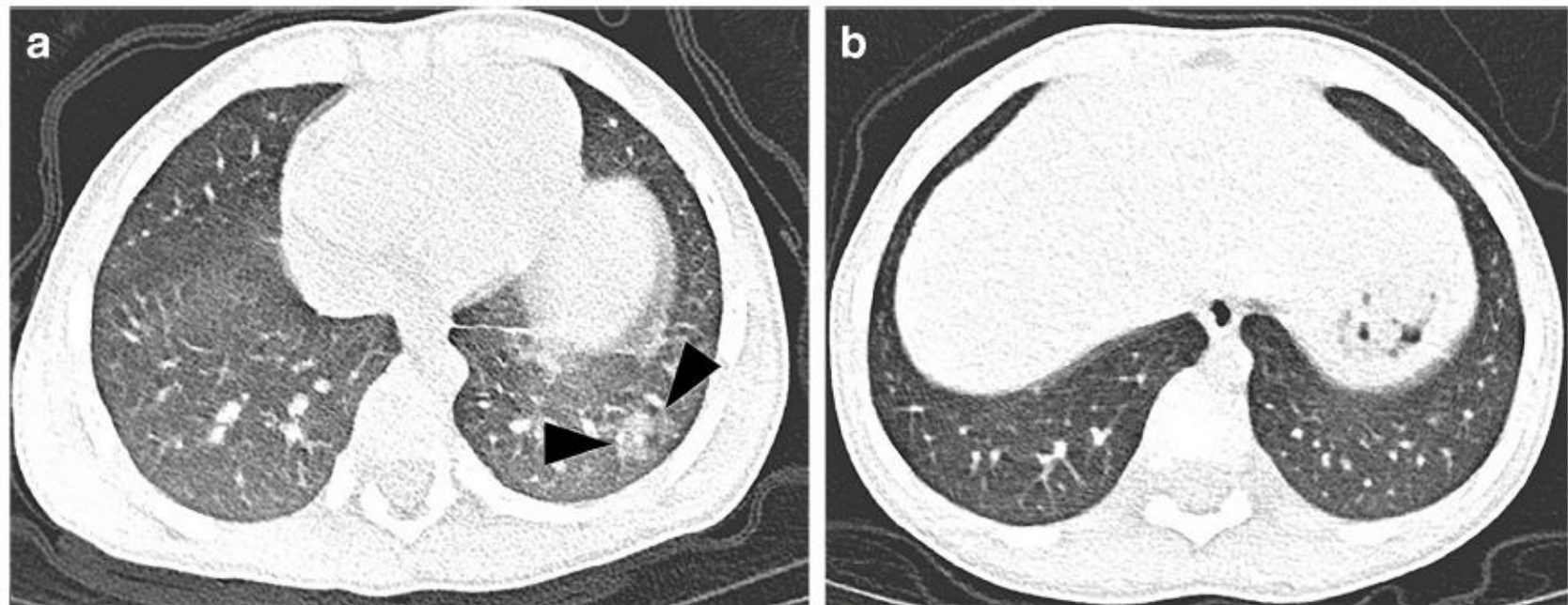


Fig. 3 Axial non-enhanced chest CT in a 3-year-old boy (Patient 3 in Table 1). **a** Nine days after onset of symptoms, there is patchy ground-glass opacification (*arrowheads*) in the left lower lobe. **b** Seven days subsequently, during antiviral treatment, the appearances have normalised

Chest computed tomography in children with COVID-19 respiratory infection



Wei Li¹ · Huaqian Cui² · Kunwei Li¹ · Yijie Fang¹ · Shaolin Li¹

Table 1 Patient demographics, treatment and outcomes

Patient	Age/gender	Presenting history	RT-PCR positive	CRP at presentation, mg/L (normal reference values 0–3)	White blood cells, $\times 10^9/L$ (normal reference values 4.5–11)	Initial chest CT		Treatment	Follow-up chest CT		Length of hospital stay	Outcome ^a
						Days from admission or onset of symptoms to scan	Findings		Days after initial CT	Findings		
1	1 y 5 m/M	Asymptomatic, grandmother positive RT-PCR	6th test	9.4	9.2	4	Patchy ground-glass opacities	Antiviral, anti-infective therapy, immunoglobulin therapy, interferon, Lianhua qingwen granules	5	Normal	Remains in hospital for observation; 24 days at time of writing	
2	10 m/F	Asymptomatic, parents and grandparents positive RT-PCR	1st test	0.9	14.8	2	Normal	Montelukast sodium chewable tablets, immunoglobulin therapy	Not performed		14 days	Discharged home
3	3 y/M	Runny nose, cough, sputum, sore throat, fever after 3 days; father positive RT-PCR	1st test	0.7	15.0	9	Patchy ground-glass opacities	Antiviral, anti-infective therapy, immunoglobulin therapy	7	Normal	12 days	Discharged home
4	4 y/M	Asymptomatic, father positive RT-PCR	1st test	0.2	6.6	2	Patchy ground-glass opacities	Montelukast sodium chewable tablets, immunoglobulin therapy	5	Normal	13 days	Discharged home
5	6 y/M	Asymptomatic, travelled from high-endemic area (Wuhan)	1st test	0.6	5.3	3	Normal	Interferon, Montelukast sodium chewable tablets, immunoglobulin therapy	Not performed		Remains in hospital for observation; 13 days at time of writing	

