

Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children

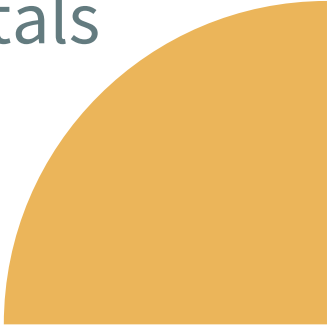
(Philippine Experience)

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Vaccinology 2022: 4th International Symposium for Asian Experts
Sofitel Philippine Plaza Manila
December 1, 2022

OUTLINE

- Introduction: History, Case Definition, Pathophysiology
 - Local Epidemiology of Acute COVID-19
 - Profile of MIS-C cases from 2 tertiary hospitals
 - Risk Factor and Prevention of MIS-C
- 

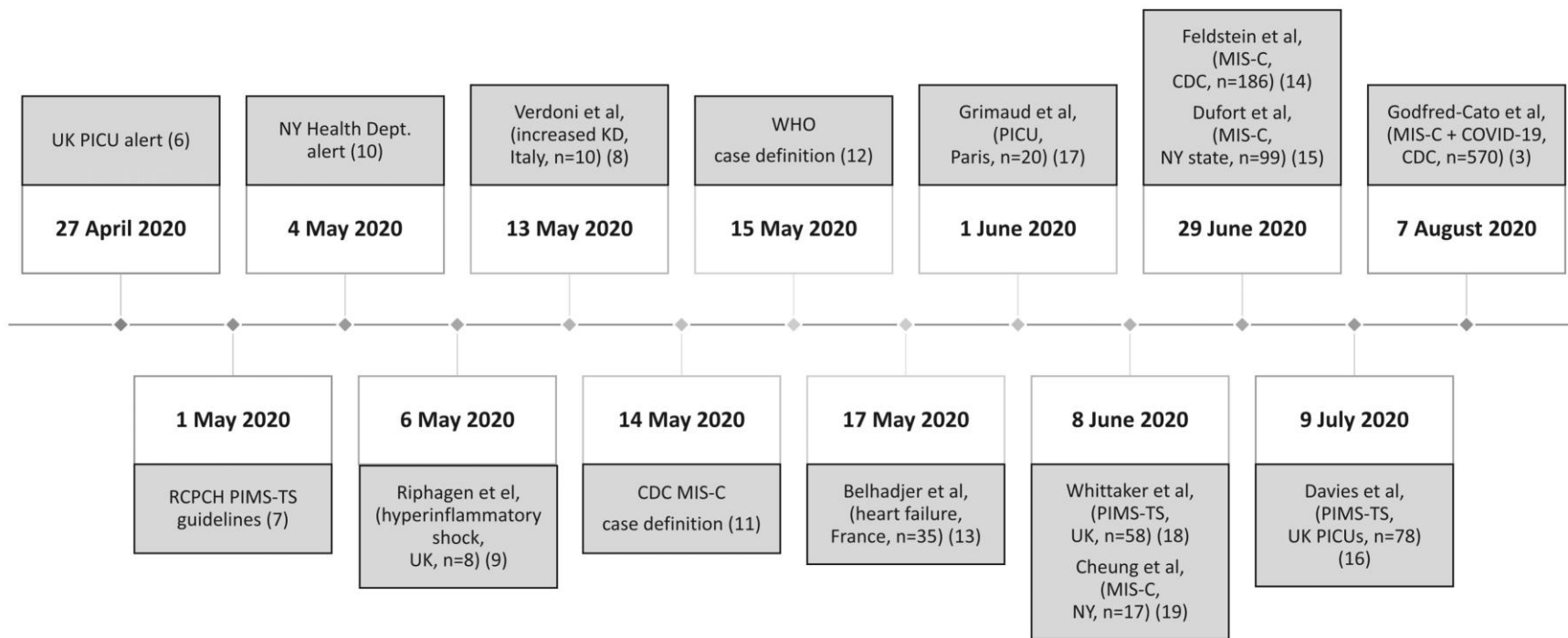


Fig. 1. Timeline of initial recognition and description of MIS-C. Abbreviations: UK, United Kingdom; PICU, pediatric intensive care unit; RCPCH, Royal College of Paediatricians and Child Health; PIMS-TS, pediatric inflammatory multisystem syndrome temporally associated with SARS-CoV-2; NY, New York; Dept., department; KD, Kawasaki Disease; CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; MIS-C, multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children; WHO, World Health Organization.



Existing Case Definitions of Multisystem Inflammatory Syndromes



	Pediatric: RCPCH	Pediatric: CDC	Pediatric: WHO	Adult: CDC
Age (years)	“child”	<21	0–19	≥21
Fever	persistent	≥ 1 day	≥ 3 days	no comment
Laboratory Evidence of Inflam- mation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

RCPCH, Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health; CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; WHO, World Health Organization

Vogel TP, Top KA, Karatzios C, Hilmers DC, Tapia LI, Mocerri P, Giovannini-Chami L, Wood N, Chandler RE, Klein NP, Schlaudecker EP, Poli MC, Muscal E, Munoz FM. Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children and adults (MIS-C/A): Case definition & guidelines for data collection, analysis, and presentation of immunization safety data. Vaccine. 2021 May 21;39(22):3037-3049. doi: 10.1016/j.vaccine.2021.01.054. Epub 2021 Feb 25. PMID: 33640145; PMCID: PMC7904456.

	Pediatric: RCPCH	Pediatric: CDC	Pediatric: WHO	Adult: CDC
Hospitaliza- tion	No	Yes	No	Yes
Number of Organ Systems Involved	≥1	≥2	≥2	≥1 extra- pulmonary

RCPCH, Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health; CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; WHO, World Health Organization

	Pediatric: RCPCH	Pediatric: CDC	Pediatric: WHO	Adult: CDC
Organ Systems Named	shock, cardiac, respiratory, renal, gastrointestinal, neurologic	cardiac, renal, respiratory, hematologic, gastrointestinal, dermatologic, neurologic	mucocuta- neous, hypotension/ shock, cardiac, gastrointestinal	hypotension/ shock, cardiac, thrombosis/ thromboem- bolism, acute liver injury

RCPCH, Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health; CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; WHO, World Health Organization

	Pediatric: RCPCH	Pediatric: CDC	Pediatric: WHO	Adult: CDC
Exclusion of Other Causes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes + exclusion of severe respiratory illness
(+) SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR/antigen/serology	No	Yes	Yes	Yes (within 12 weeks)

	Pediatric: RCPCH	Pediatric: CDC	Pediatric: WHO	Adult: CDC
COVID-19 epidemiologic link allowed in place of viral test	N/A	exposure within 4 weeks	“likely contact”	No

RCPCH, Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health; CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; WHO, World Health Organization

Pathophysiology of MIS-C: unknown

Immune dysregulation (abnormal immune response to the virus)

The molecular mechanisms that lead to hyperinflammation in MIS-C are largely unknown and limited to phenotypic characterizations

It appears to be a consequence of massive release of inflammatory mediators with exaggerated activation of the immune system like cytokine storm

Nationwide Cases Data

Total Cases

4,035,487

+801 added on 11/29

Active Cases

18,250

Recovered

3,952,617

Died

64,620

[View Detailed Case Information](#)

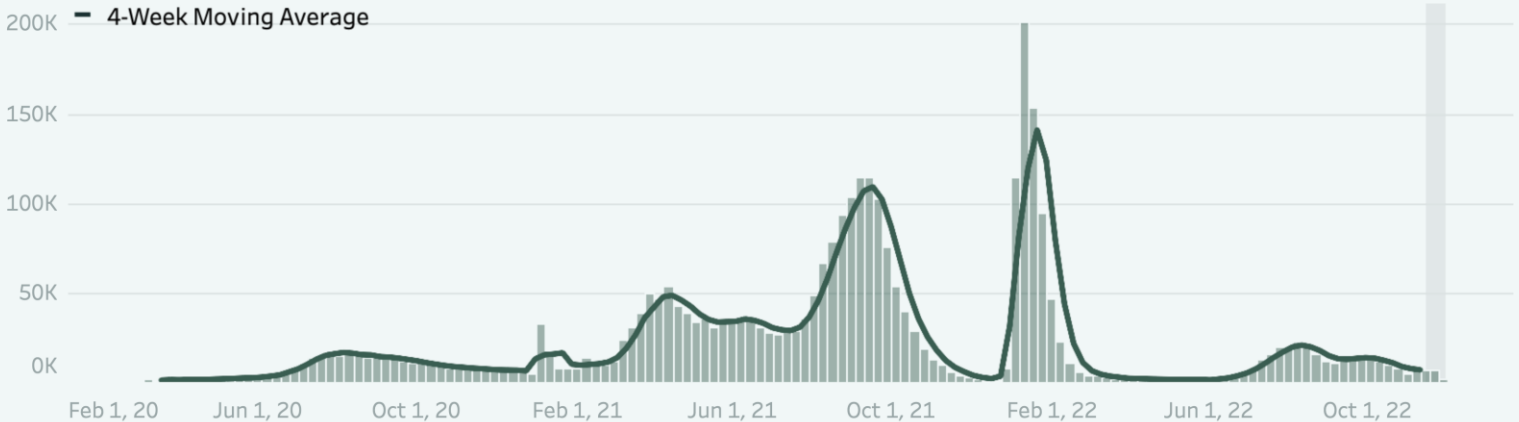
Confirmed cases are those that tested RT-PCR positive by a DOH-RITM certified lab.

