

How to spot symptoms of MIS-C, a rare condition in children exposed to COVID-19



WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT MIS-C

Multi-system Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C) occurs as multiple organ systems become inflamed. Many signs of MIS-C seem mild or vague, but the illness can progress rapidly. MIS-C is currently associated with COVID-19, cases have been reported in areas where COVID-19 is most prevalent. It typically appears several weeks after exposure - caregivers may not be aware that the child had or was exposed to COVID-19.

MAINTAIN A HIGH DEGREE OF SUSPICION FOR MIS-C

Ask if the child was exposed to COVID-19, or had any contact with a sick person. The presentation varies widely among patients. Some children may experience severe illness - they usually decompensate rapidly, requiring prompt critical care. Consider MIS-C if any child presents with FEVER (>100.4) for >48 hours with involvement of at least two of the following organ systems:

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gastrointestinal (GI) | <input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory | <input type="checkbox"/> Hematologic - Lymphatic | <input type="checkbox"/> Renal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dermatologic | <input type="checkbox"/> Neurologic | <input type="checkbox"/> Cardiac | |

SYMPTOMS MAY INCLUDE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

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|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abdominal pain (most common complaint) | <input type="checkbox"/> Conjunctivitis or bloodshot eyes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fatigue (irritability or sluggishness) | <input type="checkbox"/> Pharyngitis (red, swollen or sore throat) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Poor appetite/difficulty feeding, too sick to drink fluids | <input type="checkbox"/> Enlarged lymph nodes on the neck - can be one sided (may be described as "neck pain") |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nausea (with or without vomiting/diarrhea) | <input type="checkbox"/> Red or cracked lips |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rash anywhere on the body (pale, patchy or blueish) | <input type="checkbox"/> Red (strawberry) tongue |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Swollen or red hands or feet |



Vital signs – are VITAL for any child seen, especially those with fever and concern for MIS-C. Acquire full set of accurate vital signs – BP, HR, RR – repeat the measures. Look for evidence of shock - altered mental status, tachycardia, hypotension and/or tachypnea - as some children decompensate quickly.

INCREASED SUSPICION FOR SYNDROME PROGRESSION IF:

- Child was seen by healthcare provider before this EMS call and sent home (multiple visits)
- Known COVID exposure – especially a few weeks ago
- Tachycardia, hypotension, or elevated respiratory rate
- Chest pain with MIS-C signs/symptoms
 - Increased concern for serious consequences of MIS-C and cardiac involvement
 - Get an EKG – likely to demonstrate EKG changes (indicates need for workup now)