CRP C-reactive protein, CT computed tomography, F female, M male, m months, RT-PCR reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction test for COVID-19, y years

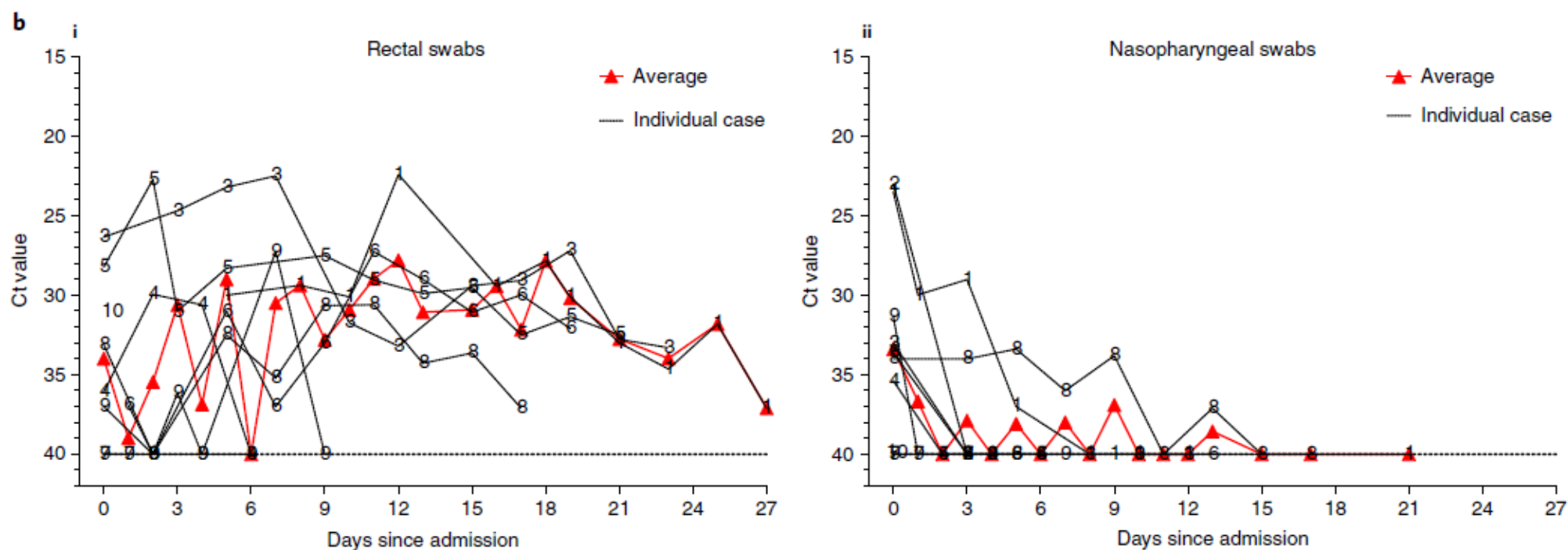
^a Recovery defined as afebrile, improved respiratory symptoms, normalised chest CT, and two consecutive (24-h interval) RT-PCR tests negative

Characteristics of pediatric SARS-CoV-2 infection and potential evidence for persistent fecal viral shedding

nature
medicine



Yi Xu^{1,11}, Xufang Li^{1,11}, Bing Zhu^{2,11}, Huiying Liang^{3,4,11}, Chunxiao Fang¹, Yu Gong¹, Qiaozhi Guo⁵, Xin Sun⁵, Danyang Zhao⁵, Jun Shen¹, Huayan Zhang^{1,4,6}, Hongsheng Liu⁷, Huimin Xia^{3,4,8}, Jinling Tang^{3,4}, Kang Zhang^{8,9,10} and Sitang Gong^{1,4}



Clinical features of severe pediatric patients with coronavirus disease 2019 in Wuhan: a single center's observational study



Dan Sun^{1,5} · Hui Li² · Xiao-Xia Lu⁴ · Han Xiao⁵ · Jie Ren³ · Fu-Rong Zhang³ · Zhi-Sheng Liu¹