Weekly Cases by Date of Onset of Illness

For 64.4% or 2,600,711 of cases where date of onset of illness is unreported, date of specimen collection was used as proxy.

- Weekly
- Daily
- Cases
- Recoveries
- Deaths

We urge caution when interpreting data during the highlighted period below, which may be incomplete because of delays in reporting.



Note: There are still 889062 cases with unreported date of onset of illness and date of specimen collection.

Weekly Cases by Date of Onset of Illness

For 64.4% or 2,600,711 of cases where date of onset of illness is unreported, date of specimen collection was used as proxy.

● Weekly

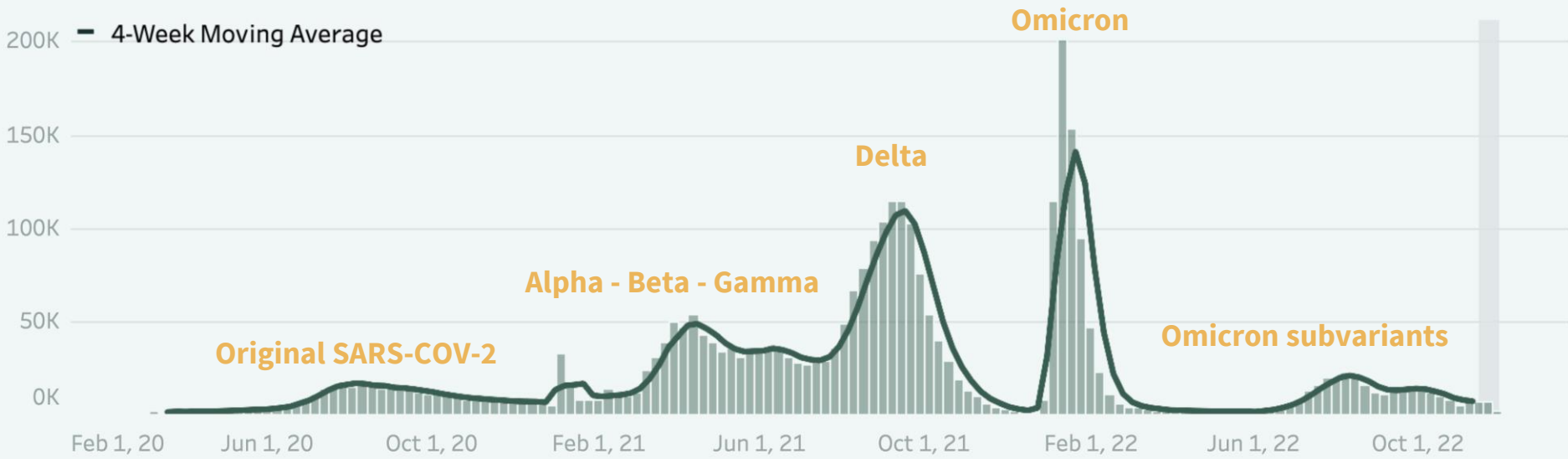
○ Daily

● Cases

○ Recoveries

○ Deaths

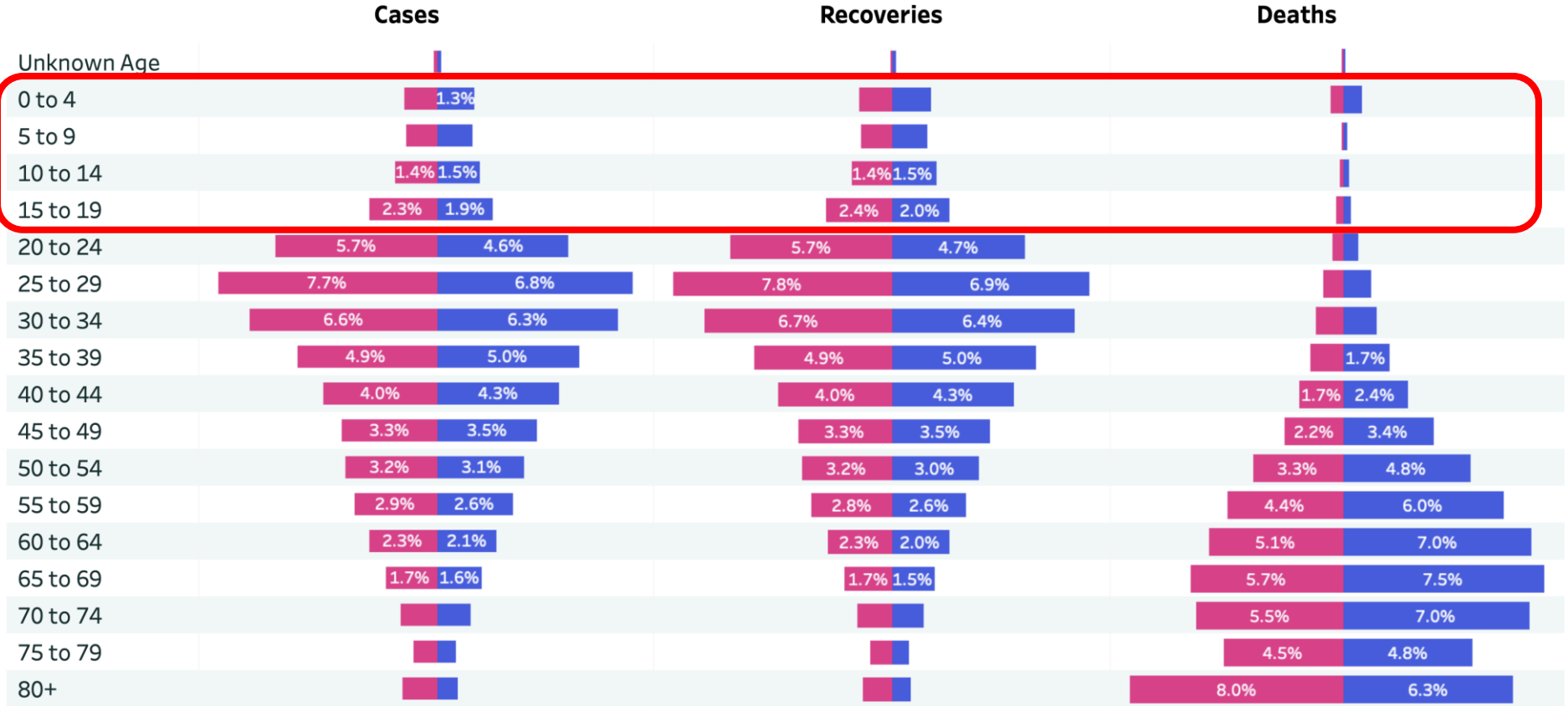
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Cases by Demographic

Female Male





National COVID-19 Vaccination Dashboard

Coverage date: March 1, 2021 to November 27, 2022. Data is refreshed daily at 12:00 PM.

Figures are pending addition of 3,564,941 total 2nd booster doses administered as of November 27, 2022.

