


# Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Children: Prevalence, Diagnosis, Clinical Symptoms, and Treatment

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**Abstract:** In this article, we have reviewed the prevalence, diagnosis, symptoms, and treatment of COVID-19 in children. The incidence of COVID-19 among children under 18 years was 2.1% based on the reported studies, where the mortality rate in the same age group was 0.2%. No death has been reported in children under 9-years old. There are some articles that report children with COVID-19 having symptoms similar to Kawasaki's disease. In these cases, heart complications were observed. The best markers for diagnosing the severity of the disease in children are the levels of bilirubin and hepatic enzymes. Large number of angiotensin converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) receptors on cell surfaces, effective innate immune system, and high level of blood lymphocyte have been reported to be the potent reasons for lower incidence of severe symptoms of COVID-19 among children. Children can very well be the carriers of this virus. Children with severe COVID-19 clinical symptoms, especially those suffering from pneumonia, must be hospitalized similar to adults, while quarantine is required for those having mild symptoms. Antiviral medication (lopinavir, darunavir, favipiravir, remdesivir, ribavirin, oseltamivir, tocilizumab, and umifenovir), ACE inhibitors, interferon- $\alpha$ 2b, co-therapy with azithromycin, inhaling iNO, and oxygen therapy can be used for treatment. For the treatment of children without any clinical and infection symptoms, home isolation protocol has been recommended.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, children, angiotensin converting enzyme 2, infectious

## Introduction

COVID-19 is a viral disease caused by SARS-CoV-2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2). Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that cause a variety of diseases, such as SARS, MERS, and COVID-19.<sup>1</sup> These viruses are mostly present in mammals and birds. However, seven human-transmitted coronaviruses have been discovered so far.<sup>2</sup> The most recent coronavirus species, SARS-CoV-2, was reported in Wuhan, China in December 2019. Common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, dry cough, and breathing shortness. Muscle aches, sputum production, and sore throat are some of the less common symptoms.<sup>3</sup> Although the majority of patients show mild symptoms, underlying diseases such as cardiovascular, diabetes, chronic respiratory, and cancer exacerbate COVID-19 effects.<sup>1</sup> The virus is mainly spread from infected persons through small droplets when coughing or sneezing.<sup>4</sup> The COVID-19 incubation period is in the range of 2–14 days.<sup>5</sup> The mortality rate is estimated to be between 2 and 5%, but varies depending on the

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infected person's age and health condition.<sup>6</sup> Age is the most important parameter determining the severity of the disease and the mortality rate.<sup>5</sup> In this review, prevalence, diagnosis, clinical symptoms, and treatment of COVID-19 was reviewed based on a literature review.

## Prevalence

Xiaogan, Hubei province reported the first infected infant (a 3-month-old baby) with fever symptoms on January 26, 2020.<sup>7</sup> Hereinafter, on January 28, 2020, an infected child case was reported in Wuhan, China, where the COVID-19 outbreak originally took place.<sup>8</sup> The incidence of COVID-19 in children increased after the condition of disease was reported to be pandemic.<sup>7,9,11</sup> It was reported that among those infected, 2.1% of them were children under 18 years old, and no fatality in children under 9 years was reported.<sup>1,5</sup> Most infected children were infected by family members. Severe disease was only observed in 4.4% of these children. This agefigure is more than 15% in adults<sup>12</sup>.

Gender ratio among infected children is reported to be 1:1, while in adults the ratio of infected males to females is 1.1:1.<sup>2</sup> The information recently provided by Chinese Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention has revealed that as of February 11, out of 44,672 patients infected with the virus, 416 individuals (0.9%) were at the age of under 10 years old and 549 persons (1.2%) were between the age of 10 and 18 years.<sup>5</sup> The average age of children infected with COVID-19 was found to be 6.7 years. Although reports have indicated the prevalence of COVID-19 incidence among children is very low, the number of pediatric patients may increase in the future.<sup>6</sup> The low COVID-19 incidence among children does not necessarily indicate that they are resistant to the infection.<sup>6</sup>

## Reasons for Low COVID-19 Incidence Among Children

Several reasons have been reported for the low prevalence of COVID-19 among children. One probable reason is low outdoor activities and less international traveling as compared to their parents, which results in their low exposure to viral infection.<sup>13</sup> On the other hand, children, especially those younger than 10, possess a more active innate immune response and healthier respiratory tracts.<sup>6,14</sup> Lower exposure of children to cigarette smoke and air pollution in comparison to their parents reduces their chances of being affected by underlying disorders.<sup>15</sup> Several studies have indicated that the significant

difference in the frequency of COVID-19 in children in comparison to adults has a positive correlation with their exposure rate to the population in public areas.<sup>6,16,17</sup>