World Journal of Pediatrics

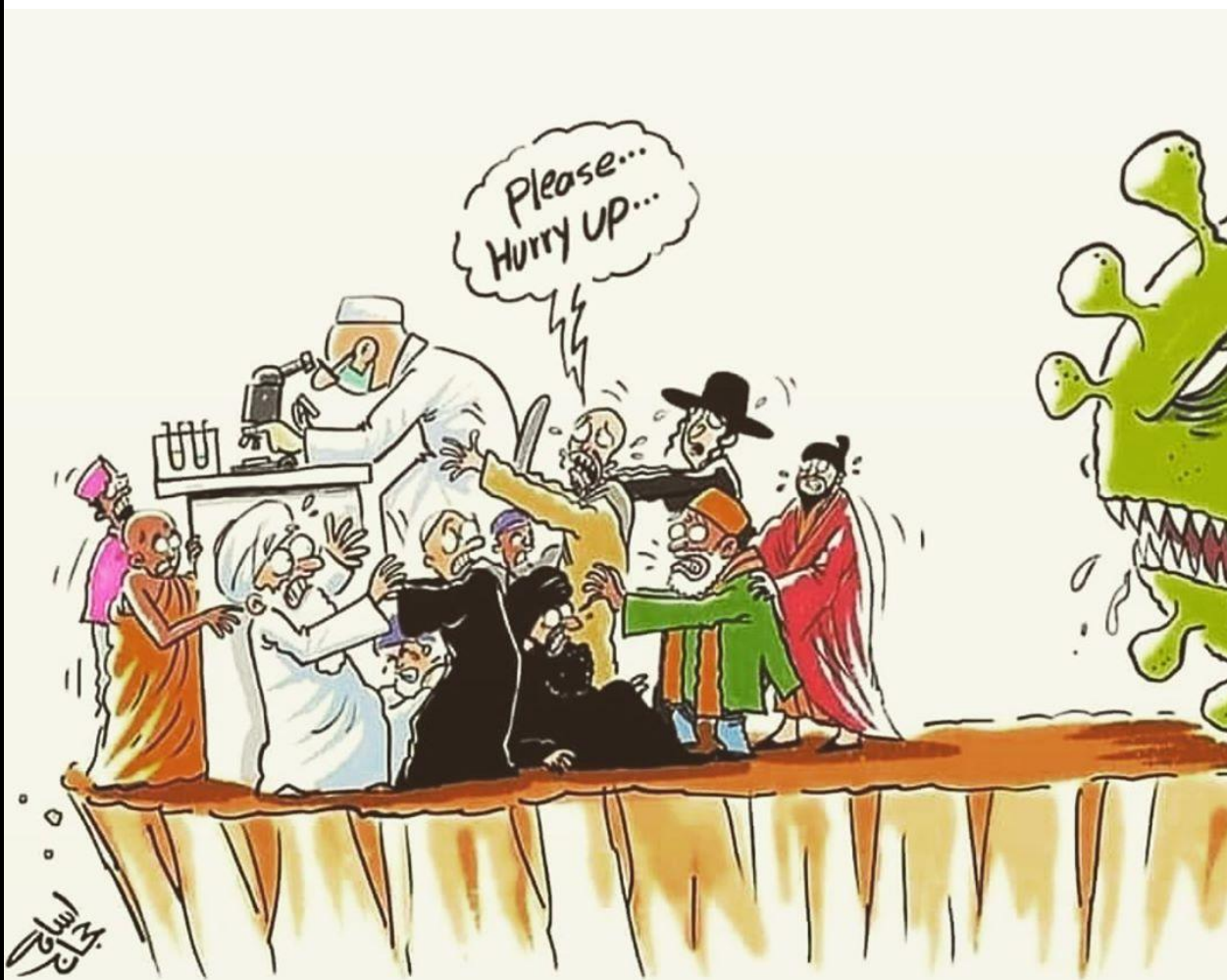


Table 1 Demographics, baseline characteristics and symptoms of eight pediatric patients with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Variables	Patient 1	Patient 2	Patient 3	Patient 4	Patient 5	Patient 6	Patient 7	Patient 8
Characteristics								
Age	8 y	10 mon	1 y, 1 mon	2 mon	2 y, 1 mon	15 y	13 y, 11 mon	13 y, 5 mon
Sex	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Female	Male	Male
Exposure history		Close contact with COVID-19 patient		Close contact with suspected COVID-19 patient		Close contact with COVID-19 patient	Close contact with COVID-19 patient	Close contact with COVID-19 patient
Anamnesis	Acute lymphocytic leukaemia							
Incubation period (d)	NA					NA	5	5
Days from illness onset to diagnosis confirmation (d)	12					12	5	0
Disease duration (d)	28+					19	12	9+
Familial cluster						Yes	Yes	Yes
Severely/critically ill	Critically ill					Severe	Severe	Severe
Symptoms								
Fever	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cough	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Fatigue/myalgia						Yes		
Headache						Yes		
Expectoration	Yes	Yes		Yes				Yes
Nausea/vomiting		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Diarrhea			Yes		Yes	Yes		
Constipation		Yes						
Polypnea	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lung auscultation	Rales	Crackles	Crackles	Rales	Crackles	Rales	Rales	Rales
Chest CT/X-ray								
Unilateral pneumonia				Yes				Yes
Bilateral pneumonia	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	

Ağır seyreden 8 hasta
Yaş: 2 ay-15 yaş
Erkek: 6/8
En sık semptom
Takipne 8/8
Öksürük 6/8
Ateş 6/8

