CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF COVID-19 IN CHILDREN

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Relevance: COVID-19 has become a worldwide pandemic. Little by little, humanity has become accustomed to the new conditions of life. However, the coronavirus epidemic remains a heavy burden in all areas of life for many countries. Children are as susceptible to SARS-CoV-2 infection as adults. Manifestations in children are atypical, and critical cases are much less common. Infected children play an important role in the spread of SARS-CoV-2 as their symptoms are less obvious and less likely to be detected. To prevent the spread of COVID-19 to children, it is necessary to strengthen control over the source of infection, block the transmission route and ensure the protection of susceptible populations.

The aim: to study the clinical and epidemiological features of the course of COVID-19 in children hospitalized in the KGP on the REM "Infectious diseases hospital in Semey".

Tasks:

1. To study the clinical features of COVID-19 in children;

2. Study the epidemiological features;

3. To study laboratory parameters in children with COVID-19.

Materials and methods of research: The design of the study is cross-sectional. 82 children with a confirmed diagnosis of COVID-19 were examined. Statistical analysis includes the calculation of the arithmetic mean, presentation of categorical data as a percentage.

Results: For the period from March to October 2020 in Semey, 0.6% of the population has officially registered COVID-19. Children account for 5% of registered persons. Among the 82 surveyed, there were under 1 year old - 33%, from 1 to 5 years old - 34%, from 5 to 17 years old - 33%. Infection of 73.2% of children occurred in the family, 26.8% - in preschool and school institutions. 90.2% of children have COVID-19 with a fever. Fever ranged from 37.0-38.0°C in 24.3%, 38.1-39.0°C in 53.66%, over 39.1°C in 21.95% of children. In 89.02% of children, fever lasted up to three days, more than 5 days - 8.5%, more than 10 days - 2.43%. The defeat of the upper respiratory tract in the form of pharyngitis was in 54.89%, pneumonia and gastroenteritis occurred in 19.51%, respectively, and 6.09% of children had a multivariable syndrome. According to laboratory data, 25.60% (21 people) had lymphocytosis; 15.85% (13 people) have leukocytosis; 13.41% (11 people) have thrombocytosis; acceleration of ESR in 40.24% (33 people). Increase in CRP from 0-15 mg / 1 in 17.03% (14 people); from 15-50 mg / 1 in 2.43% (2 people).

Conclusions:

- 1. Infection in 73.2% of children occurred in the family outbreak.
- 2. In 89.02% of children with COVID-19, the fever lasted up to three days.
- 3. COVID-19 causes damage to the upper respiratory tract in the form of pharyngitis in 54.89%, the lower respiratory tract in 19.51% and the gastrointestinal tract in 19.51% of children.
- 4. With COVID-19, children have an increase in: CRP in 25.6%, D dimer in 2.4% and leukocytes in 15.85% of children.

