COVID-19 Management For 1 Month - 19 Years Old: Statement by Indian Academy of Pediatrics (April 2021)





When to suspect COVID-19?*

- Fever, headache, myalgia, fatigue, tiredness, coryza, cough, sore throat, rapid breathing (anyone) OR
- Diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal pain OR
- Poor feeding in an infant, loss of taste or smell (>8 year) OR
- Rash, conjunctival congestion, mucositis, shock OR
- Asymptomatic but has a close/household contact with a COVID-19 case

* Symptoms and signs of COVID-19 are nonspecific and mimic any viral illness.

Whom to test?

- Testing is recommended ideally for all the suspect cases (to avoid transmission to other household members)
- Prior to any procedure/ hospitalization
- O However, if resources are scarce, then testing may be deferred for both asymptomatic contacts and children with mild symptoms AND no comorbidities# AND a known positive family member (Should be isolated)
- Such children may be presumed to be COVID-19 infected and be managed as per the guidelines in this document

#Chronic kidney disease/congenital heart disease/chronic liver disease/ neurodisability/morbid obesity/severe malnutrition/current malignancy/ immunocompromised state/diabetes

Which tests?

- Testing should be done as soon as possible after onset of symptoms
- Rapid Antigen Test (RAT)

 in nasopharyngeal swabs
 (low sensitivity, so if negative, RT-PCR should be done)
- RT-PCR in nasopharyngeal ± oropharyngeal swabs (Xpert SARS-CoV-2 and Truenat give faster results)
- SARS-CoV-2 antibodies also, if features of MIS-C

Children with symptoms suggestive of COVID-19 but negative RT-PCR test, should undergo repeat RT-PCR and evaluated for other illnesses. If symptoms are protracted and RT-PCR is negative, CT chest may be done. If no alternative diagnosis, treat as per COVID-19

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE SEVERITY*

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Mild Disease

- Fever, sore throat, rhinorrhea, cough, diarrhea, vomiting AND
- No fast breathing (age-based)

Moderate Disease

- Fast breathing (age-based) OR
 Presence of hypoxia (SpO₂ 90–94% on room air)
- No signs of severe disease

AND

* Including children who have high index of suspicion because of a family member testing positive; but child's test result is awaited.

Severe Disease

- O Pneumonia with any of these:
 - <90%
 - · Increased respiratory effort
 - Grunting, severe retractions
- O Lethargy, seizures, and somnolence
- Severe diarrhea, vomiting, and abdominal pain
- Critical disease (a subset of severe disease) is defined, if any of these is present:
 - ARDS
 - Shock
 - · Multiorgan dysfunction syndrome
 - · Acute thrombosis

Mild Disease with Mild Disease **Moderate Disease** Severe/Critical Disease comorbidities COVID-19 ICU/HDU/ If ready access to health care Admit in COVID-19 ward OPD/home Rx · Continue as per mild disease at home Investigations: Investigations: Hydration, • CBC, RFT, LFT, CRP, CXR · CBC, RFT, LFT, CRP, procal, breastfeed If no ready access to health care May be repeated at 48-72 hours, D-dimer, ABG, lactate, ECG, Admit for observation and as per clinical condition CXR, evaluation No antibiotics • If needed, Trop I, ECHO, Manage as per comorbidities ferritin, LDH If SpO₂ >94% May be repeated at 24-48 hrs, Hydration If fever—PCM; If nose block—nasal saline drops as per clinical condition Paracetamol ± antimicrobials* · No investigations required · Multivitamins may be given though of no proven value If SpO₂ ≤94% Start O2, and if needed HHFNC, • Red flag signs: Rapid breathing, SpO₂ <95, Oxygen, IV steroids ± CPAP, NIV, invasive ventilation persistent fever, lethargy/drowsiness, poor feeding remdesivir ± antimicrobials Consider prone positioning, High-grade fever for >3-4 days could be due to restrictive fluids COVID but should also investigate for alternate diagnosis CBC, CRP, Urine R/E, Blood culture, Chest X-ray IV steroids, ± remdesivir, ± enoxaparin ± antimicrobials • 3.5-40 kg: 5 mg/kg on day 1, 2.5 mg/kg from D2 to D5 Manage shock, ARDS, AKI, • > 40 kg: 200 mg on day 1, 100 mg from D2 to D5 HLH, myocarditis as per protocol • To be used within 10 days of onset of symptoms and child is on oxygen • Contraindicated: if ALT/ AST > 5 times normal or if creatinine clearance less than 30 mL/minute 0.15 mg/kg of IV Dexa (max 6 mg) once daily for 5-14 days (stop at discharge). Other steroids in special situations Antimicrobials*: IV Amoxicillin/Co-amoxiclav/Ceftriaxone (In a suspect COVID case or in confirmed COVID, if bacterial co-infection suspected) • <2 months: 1.5 mg/kg/dose every 12 hour</p> • >2 months: 1 mg/kg/dose every 12 hour