Total Doses Administered

165,750,058

10,123 doses administered on Nov 27

First Dose

71,045,629

 (+2,385 doses administered on Nov 27)

Complete Dose

73,750,395

 (+3,181 doses administered on Nov 27)

Booster Dose

20,954,034

 (+4,557 doses administered on Nov 27)

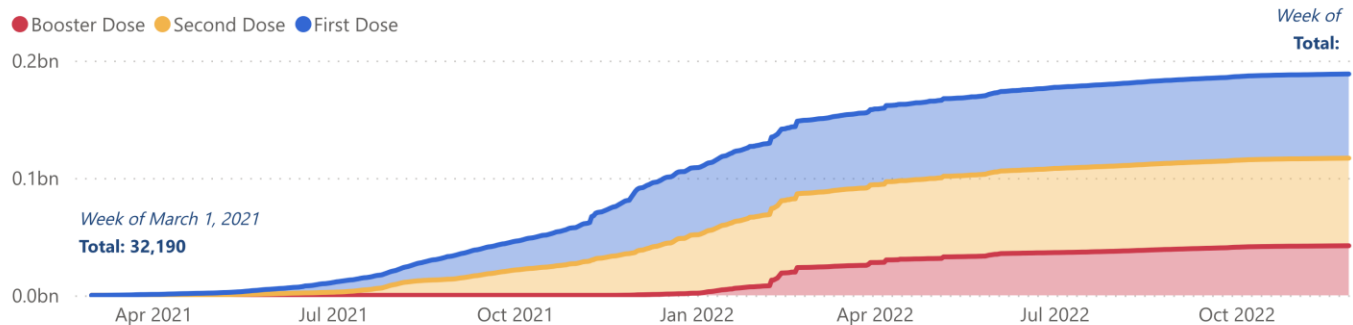
24,121

Average daily doses in the last 7 days



**Tara na!
Makipag-ugnayan
na sa inyong LGU
at magpa-booster
na!**

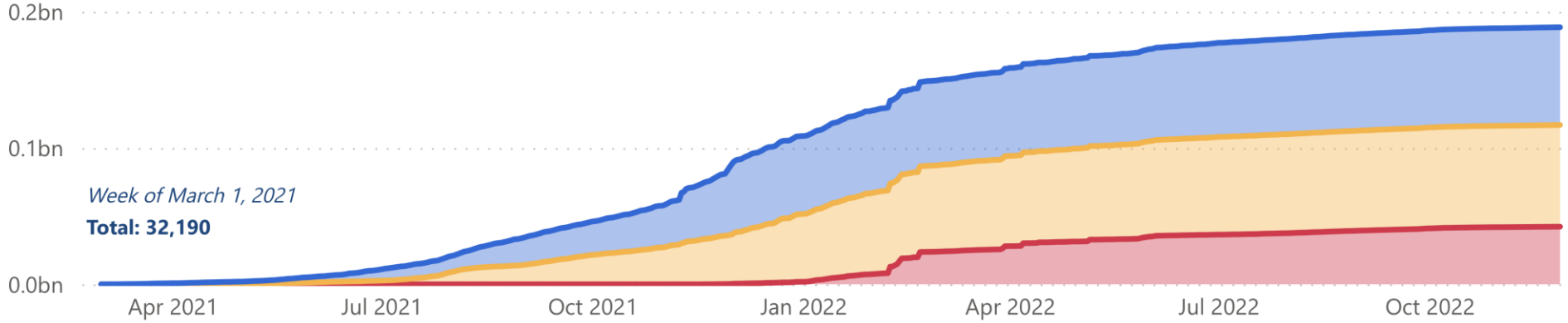
TOTAL DOSES ADMINISTERED



TOTAL DOSES ADMINISTERED

● Booster Dose ● Second Dose ● First Dose

Week of
Total:





Republic of the Philippines
Department of Health
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

14 October 2021

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR

No. 2021 - 0464

TO: ALL UNDERSECRETARIES AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES; DIRECTORS OF BUREAUS, SERVICES AND CENTERS FOR HEALTH DEVELOPMENT; MINISTER OF HEALTH – BANGSAMORO AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO); EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS OF SPECIALTY HOSPITALS AND NATIONAL NUTRITION COUNCIL; CHIEFS OF MEDICAL CENTERS, HOSPITALS, SANITARIA AND INSTITUTES; AND OTHERS CONCERNED

SUBJECT : Interim Operational Guidelines on the COVID-19 Vaccination of the Pediatric Population Ages 12-17 Years Old with Comorbidities



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Health
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

January 24, 2022

DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM

No. 2022 - 0041

FOR: ALL UNDERSECRETARIES AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES; DIRECTORS OF BUREAUS, SERVICES AND CENTERS FOR HEALTH DEVELOPMENT; MINISTER OF HEALTH – BANGSAMORO AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO); EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS OF SPECIALTY HOSPITALS AND NATIONAL NUTRITION COUNCIL; CHIEFS OF MEDICAL CENTERS, HOSPITALS, SANITARIA AND INSTITUTES; AND OTHERS CONCERNED

SUBJECT : Interim Guidelines on the Management and Administration of Tozinameran COVID-19 mRNA vaccine (nucleoside-modified) [Cominarty] Pfizer COVID-19 Vaccine to Pediatric Population Ages 5-11 Years Old



January 2021 to September 2022 COVID-19 related Admissions in Children (N:269)

- Acute COVID-19 cases 218
 - MIS-C cases 51 (18%)
- 

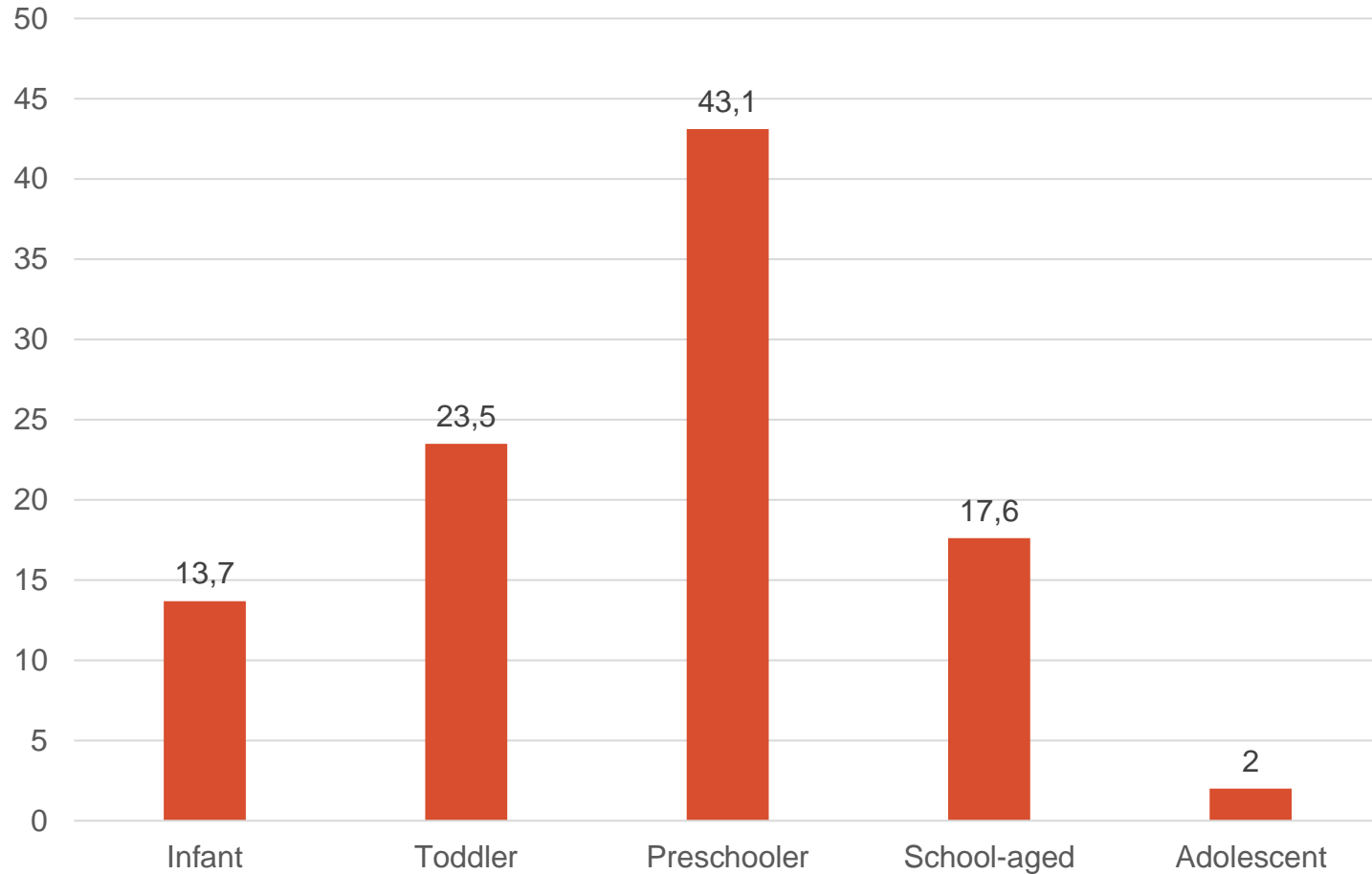


Age (Mean = 3.32, Median = 2)	n
Infant (1 month to Less than 1 year)	7
Toddler (1 to Less than 2 years)	12
Preschooler (2 to Less than 6 years)	22
School-aged Child (6 to Less than 12 years)	9
Adolescent (12 to 18 years old)	1