Table 2 Laboratory test results of eight pediatric patients with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Variables	Patient 1	Patient 2	Patient 3	Patient 4	Patient 5	Patient 6	Patient 7	Patient 8
Leucocytes ($\times 10^9/L$; normal range 3.85–10)	1.65	14.95	9.19	8.32	8.8	10.6	3.85	7.6
Neutrophils ($\times 10^9/L$; normal range 1.08–5.8)	0.78	11.63	5.7	1.27	3.5	5.9	1.9	3.8
Lymphocytes ($\times 10^9/L$; normal range 1.15–4)	0.69	1.96	2.7	6.41	3.6	4.04	1.7	2.8
Thrombocyte ($\times 10^9/L$; normal range 100–320)	140	68	145	666	247	515	154	250
Hemoglobin (g/L; normal range 110–150)	83	90	103	111	123	150	159	136
C-reactive protein (mg/L; normal range 0–3)	6.48	57.9	103	0.75	27.02	1	9.9	0.5
Procalcitonin (ng/mL; normal range 0–0.05)	0.18	17.16	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.04	0.09	0.05
Lactate dehydrogenase (U/L; normal range 175–322)	394	888	282	891	471	370	209	187
Aspartate aminotransferase (U/L; normal range 21–72)	37	27	33	41	16	14	14	16
Alanine aminotransferase (U/L; normal range 15–46)	58	66	36	100	55	9	16	8
Total bilirubin ($\mu\text{mol/L}$; normal range 3–22)	11.8	20.4	16.5	12.4	5.3	7.8	8.1	8.1
Creatine kinase (U/L; normal range 30–170)	15	20,702	33	148	262	106	72	77
Creatinine ($\mu\text{mol/L}$; normal range 27–62)	27.1	43.4	21.3	15	24.8	64.5	58	72.1
D-dimer (mg/L FEU; normal range 0–0.55)	0.47	40.34	3.07				0.23	0.44
Other viruses	Influenza A virus							
TBNC test								
CD16+CD56+ (%; normal range 7.92–33.99)	5.80	1.36	2.30	18.06				
CD3+ (%; normal range 38.56–70.06)	92.60	58.78	65.80	61.85				
CD4+T (%; normal range 14.21–36.99)	33.39	37.85	39.38	21.54				
CD8+T (%; normal range 13.24–38.53)	58.15	20.17	24.01	24.30				
Th/Ts (normal range 0.96–2.05)	0.57	1.88	1.64	0.89				
Cytokine detection assays								
IL-2 (pg/mL; normal range 0–11.4)	2.61	1.61	1.57	2.08				
IL-4 (pg/mL; normal range 0–12.9)	3.42	2.45	2.63	2.98				
IL-6 (pg/mL; normal range 0–20.9)	639.98	117.88	5.44	17.47	2.92		11.05	7.37
IL-10 (pg/mL; normal range 0–5.9)	9.24	17.42	6.94	8.84	2.5		6.25	3.31
TNF- α (pg/mL; normal range 0–5.9)	5.01	2.9	1.41	1.97	0.85		5.7	4.35
IFN- γ (pg/mL; normal range 0–17.3)	10.06	4.36	36.79	20.59	1.12		7.19	4.62

LABORATUVAR**Lökosit normal/artmış 7/8****CRP yüksekliği 6/8****PCT yüksekliği 6/8****LDH yüksekliği 6/8****Transaminaz 4/8**