There are some reports suggesting that the lower incidence of severe symptoms among children than in adults is attributed not only to their lower exposure to public risk factors but also can be related to immaturity of angiotensin converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) receptors, which are the sites for COVID-19 binding. The most common cited reason for the age-related difference in the incidence of COVID-19 is the difference in the distribution, maturation and functioning of viral receptors in children as compared to adults.<sup>16</sup>

The SARS virus, SARS-CoV-2, and human coronavirus-NL63 (HCoV-NL63) use the ACE2 as a receptor on human cells. Studies have indicated that SARS-CoV-2 enters the cells by attaching its spike proteins to ACE2 receptors. Therefore, the number of ACE2 receptors on the surface of the virus directly affects the degree of cells susceptibility to infection.<sup>18</sup> Studies have indicated that ACE2 plays a critical role in lungs protective mechanisms and can protect lungs against severe injuries caused by viral infection both in experimental mouse models and pediatric patients.<sup>19</sup>

Another study carried out to find the effect of age on the amount of ACE2 in rat lungs has shown that ACE2 expression dramatically decreases with an increase in age.<sup>20</sup> This finding may not agree with the low sensitivity of children to COVID-19.<sup>20</sup> On the other hand, after the virus enters the host cells, it down regulates ACE2, which results in lower cell susceptibility.<sup>17</sup> Accordingly, ACE2 plays a dual role in cell infection by virus.

Researchers showed that the decrease of leucocytes and lymphocytes might occur in COVID-19 in adults. So, this new virus affects the lymphocytes, especially T lymphocytes. By induction of cytokine storm and stimulation of immune responses, the changes in leucocytes and lymphocytes can occur.<sup>21</sup> In some studies, the reduction of lymphocytes has been attributed to inhibition of cellular immune function by virus. But, in children, these laboratory data are in the normal range.<sup>22,23</sup> Some reports have revealed that the number of lymphocytes in infected children's blood is high in comparison to adults.<sup>19</sup> In infected adults, a decrease in the number of lymphocytes, known as lymphocytopenia, has been observed while in infected children, the blood lymphocytes level has been shown to be normal. This is due to the higher level of lymphocytes, especially natural killer (NK) cells, in children's blood than in adults.<sup>24</sup>

These findings are really helpful in finding out the main reasons of low susceptibility of children to COVID-19.

In some reports, the low incidence of disease has been related to the small number of children sampled.<sup>9</sup> Development of less intense cytokine storms from the immune systems is another reason for less prevalence of COVID-19 in children.<sup>10</sup>

## Diagnosis Tools

The first diagnostic tool to monitor infected children is the same as used for adults, ie, checking to see if they have had any contact with infected individuals.<sup>25</sup> The next stage is to swab and take sputum, stool, and blood samples to be tested for COVID-19 nucleic acid using reverse-transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR).<sup>13,26</sup> Based on review literature, a nasal swab is more sensitive and specific than a pharyngeal swab. Lung imaging examination has been considered as a confirmation complimentary method. Feng et al<sup>27</sup> showed that small nodular ground glass opacities like objects were observed in early chest CT images in children infected with COVID-19. CT imaging is more sensitive than RT-PCR analysis. In different studies, results show that in patients with positive CT for COVID-19, initial tests with pharyngeal RT-PCR were negative.

## Clinical Symptoms

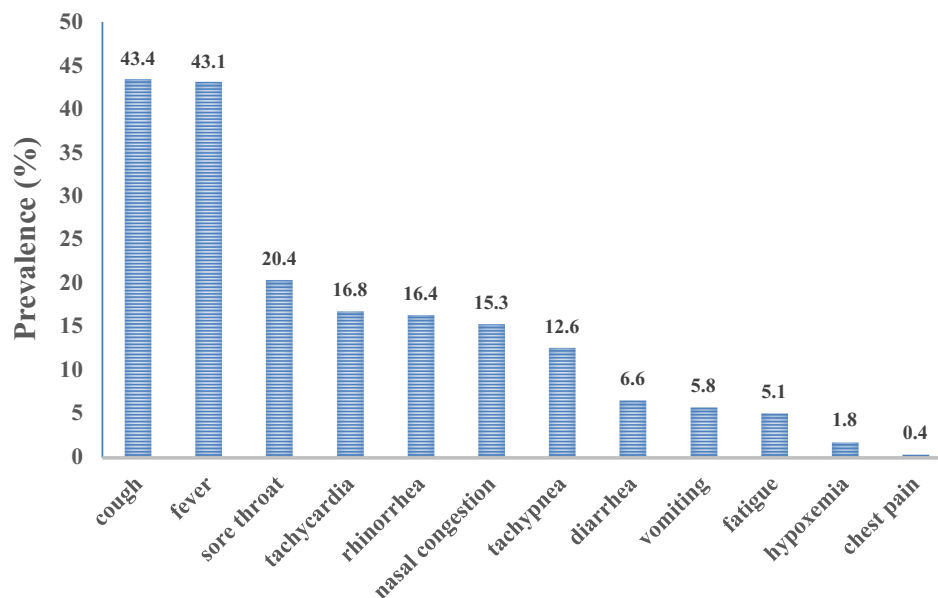
Fever, fatigue, dry cough, and upper respiratory symptoms (nasal congestion and running nose) and occasionally gastrointestinal symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, and