Gender	n
Male	30
Female	21

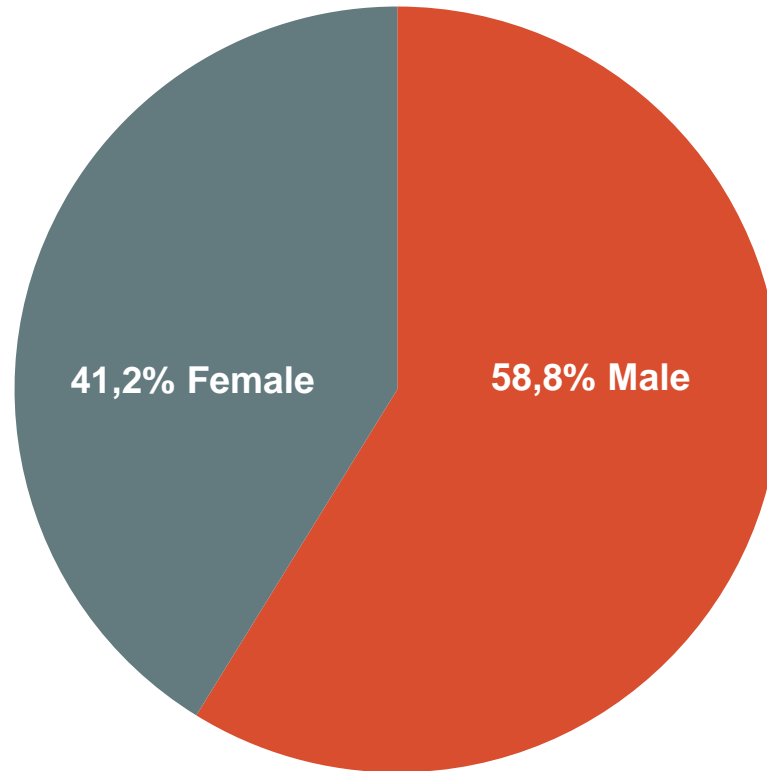
Age Distribution by percentage

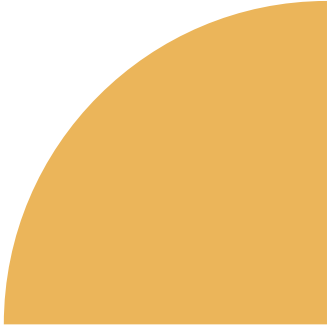
n = 51



Gender

n = 51



- Total number of **MIS-C** cases Jan 2021-September 2022: **51**
 - Total Number of **Kawasaki Disease** cases 2021-September 2022: **38**
- 



	MIS-C Patients	Kawasaki Disease Patients
Year 2021 (January to December)	13	12
Year 2022 (January to September)	38	26
Considering only January to September		
Year 2021	8	9
Year 2022	38	26
Change in cases	375%	189%

Weekly Cases by Date of Onset of Illness

For 64.4% or 2,600,711 of cases where date of onset of illness is unreported, date of specimen collection was used as proxy.

● Weekly

○ Daily

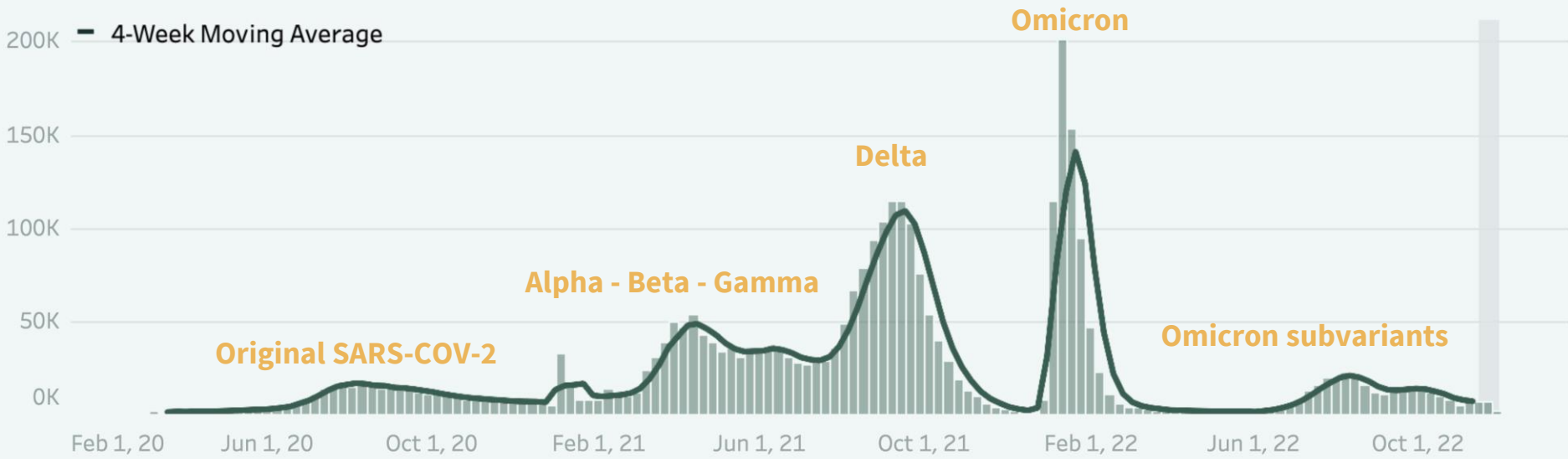
● Cases

○ Recoveries

○ Deaths

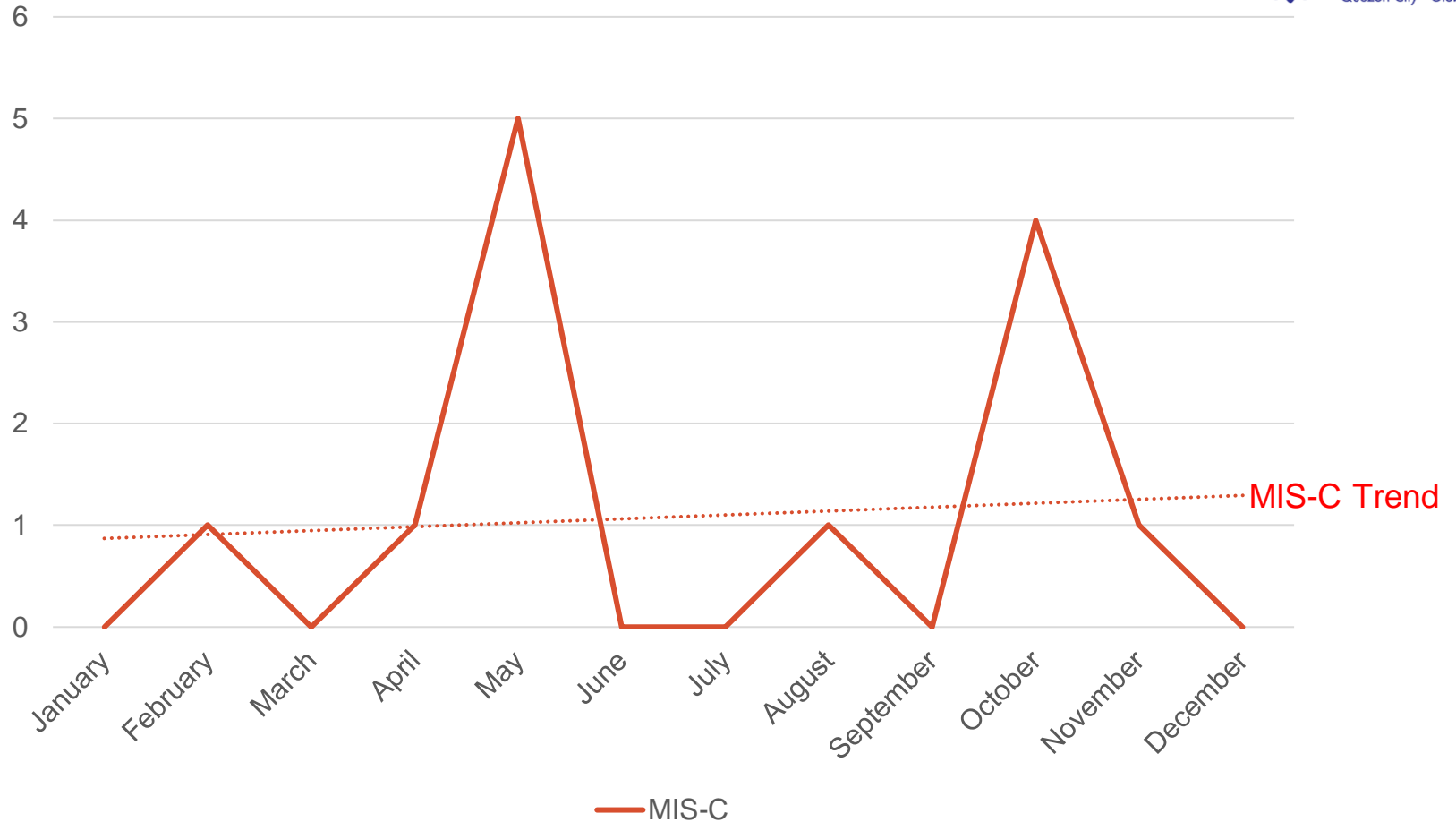
We urge caution when interpreting data during the highlighted period below, which may be incomplete because of delays in reporting.