Multi-system Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C): Statement by Indian Academy of Pediatrics (April 2021)



DEFINITION OF MIS-C (WHO)

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0-19-years-old child with fever >3 days

AND—Two of the following:

- Rash or bilateral non-purulent conjunctivitis or muco-cutaneous inflammation signs (oral, hands or feet).
- Hypotension or shock
- Features of myocardial dysfunction, pericarditis, valvulitis, or coronary abnormalities (including ECHO findings or elevated Troponin/NT-proBNP)
- Evidence of coagulopathy (by PT, PTT, elevated d-Dimers)
- Acute gastrointestinal problems (diarrhea, vomiting, or abdominal pain)

AND

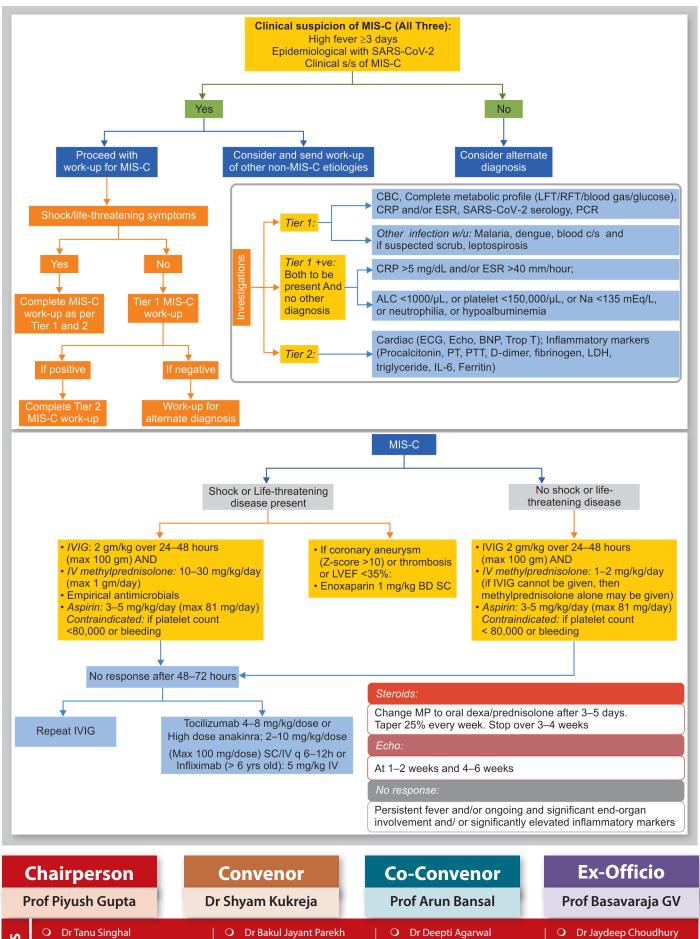
Elevated ESR, C-reactive protein, or procalcitonin

AND

No other obvious microbial cause of inflammation, including bacterial sepsis, staphylococcal or streptococcal shock syndromes.

AND

Evidence of COVID-19 (RT-PCR, antigen test or serology positive), or likely contact with patients with COVID-19



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