diarrhea are the main clinical symptoms of COVID-19.<sup>3</sup> In terms of symptoms, in a study made on 416 children (<10 years old) in China, 76.1% of infected children had fever and 70.4% of those showed viral pneumonia-like changes in their chest imaging.<sup>28</sup> The main symptoms were fever, dry cough, followed by vomiting, diarrhea, and other digestive disorders.<sup>25,28</sup> In another study, 5.9% of all pediatric cases were categorized in the class of severe or acute patients, which included children with congenital heart disease, broncho-pulmonary hypoplasia, airway/lung anomalies, and severe malnutrition. However, more studies are needed to support these findings.<sup>29</sup>

Among these symptoms, diarrhea and vomiting are more common in children than in adult patients. Common symptoms in adults infected with COVID-19 are: fever (80–98%), dry cough (80%), and fatigue (40–60%).<sup>30</sup> The symptoms in children are more atypical than in adults, and coughing is lighter.<sup>31</sup> Instead of common symptoms in adults, gastrointestinal involvement (diarrhea, vomiting, etc.) is more common in children. These symptoms are twice as common in children as in adults.<sup>9,22</sup> These different symptoms may be due to differences in maturity of ACE2.<sup>32</sup>

In Figure 1, the clinical symptoms of COVID-19 in children are arranged based on incidence.

Laboratory tests have shown that blood biochemical indices, such as C-reactive proteins, are in the normal range or slightly increased in infected children. Different studies have shown that the total number of white blood cells in the early stage of the disease is normal or reduced,



**Figure 1** The prevalence of clinical symptoms of COVID-19 in children.

or the lymphocyte count is reduced in infected children. Changes in enzymes (creatin kinase-MB (CK-MB), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase, and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)) and also in procalcitonin (PCT) are also seen in infected children. The best markers for diagnosing the severity of the disease in children are the levels of bilirubin and hepatic enzymes.<sup>13,33,36</sup>

Lung imaging examination of infected children has revealed a mild increase in lung markings or ground-glass opacity or pneumonia. However, whether children were less susceptible to SARS-CoV-2, or their affliction was mostly asymptomatic or difficult to detect, remains unclear.<sup>13,33,36</sup>

It is possible to divide all pediatric patients into five groups based on their clinical features:

1) Simple infection: in this group, it is manifested as fever, cough, sore throat, nasal congestion, fatigue, headache, myalgia, or discomfort, without sepsis or shortness of breath. An infection without clinical symptoms is referred to as latent infection.

2) Mild pneumonia: manifested as fever and cough. Chest radiographs have shown changes in lung inflammation, without severe pneumonia, such as dyspnea and shortness of breath.

3) Severe pneumonia: fever, cough, accompanied by difficulty in breathing or shortness of breath (<2 months old: breathing  $\geq 60$  breaths/min; 2~12 months old: breathing  $\geq 50$  breaths/min; 1~5 years old: breathing  $\geq 40$  times/min), Severe respiratory failure such as wheezing, severe respiratory trident sign; difficulty in feeding, and convulsions.

4) Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS): New symptoms or existing clinical symptoms are manifested within 1-week, respiratory symptoms worsen; lungs show ground glass shadowlike images. The degree of ARDS can be judged according to the oxygenation index or the pulse oxygen saturation index.

5) Septic shock: anemia, changes in consciousness; bradycardia or tachycardia or dilated blood vessels with weak pulse; Shortness of breath; skin spots, purpura rash, or ecchymosis; elevated blood lactate; oliguria; hyperthermia or hypothermia.<sup>11,37,40</sup>

In late April 2020, there were some articles that reported children with COVID-19 had symptoms similar to Kawasaki's disease. In this state, heart complications have been reported.<sup>41</sup> Researchers have shown that this disease might be incorporated as some complication of COVID-19 in pediatric patients.<sup>42,44</sup> In Feldstein et al's<sup>42</sup> study, their results have shown that 33% of the diagnosed

infected children had Kawasaki's disease-like clinical symptoms. These patients were younger than 5 years old, similar to patients reported for Kawasaki disease.