— 4-Week Moving Average

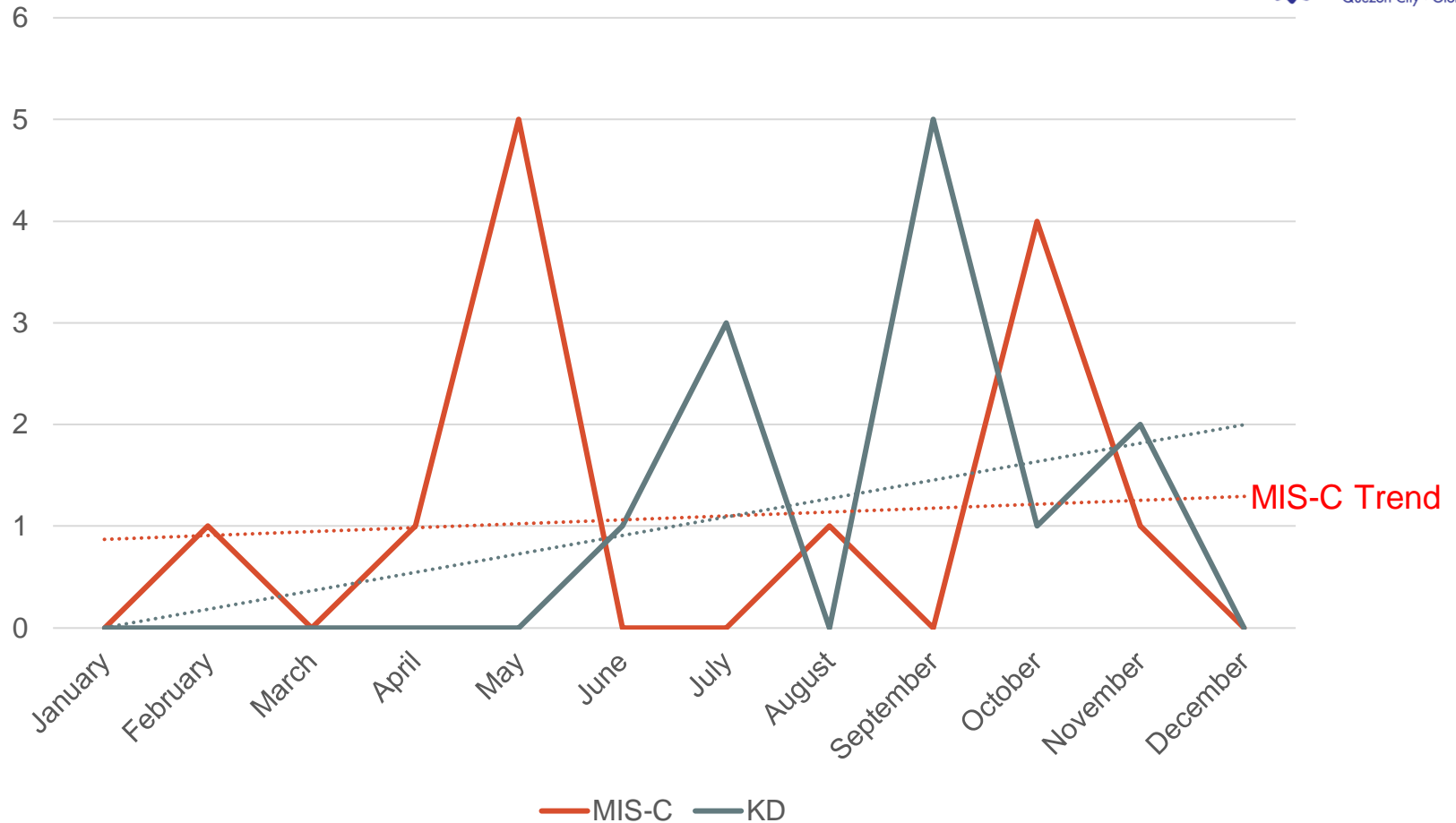


Note: There are still 889062 cases with unreported date of onset of illness and date of specimen collection.