Table 2 Laboratory test results of eight pediatric patients with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Variables	Patient 1	Patient 2	Patient 3	Patient 4	Patient 5	Patient 6	Patient 7	Patient 8
Leucocytes ($\times 10^9/L$; normal range 3.85–10)	1.65	14.95	9.19	8.32	8.8	10.6	3.85	7.6
Neutrophils ($\times 10^9/L$; normal range 1.08–5.8)	0.78	11.63	5.7	1.27	3.5	5.9	1.9	3.8
Lymphocytes ($\times 10^9/L$; normal range 1.15–4)	0.69	1.96	2.7	6.41	3.6	4.04	1.7	2.8
Thrombocyte ($\times 10^9/L$; normal range 100–320)	140	68	145	666	247	515	154	250
Hemoglobin (g/L; normal range 110–150)	83	90	103	111	123	150	159	136
C-reactive protein (mg/L; normal range 0–3)	6.48	57.9	103	0.75	27.02	1	9.9	0.5
Procalcitonin (ng/mL; normal range 0–0.05)	0.18	17.16	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.04	0.09	0.05
Lactate dehydrogenase (U/L; normal range 175–322)	394	888	282	891	471	370	209	187
Aspartate aminotransferase (U/L; normal range 21–72)	37	27	33	41	16	4		
Alanine aminotransferase (U/L; normal range 15–46)	58	66	36	100	55			
Total bilirubin ($\mu\text{mol/L}$; normal range 3–22)	11.8	20.4	16.5	12.4	5.3	8		
Creatine kinase (U/L; normal range 30–170)	15	20,702	33	148	262	06		
Creatinine ($\mu\text{mol/L}$; normal range 27–62)	27.1	43.4	21.3	15	24.8	4.5		
D-dimer (mg/L FEU; normal range 0–0.55)	0.47	40.34	3.07					
Other viruses	Influenza A virus							
TBNK test								
CD16+CD56+ (%; normal range 7.92–33.99)	5.80	1.36	2.30	18.06	5.97	3.08		
CD3+ (%; normal range 38.56–70.06)	92.60	58.78	65.80	61.85	66.68	70.22		
CD4+T (%; normal range 14.21–36.99)	33.39	27.85	39.38	21.54	39.42	40.24		
CD8+T (%; normal range 13.24–38.53)	58.15	20.17	24.01	24.30	24.60	26.47		
Th/Ts (normal range 0.96–2.05)	0.57	1.88	1.64	0.89	1.6	1.52		
Cytokine detection assays								
IL-2 (pg/mL; normal range 0–11.4)	2.61	1.61	1.57	2.08	1.36			
IL-4 (pg/mL; normal range 0–12.9)	3.42	2.45	2.63	2.98	2.13			
IL-6 (pg/mL; normal range 0–20.9)	639.98	117.88	5.44	17.47	2.92			
IL-10 (pg/mL; normal range 0–5.9)	9.24	17.42	6.94	8.84	2.5			
TNF- α (pg/mL; normal range 0–5.9)	5.01	2.9	1.41	1.97	0.85			
IFN- γ (pg/mL; normal range 0–17.3)	10.06	4.36	36.79	20.59	1.12			

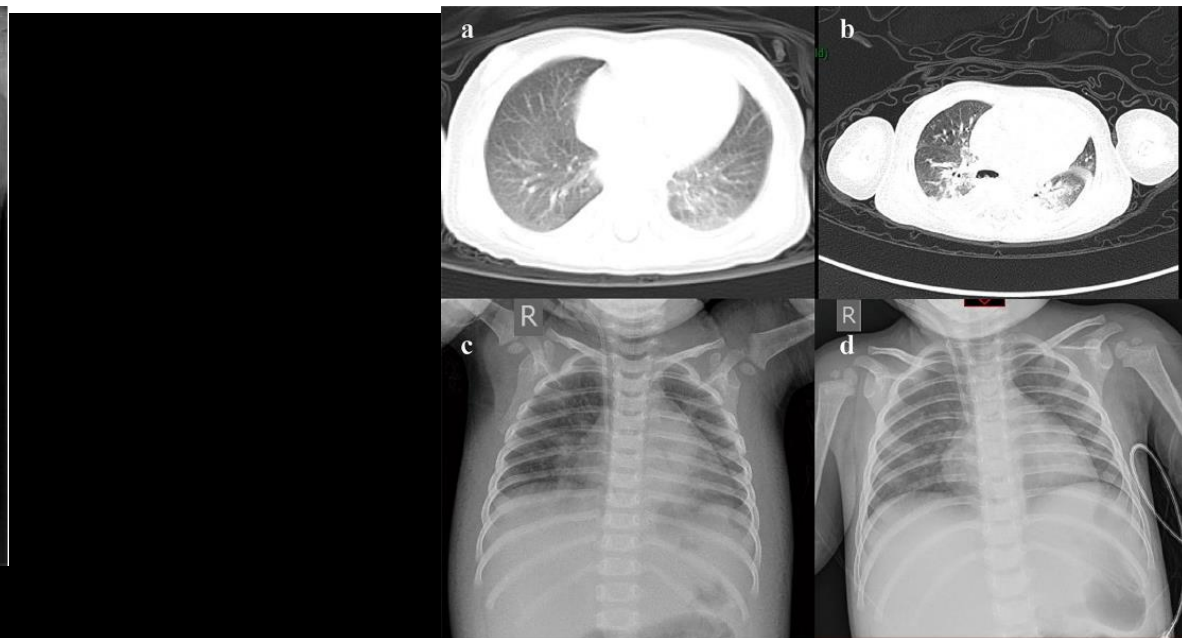
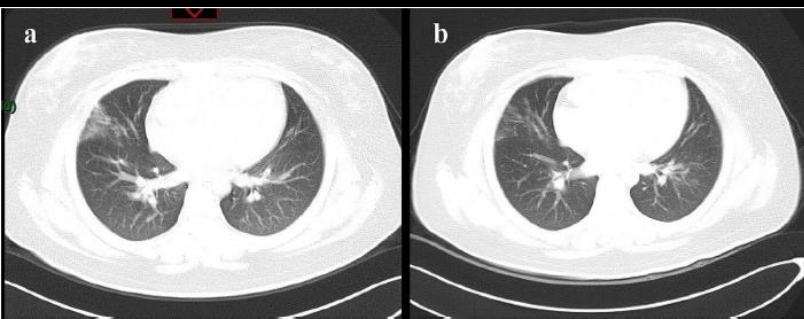
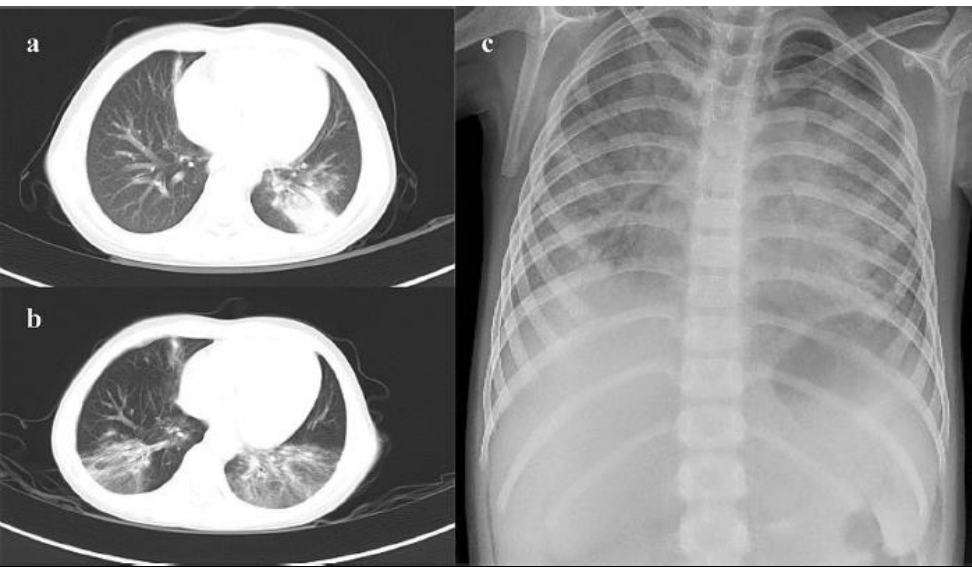
LABORATUVAR