Briefly, based on a literature review, common clinical symptoms (fever or pneumonia) may occur in a low frequency among children. In most of the reported pediatric cases, obvious clinical symptoms and abnormal CT findings have rarely been observed. Nevertheless, acute respiratory distress syndromes, septic shock, metabolic acidosis, and blood coagulation dysfunctions may be observed in children with severe disease.

## Treatment

For the treatment of children without any clinical and infection symptoms, home isolation for a 2 weeks protocol has been recommended in order to terminate the virus shedding.<sup>45</sup> During these 2 weeks, the use of supportive care such as drugs that reduce the clinical symptoms of the disease is essential and unavoidable. At this stage, it is not necessary to use antiviral drugs.<sup>45</sup>

Based on a new literature review, most children show mild clinical and biochemical signs. There is no fever or severe pneumonia in infected children. The mean recovery time for pediatric patients is estimated to be between 1–2 weeks.<sup>15,46</sup>

Antiviral therapy (interferons, lopinavir/ritonavir, umifenovir, remdesivir, and oseltamivir) has been used for the treatment of COVID-19 in adults. However, antiviral therapy has not been recommended for children showing mild symptoms of respiratory viral infection.<sup>47</sup> The best therapy is the application of Interferon- $\alpha 2b$ . Based on Chen et al's study, the following protocol can be used:

1) Interferon- $\alpha 2b$  nebulization, 100,000–200,000 IU/kg for mild cases, and 200,000–400,000 IU/kg for severe cases, two times/day for 5–7 days.

2) Lopinavir/litonavir (200 mg/50 mg). The recommended doses: weight 7–15 kg, 12 mg/3 mg/kg; weight 15–40 kg, 10 mg/2.5 mg/kg; weight > 40 kg, 400 mg/100 mg as adult each time, twice a day for 1–2 weeks.<sup>38</sup>

3) Prescribed ribavirin (10–15 mg/kg a day) in addition to interferon.<sup>10</sup>

Antimalarial drugs, eg, hydroxychloroquine, have been used in children with moderate-to-severe 2019-nCoV pneumonia. Karimi et al<sup>45</sup> have presented an algorithmic approach for the treatment of childrsss. In this algorithm, hydroxychloroquine has a special place. But, in recent months, articles suggest that hydroxychloroquine is detrimental and should not be used. Based on a WHO report on June 17, 2020, hydroxychloroquine treatment

does not result in mortality reduction in hospitalized COVID-19 patients, when compared with standard care.<sup>48</sup>

Corticosteroids should be avoided in the common type of infection. This therapy can be used in children with rapidly deteriorating chest imaging and the occurrence of ARDS, obvious toxic symptoms, encephalitis or encephalopathy, hemophagocytic syndrome and other serious complications, septic shock, and obvious wheezing symptoms.<sup>6,38,49</sup>

Inhaling nitric oxide (iNO) has been suggested for treatment of children with COVID-19 pneumonia. This agent improves severe hypoxia, and shortens the duration of ventilatory support.

In children with mild-to-severe symptoms, oxygen therapy such as nasal catheters or oxygen masks should be applied due to changes in blood oxygen saturation. In children with ineffective breathing and oxygen therapy, high oxygen flow catheter inhalation (HFNO) or non-invasive ventilation (NIV) should be used.<sup>30</sup> There are some potential treatments including: monoclonal antibodies, protease inhibitors, and RNA synthesis inhibitors such as similar treatment for other similar coronaviruses.<sup>50</sup> In cases with chest infection, the use of antibiotics such as azithromycin can be used for control and prevention of secondary infections and inflammatory condition.<sup>51</sup>

## Conclusion

Based on this review, COVID-19 is a disease with different severity symptoms in children and in adults. Most of the infections in children are familial clusters with mild clinical symptoms. The fatality rate due to COVID-19 infection is very low in children. Children are the most important carriers of COVID-19 due to the absence of clear clinical symptoms in them. Early isolation should be performed to protect children with underlying diseases. Antiviral medications (lopinavir, darunavir, favipiravir, remdesivir, ribavirin, oseltamivir, tocilizumab, and umifenovir), ACE inhibitors, interferon- $\alpha$ 2b, co-therapy with azithromycin, inhaling iNO, and oxygen therapy can be used for treatment.

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## Disclosure

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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