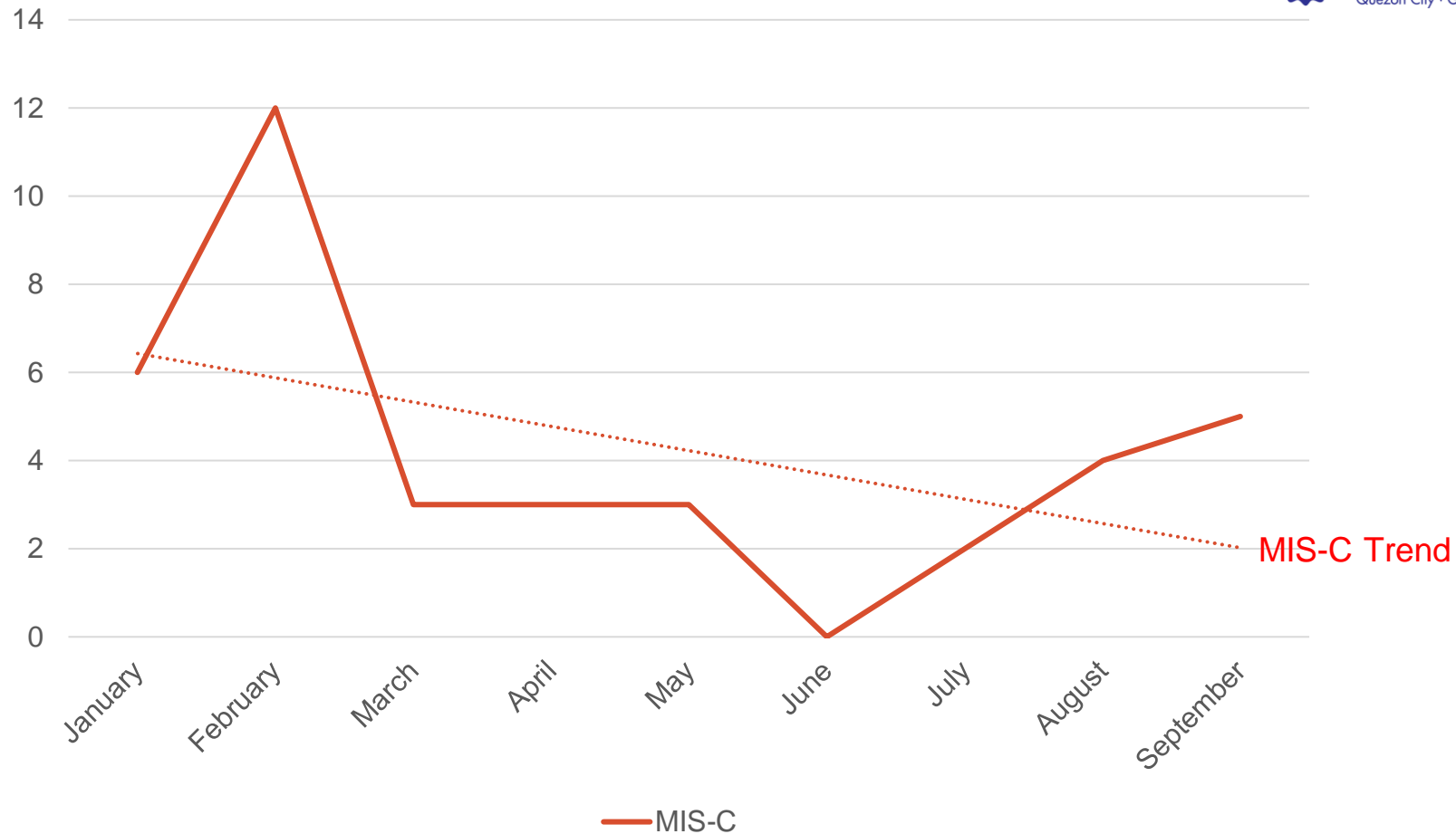
Number of Cases per Month in 2021



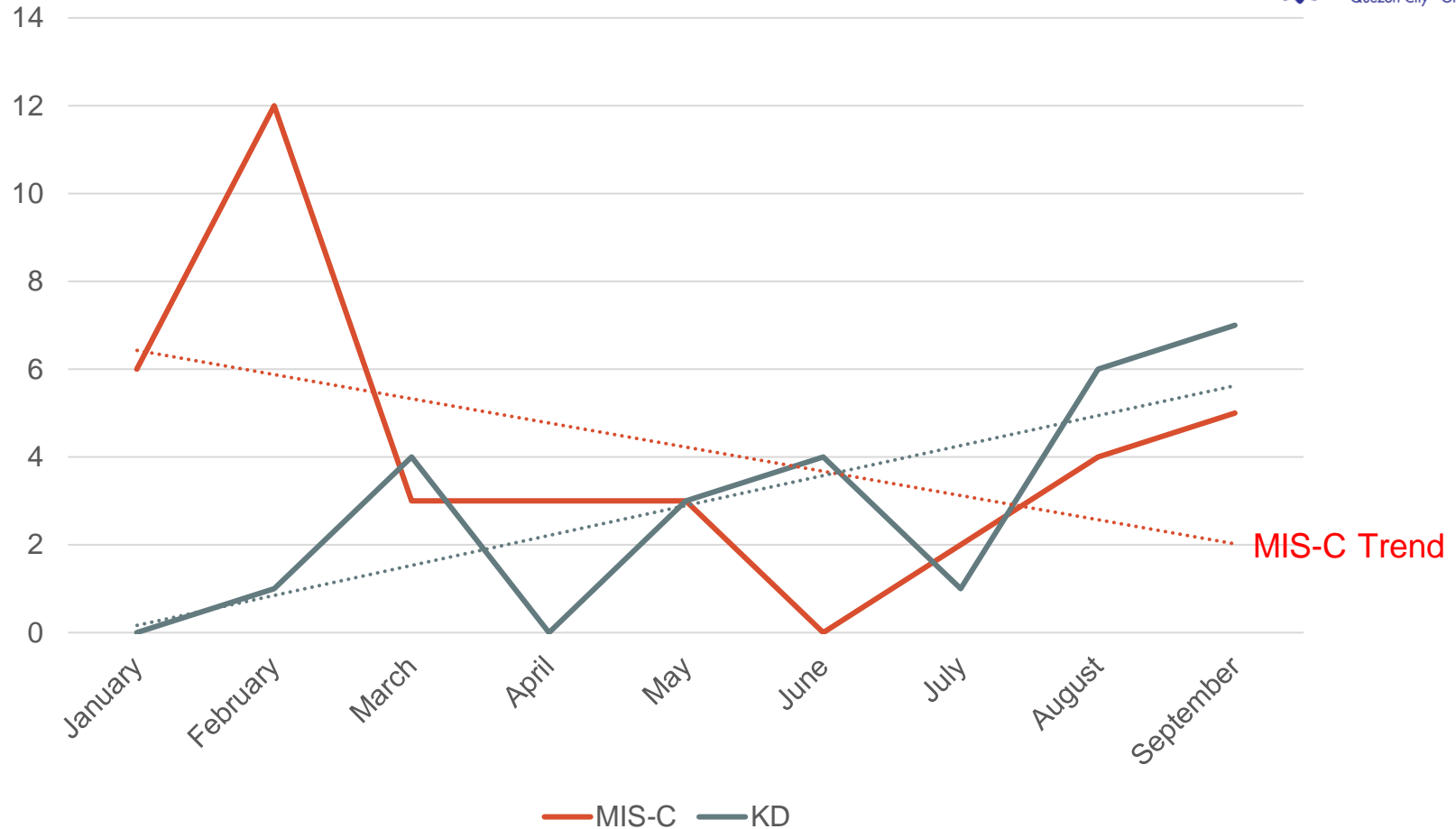
Number of Cases per Month in 2021



Number of Cases per Month in 2022



Number of Cases per Month in 2022



Symptoms		n	%
Fever		48	94.1
Mucocutaneous	Rash	17	33.3
	Red Lips	1	2.0
	Red eyes	9	17.6
	Oral sores	1	2.0

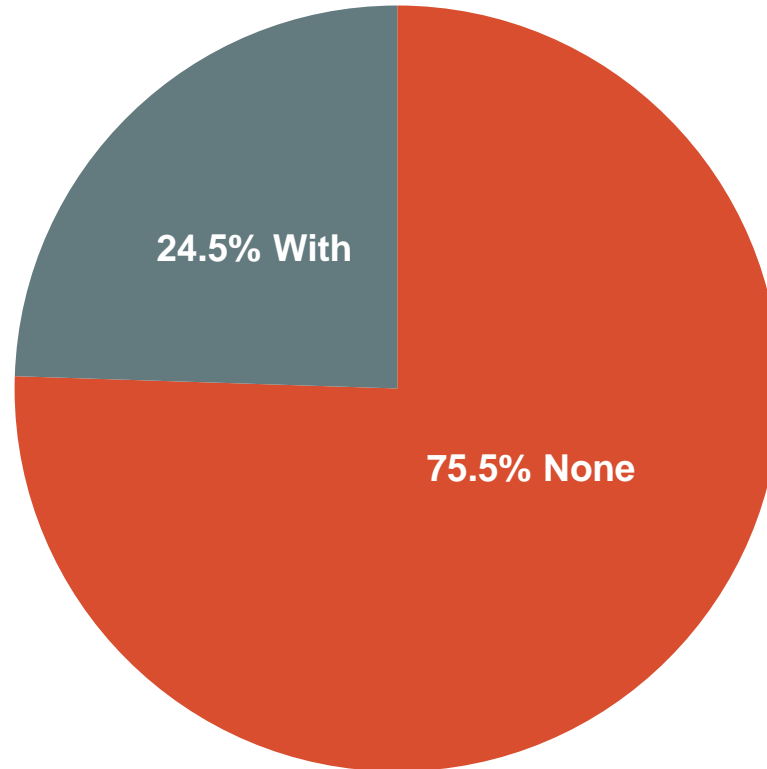
Symptoms		n	%
Gastrointestinal	Diarrhea	20	39.2
	Vomiting	8	15.7
	Abdominal pain	5	9.8
	Poor appetite	3	5.9

Symptoms		n	%
Respiratory	Cough/colds	16	31.4
	Dyspnea	3	5.9
	Chest pain	2	3.9
Neurologic	Headache	4	7.8
	Seizure	3	5.9
	Irritability	1	2.0

Symptoms		n	%
Cervical Lymph-adenopathy		1	2.0
Genitourinary	Dysuria	2	3.9
Edema of hands and Feet		1	2.0
Pallor		1	2.0

Underlying Illness

n = 49



Underlying illness	n	%
Cockayne Syndrome*	2	4.1
Congenital Microcephaly*		
Atopic Dermatitis	1	2.0
Malnutrition	1	2.0
UTI	2	4.1
Benign Febrile Convulsion	1	2.0
Typhoid Fever	1	2.0
G6PD	1	2.0
Obese	1	2.0
Intussusception	1	2.0
Chronic Liver disease s/p Liver transplant	1	2.0

*Mortality

Exposure to COVID-19 in the 6 weeks prior to MIS-C	n	%
With exposure to COVID	26	52.0
No exposure to COVID/denies exposure	24	48.0
No data	1	-

Past infection of COVID-19 in the 6 weeks prior to MIS-C	n	%
With past infection (+)	23	45.1
Without past infection (-)	28	54.9