Düşenler
CD16 + CD56 (4/8)
Th/Ts (1/8)

Artanlar
CD3 (2/8)
CD4 (4/8)
CD8 (1/8)
IL-6 (2/8)
IL-10 (5/8)
IFN- γ (2/8)

Variables	Patient 1	Patient 2	Patient 3	Patient 4	Patient 5	Patient 6	Patient 7	Patient 8
Imaging changes	Multiple patch-like shadows, GGO, "white lung" appearance	Multiple patch-like shadows, pleural effusion, GGO	Multiple patch-like shadows, GGO	Multiple patch-like shadows	Multiple patch-like shadows	Multiple patch-like shadows, GGO	GGO	Multiple mottling, GGO
Complications		Intussusception, toxic encephalopathy, status epilepticus, DIC, septic shock, MODS	Septic shock, MODS, Kidney stone, Hydronephrosis, Cardiac insufficiency, Coagulopathy	Hypoglobulinemia	Gastroenteritis			

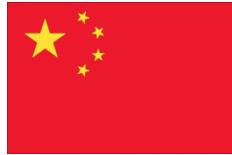
NA not available, COVID-19 coronavirus disease 2019, CT computed tomography, DIC disseminated intravascular coagulation, GGO ground-glass opacity, MODS multi-organ dysfunction syndrome



Clinical and epidemiological features of 36 children with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Zhejiang, China: an observational cohort study

Haiyan Qiu*, Junhua Wu*, Liang Hong, Yunling Luo, Qifa Song, Dong Chen

Lancet Infect Dis 2020



	Children with COVID-19 (n=36)	Adults with COVID-19 (n=175) ¹⁷	Children with SARS (n=44) ¹⁰	Children with H1N1 influenza (n=167) ¹⁹
Age, years	8.3 (3.5)	45 (14)	12.2 (4.1)	4.1 (3.5)
Fever	13 (36%)	150 (86%)	44 (100%)	153 (92%)
Cough	7 (19%)	109 (62%)	28 (64%)	138 (83%)
Pharyngeal congestion or sore throat	1 (3%)	8 (5%)	6 (14%)	159 (95%)
Dyspnoea	1 (3%)	23 (13%)	4 (9%)	12 (7%)
Asymptomatic*	10 (28%)	<5%	0	<5%
Pneumonia	19 (53%)	166 (95%)	40/62 (65%) [†]	18 (11%)
Comorbidities or complications (except pneumonia and bronchitis)	0	10 (6%)	5 (11%)	7 (4%)
Mild and moderate cases	36 (100%)	136 (77%)	35 (79%)	135 (81%)
Severe cases	0	39 (23%)	9 (21%)	32 (19%)
Leucopenia	7 (19%)	44 (25%)	15 (34%)	65 (39%)
Lymphopenia	11 (31%)	61 (35%)	34 (77%)	NA
Myocardial enzymes elevated	11 (31%)	39 (22%)	3 (7%)	18 (11%)
Liver enzymes elevated	2 (6%)	32 (18%)	21 (48%)	12 (7%)
Elevated C-reactive protein	1 (3%)	86 (49%)	NA	42 (25%)
Antiviral therapy	14 (39%)	170 (97%)	42 (96%)	167 (100%)

Data are n (%) or mean (SD). COVID-19=coronavirus disease 2019. SARS=severe acute respiratory syndrome. NA=not available. *No pneumonia, no upper respiratory symptoms, and no fever. [†]The prevalence of abnormal radiographic presentations in children with SARS was obtained from reference 18.