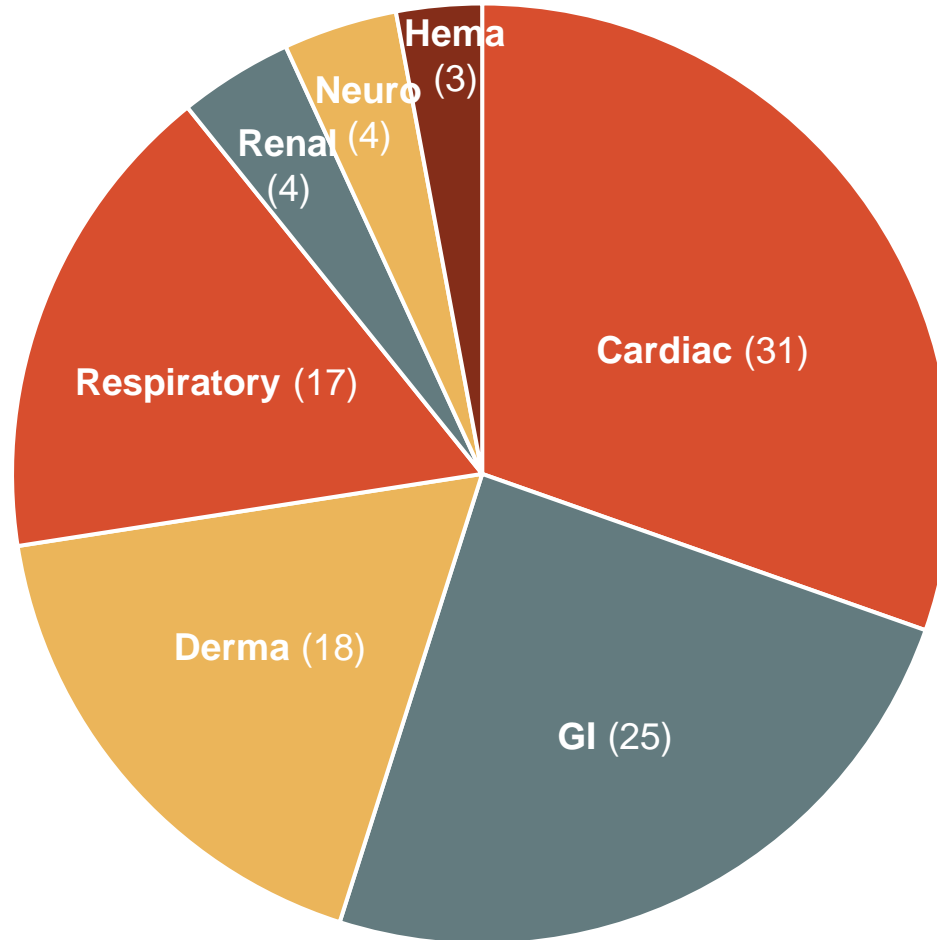
COVID IgM	COVID IgG	n	%
Negative (-)	Positive (+)	46	92.0
Positive (+)	Negative (-)	1	2.0
Negative (-)	Negative (-)	3	6.0
Not done	Not done	1	-

RT-PCR	n	%
Positive (+)	17	37.8
Negative (-)	28	62.2
Not done	6	-



Cardiac: 2D Echo Findings	n	%
Normal echo	15	29.4
Abormal echo		
Pericardial effusion	22	43.1
Coronary artery dilation	14	27.5
Mitral regurgitation	9	17.6
Tricuspid regurgitation	5	9.8
Poor contractility	4	7.8
Ectasia	2	3.9
Pulmonic regurgitation	1	2.0
Atrial regurgitation	1	2.0
Left ventricular enlargement	1	2.0
Left ventricular hypertrophy	1	2.0
Left atrial enlargement	1	2.0

Organ Involvement



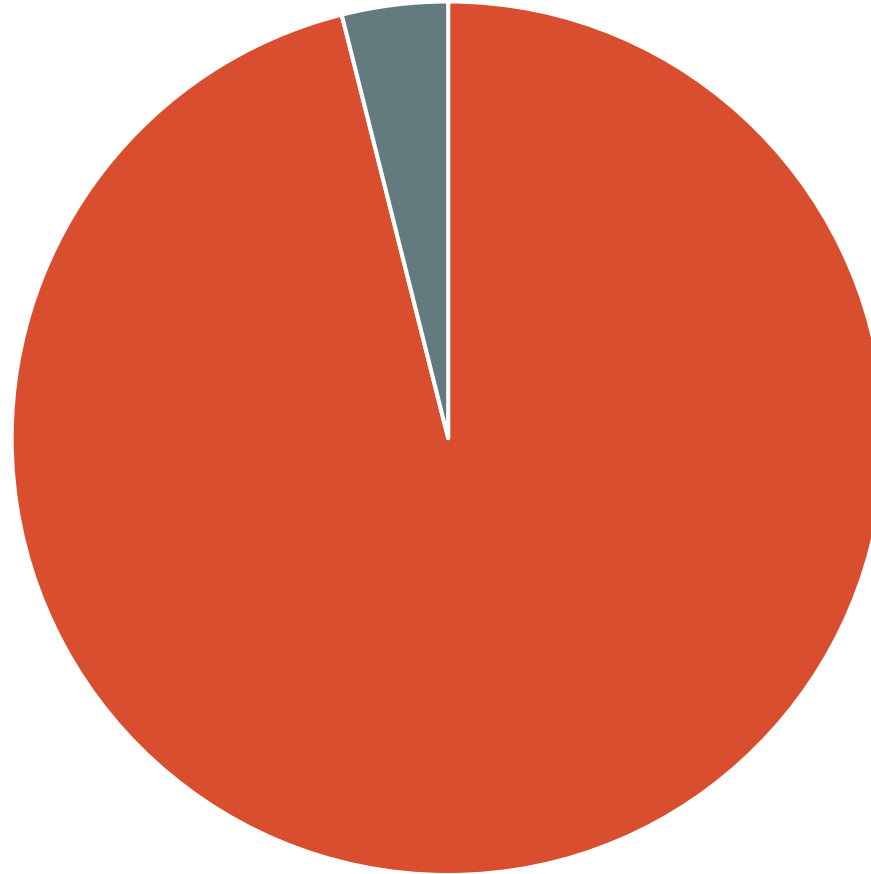


Elevated Results	n	N	%
Interleukin-6	32	33	97.0
ESR	27	28	96.4
CRP	41	43	95.3
D-Dimer	27	31	87.1
Procalcitonin	23	30	76.7
Ferritin	13	20	65.0
LDH	10	16	62.5
Pro-BNP	37	43	86.0
CPK-MB	3	6	50.0
Troponin-i	10	24	41.7
Sodium	1	1	100.0
SGPT	14	26	53.8
Creatinine	2	14	14.3