Table 3: Comparison of prevalence of clinical features between children with COVID-19, adults with COVID-19, children with H1N1 influenza, and children with SARS

	Children with COVID-19 (n=36)	Adults with COVID-19 (n=175) ¹⁷	Children with SARS (n=44) ¹⁰	Children with H1N1 influenza (n=167) ¹⁹
Age, years	8.3 (3.5)	45 (14)	12.2 (4.1)	4.1 (3.5)
Fever	13 (36%)	150 (86%)	44 (100%)	153 (92%)
Cough	7 (19%)	109 (62%)	28 (64%)	138 (83%)
Pharyngeal congestion or sore throat	1 (3%)	8 (5%)	6 (14%)	159 (95%)
Dyspnoea	1 (3%)	23 (13%)	4 (9%)	12 (7%)
Asymptomatic*	10 (28%)	<5%	0	<5%
Pneumonia	19 (53%)	166 (95%)	40/62 (65%)†	18 (11%)
Comorbidities or complications (except pneumonia and bronchitis)	0	10 (6%)	5 (11%)	7 (4%)
Mild and moderate cases	36 (100%)	136 (77%)	35 (79%)	135 (81%)
Severe cases	0	39 (23%)	9 (21%)	32 (19%)
Leucopenia	7 (19%)	44 (25%)	15 (34%)	65 (39%)
Lymphopenia	11 (31%)	61 (35%)	34 (77%)	NA
Myocardial enzymes elevated	11 (31%)	39 (22%)	3 (7%)	18 (11%)
Liver enzymes elevated	2 (6%)	32 (18%)	21 (48%)	12 (7%)
Elevated C-reactive protein	1 (3%)	86 (49%)	NA	42 (25%)
Antiviral therapy	14 (39%)	170 (97%)	42 (96%)	167 (100%)

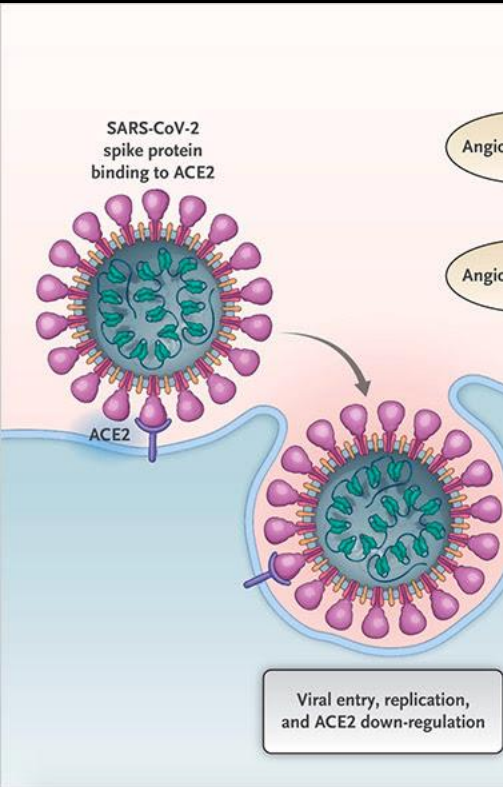
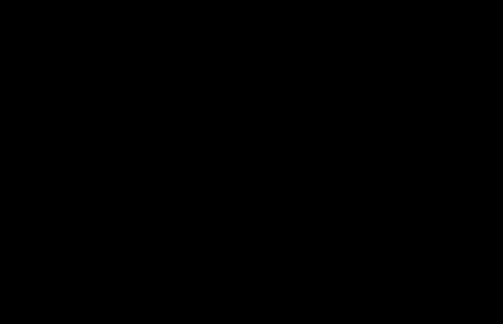
Data are n (%) or mean (SD). COVID-19=coronavirus disease 2019. SARS=severe acute respiratory syndrome. NA=not available. *No pneumonia, no upper respiratory symptoms, and no fever. †The prevalence of abnormal radiographic presentations in children with SARS was obtained from reference 18.

Table 3: Comparison of prevalence of clinical features between children with COVID-19, adults with COVID-19, children with H1N1 influenza, and children with SARS

5 children with nejiang, China:



Lancet Infect Dis 2020



Cell surface receptor binding

Endocytosis of viral particle

Virus transport

Virus uncoating

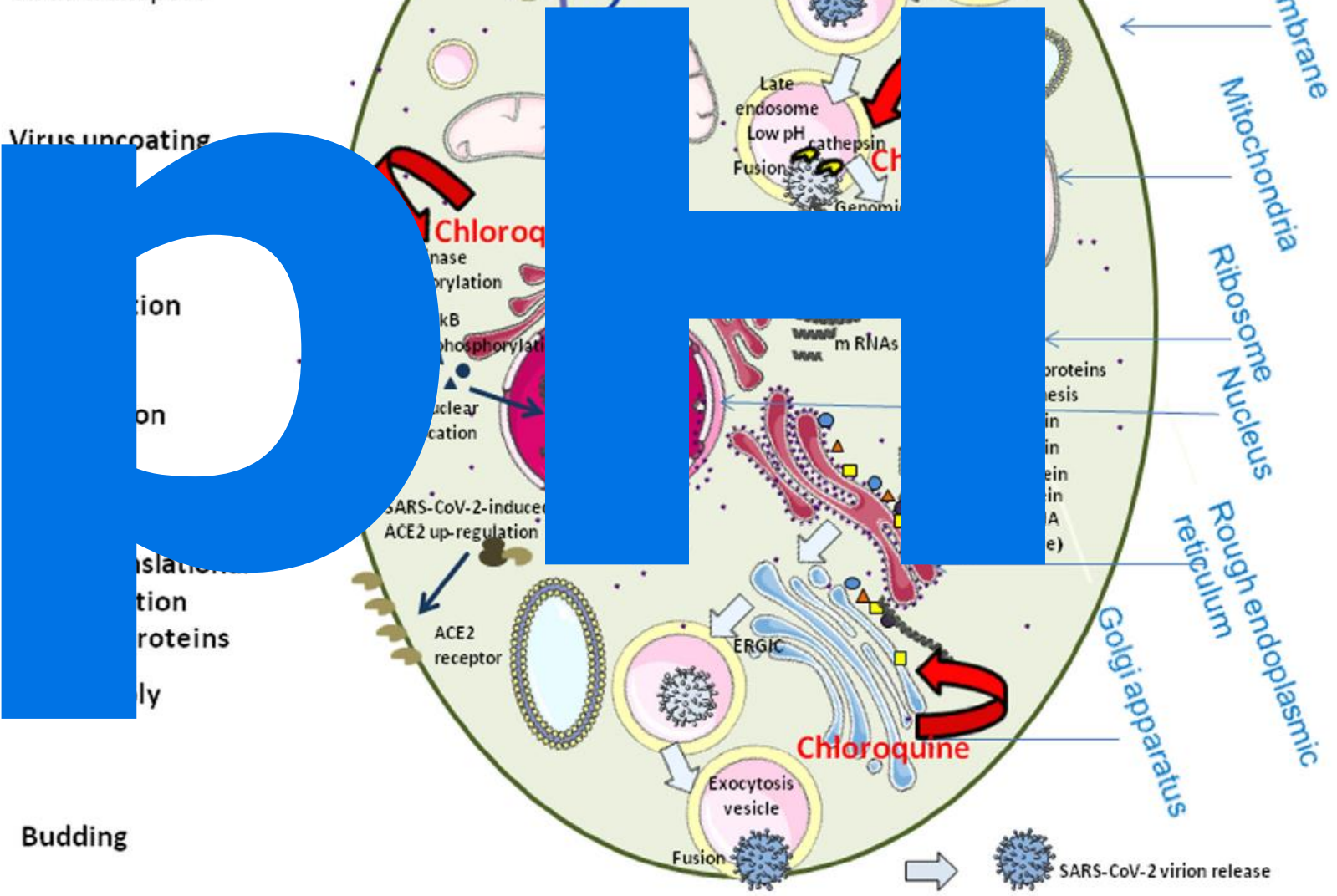
Translation

Protein synthesis

Assembly

Release

Budding



SARS-CoV-2

Viral S protein

Cell membrane

Mitochondria

Ribosome

Nucleus

Rough endoplasmic reticulum

Golgi apparatus

Chloroquine

Chloroquine

PH

PH

SONUÇ

- ❑ Yeni enfeksiyon hastalıkları ortaya çıkmaya devam ediyor.
- ❑ Her yaştaki çocuklar COVID-19 hastalığına duyarlıdır.
- ❑ Çocuklara enfeksiyonu anne-baba, dede-nine gibi büyük aile bireyleri bulaştırır.
- ❑ Çocuklar hastalığı çoğunlukla asemptomatik olarak veya hafif geçirir.
- ❑ Çocuklarda klinik, laboratuvar ve radyolojik bulgular daha hafiftir.
- ❑ Çocuklarda mortalite son derece azdır.
- ❑ Çocuklar hastalığı başkalarına bulaştıran önemli bir kaynak olabilir.
- ❑ Çocuklardaki selim seyrin kökenlerinin anlaşılması COVID-19 hastalığı ile mücadelede önemli olabilir.



AREN'T YOU GOING TO DO
SOMETHING TO FIGHT THE
CORONAVIRUS?!

I'M
DOING
IT.

NEWS
STAY HOME!