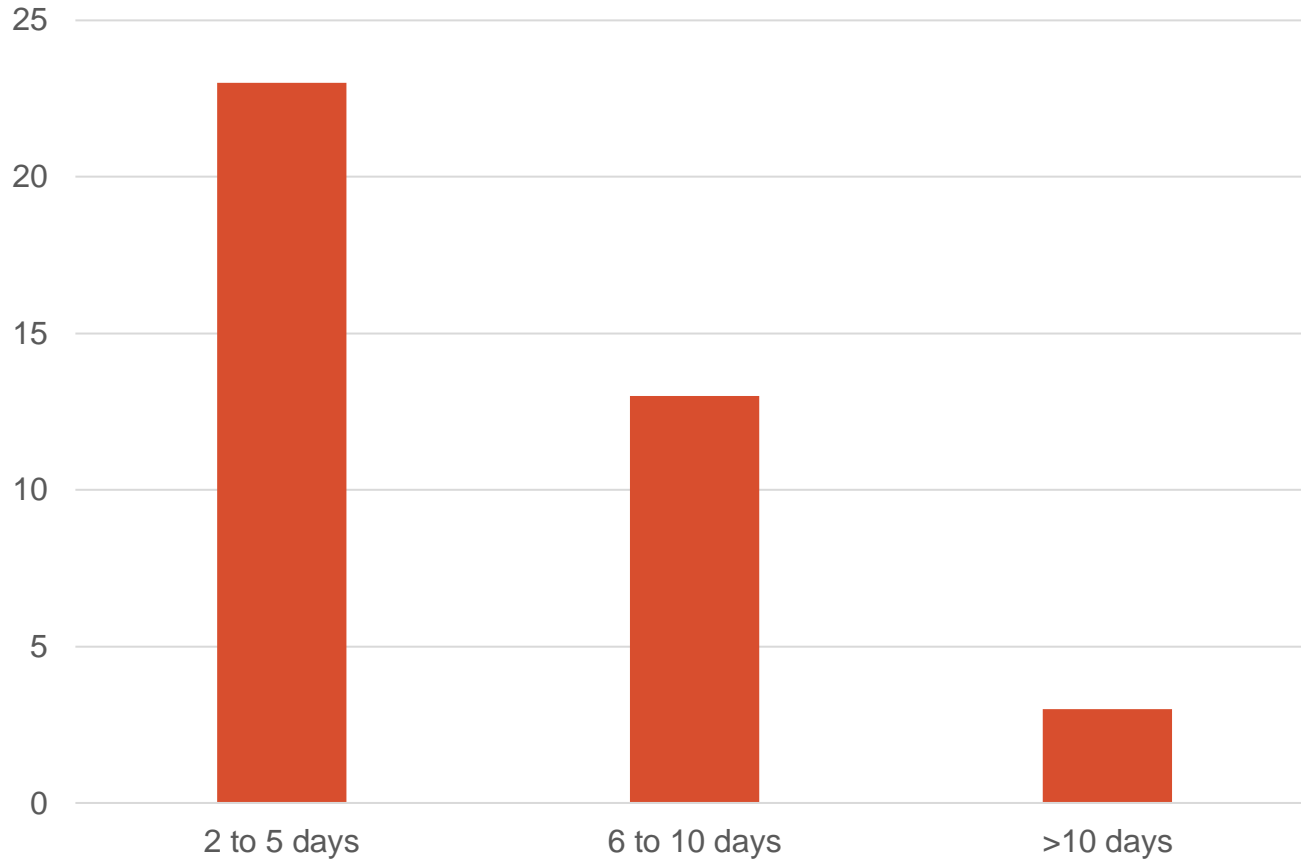
Treatment	n	%
With major treatment		
IVIG+Steroids	17	33.3
IVIG+ Aspirin+ Steroids	16	31.4
IVIG+Aspirin	10	19.6
IVIG only	4	7.8
Steroids +Aspirin	2	3.9
None	2	3.9
Other treatments		
Antibiotics	18	35.3
Enoxaparin	5	9.8
Inotropes	4	7.8
Hemoperfusion	1	2.0
Remdesivir	1	2.0

Outcome



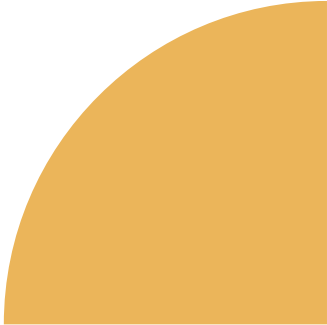
■ Discharged/Improved ■ Expired

Length of Hospital Stay

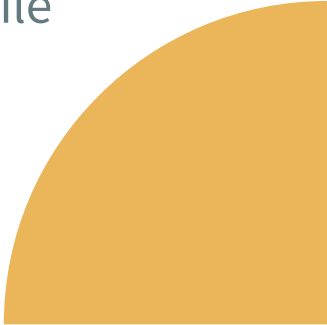


The Average Hospital Stay is 6 Days

Other Data

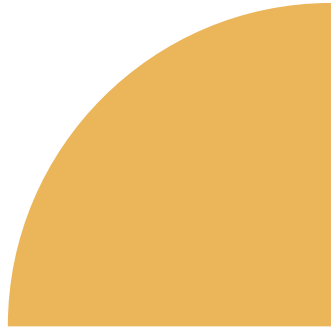
- Patients with significant PICU stay: 7 (13.7%)
 - None of those who had MIS-C were vaccinated with COVID-19 vaccine
- 

Challenges in Diagnosis and Management of MIS-C

1. Positive serologies for SARS Co-V-2 are no longer as informative for a diagnosis of MIS-C given widespread native infections as well as increasing vaccination.
 - The baseline rate of seropositivity for SARS-CoV-2 has increased significantly. There will be an increasing number of febrile children who may incidentally have positive serologies
- 

CHALLENGES IN DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF MIS-C...

2. There is no readily available test to differentiate IgG resulting from COVID vaccine or IgG from a past infection



MIS-C and Kawasaki Disease (KD)



	MIS-C	KD
Age (mean)	8.5 years	3 years
Fever	+++	+++
Rash	++	+++
Conjunctivitis	++	++
Oromucosal change	++	++
Extremity Change	+/-	+

	MIS-C	KD
Cervical LAD	+/-	+
Coronary dilation	+	++
Cardiac dysfunction	++	-
GI symptoms	+++	+
Shock/hypotension	++	+/-
Death	2%	0.17%

CHALLENGES IN DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF MIS-C...

3. With the overlapping clinical manifestations and the lack of a specific diagnostic test for either MIS-C or KD, distinguishing the two conditions in an individual patient can be challenging

- Though inflammatory markers are higher in MIS-C, there is no cut off to say specifically how high that of MIS-C rather than KD
- difficult to distinguish patients with incidental KD who have seroconverted from prior SARS Co-V2 infections from patients with MIS-C who meet KD criteria

US CDC Case Definition for MIS-C

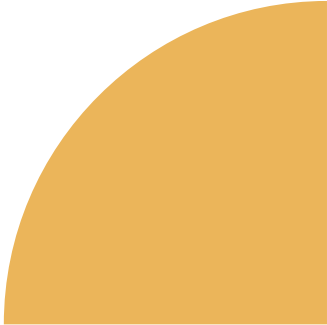
An individual aged <21 years presenting with fever^{*}, laboratory evidence of inflammation^{**}, and evidence of clinically severe illness requiring hospitalization, with multisystem (≥ 2) organ involvement (cardiac, renal, respiratory, hematologic, gastrointestinal, dermatologic or neurological); **AND**

No alternative plausible diagnoses; **AND**

Positive for current or recent SARS-CoV-2 infection by RT-PCR, serology, or antigen test; or exposure to a suspected or confirmed COVID-19 case within the 4 weeks prior to the onset of symptoms

Addendum: **Some individuals may fulfill full or partial criteria for Kawasaki Disease but should be reported if they meet the case definition for MIS-C**
Consider MIS-C in any pediatric death with evidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection

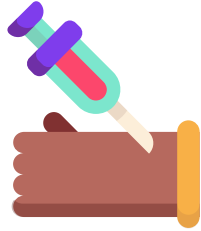
CHALLENGES IN DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF MIS-C...

3. With relaxed measures, persons with COVID-19 symptoms are not tested anymore unless hospitalized
 4. Shortage of serologic test for COVID-19 recently
 5. Shortage of IVIG
- 

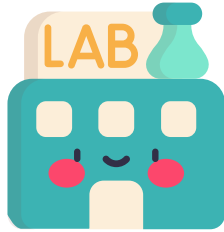
Known Risk Factor for MIS-C

- **Acute COVID-19 infection** → MIS-C
 - PREVENT ACUTE COVID-19 → **PREVENT MIS-C**
- 

How to stop the spread of COVID-19



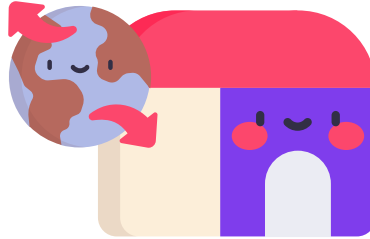
Get vaccinated and **boosted** if you're eligible



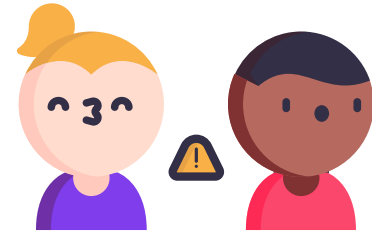
Get **tested** if you have symptoms of illness



Wear a **mask** indoors/ in public transportation



Choose **outdoor** gatherings instead of indoor ones



Practice **physical distancing** – the farther the better



Wash your hands frequently



Disinfect high-touch surfaces

COVID-19 vaccination protects against multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) among 12–18 year-olds hospitalized during July–December 2021

Vaccination reduced likelihood of MIS-C by:



ADOLESCENTS HOSPITALIZED WITH MIS-C

95% unvaccinated



No vaccinated MIS-C patients required life support



COVID-19 VACCINATION IS THE BEST PROTECTION AGAINST MIS-C

* Case-control study, 238 patients in 24 pediatric hospitals—20 U.S. states
† 2 doses of Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine received \geq 28 days before hospital admission

bit.ly/MMWR7102



MMWR

Estimated U.S. rate of multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children:

Per million vaccinated against COVID-19:

1

Per million unvaccinated against COVID-19 with a SARS-CoV-2 infection:

200



THANK YOU.

Do you have any questions?

emylunapedid@gmail.com

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