Boletín de Alerta Bibliográfica

COVID-19
Unidad de Desarrollo de la Investigación, Tecnologías y Docencia
Depression and Anxiety Among Adolescents During COVID-19: A Cross-Sectional Study

Letter

Fangping Chen, Dan Zheng, Jing Liu, Yi Gong, Zhizhong Guan and Didong Lou

Brain, Behavior, and Immunity
Published online: May 25, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbi.2020.05.061

The novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), a hideous pandemic disease outbreaking in 2019, has swept extensive regions around the world. Recent studies have shown different levels of psychological distress among people differently exposed to the COVID-19 epidemic (Wang et al., 2020, Zhang et al., 2020). Adolescents, a vulnerable population, have been carrying on their school curriculums online and conducting daily activities indoors since the outbreak of COVID-19 in China. This life-style transformation and threat of being infected may cause depressive and anxious disorders. Without appropriate psychological interventions, depression and anxiety among adolescents often persist into adulthood and elevate the risk factors of age-related disease, such as cardiovascular disease (Danese et al., 2009, Jones, 2013). However, the direct evidence that reflected depression and anxiety among adolescents during COVID-19 was blank. In this study, we filled this gap through an online questionnaire...

TEXTO COMPLETO
Infection Control Practices in Children During COVID-19 Pandemic: Differences From Adults

Ilker Devrim and Nuri Bayram

AJIC: American Journal of Infection Control
Published online: May 25, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajic.2020.05.022

**Background:** Limited studies have been published on practices and management of COVID-19 in children. Despite the fact that COVID-19 rarely caused any severe disease in children, the asymptomatic children might be playing an important role for spreading COVID-19 in healthcare facilities. This review aimed at sharing our experience of how to handle patients with COVID-19 in a pediatric referral and tertiary care hospital to prevent the possible transmissions to the healthcare workers (HCWs).

**Methods:** This review sought to identify infection control practices measures during COVID-19 pandemic comes from our daily practice combined with the most recent guidelines with the new experience and information.

**Results:** Prevention the transmission of COVID-19 to the HCWs, four primary themes should be taken into consideration; (1) ongoing education and importance of the organization of the healthcare facility, (2) proper clinical triage and isolation of the suspected or confirmed COVID-19 patients in the outpatient clinics and in the emergency departments, (3) necessity of the organization of the COVID-19 wards, and (4) utilization of personal protective equipment.

**Conclusions:** Infection control precautions to prevent the possible transmissions to HCWs as well as the other patients and their caregivers from children with COVID-19 are very critical. If sufficient precautions are not taken, healthcare settings may serve as additional source of transmission and spread of COVID-19 in the society.

**TEXTO COMPLETO**
COVID-19 and Kawasaki Disease in Children

Suowen Xu, Mingwu Chen and Jianping Weng

Pharmacological Research
Published online: May 25, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.phrs.2020.104951

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), caused by infection with a new type of coronavirus-severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), first emerges in December 2019 and soon become a global health emergency. As of May 5, 2020, more than 3.6 million people worldwide have been diagnosed with COVID-19. However, little is known as to SARS-CoV-2 infection in children except that clinical presentations of COVID-19 symptoms in children are generally milder than those in adult patients. Further information is urgently warranted to delineate the clinical features and disparate epidemiology of COVID-19 in children which is important for clinical and containment strategies...
Erythema multiforme and Kawasaki disease associated with COVID-19 infection in children
Letter

P Labé, A Ly, C Sin, M Nasser, E Chapelon-Fromont, P Ben Saïd and E Mahé

Journal of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology
Published online: May 26, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1111/jdv.16666

We read with interest the publications in the JEADV which reported dermatological manifestations associated with COVID-19, such as pityriasis rosea, urticaria, rash, vascular signs, or chilblain-like lesions. Herein, we report two life-threatening cases of children presenting with fever and eruptions with mucous membrane involvement – erythema multiforme and Kawasaki disease – associated with COVID-19...

TEXTO COMPLETO
COVID-19 in Children and the Dynamics of Infection in Families

Klara M Posfay-Barbe, Noemie Wagner, Magali Gauthey, Dehlia Moussaoui, Natasha Loevy, Alessandro Diana and Arnaud G L’Huillier

Pediatrics

https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2020-1576

Since the onset of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, children have been less affected than adults in terms of severity and frequency, accounting for <2% of the cases. Unlike with other viral respiratory infections, children do not seem to be a major vector of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) transmission, with most pediatric cases described inside familial clusters and no documentation of child-to-child or child-to-adult transmission. The aim of this work was to describe the clinical presentation of the first 40 pediatric cases of COVID-19 in our city and the dynamics of their familial clusters.
COVID-19 Transmission and Children: The Child Is Not to Blame

Benjamin Lee and William V. Raszka

Pediatrics

https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2020-004879

COVID-19 presents arguably the greatest public health crisis in living memory. One surprising aspect of this pandemic is that children appear to be infected by SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, far less frequently than adults, and when infected typically have mild symptoms, although emerging reports of a novel Kawasaki disease-like multi-system inflammatory syndrome necessitate continued surveillance in pediatric patients. However, a major question remains unanswered: to what extent are children responsible for SARS-CoV-2 transmission? Resolving this issue is central to making informed public health decisions, ranging from how to safely re-open schools, childcare facilities, and summer camps, down to the precautions needed to obtain a throat culture in an uncooperative child. To date, few published data are available to help guide these decisions.
Model for Taking Care of Patients With Early Childhood Caries During the SARS-CoV-2 Pandemic

Stefano Cianetti, Stefano Pagano, Michele Nardone and Guido Lombardo

International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health
Published online: May 26, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17113751

Pending the availability of vaccines to contain the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, the current solution is "social distancing" with a reduction of dental treatments to those assessed as urgent and emergency cases. These treatments also involve Early Childhood Caries (ECC) due to the fact that this disease affects preschool children (a vulnerable population) and, in addition, shows a propensity to evolve into more serious complications (dental pain, infections).

A narrative review was carried out to support a protocol for treating ECC with efficacious and safe (in terms of SARS-CoV-2 transmission) procedures. Protocol involves criteria for patients' selection remotely (telemedicine), and well-detailed criteria/equipment and hygiene procedures to combat against SARS-CoV-2 transmission. Moreover, the protocol proposes innovative caries treatments, named Minimally Invasive Treatments (MITs), well known in pedodontics for their high level of children's acceptance during dental care. MITs allow for caries removal (particularly in primary teeth) without any high-speed rotating instrument cooled with nebulized air-water spray (with high risk of virus environmental diffusion), usually adopted during traditional treatments. For evaluating MITs effectiveness in caries management, only Systematic Review and Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs) were included in our study, without any risk of bias assessment. The indications proposed in this protocol could support clinicians for the temporary management of ECC until the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic ends.

TEXTO COMPLETO
Orchiepididymitis in a Boy with Covid-19

Luigi Gagliardi, Carlo Bertacca, Chiara Centenari, Ilaria Merusi, Eva Parolo, Vincenzo Ragazzo and Vittorio Tarabella

The Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal
Published online: May 26, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1097/inf.0000000000002769

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) symptoms in children are incompletely described. We present the first case of orchiepididymitis associated with COVID-19 in a boy and discuss pathways of testicular involvement by SARS-CoV2 virus. This case underlines the need for further study of the clinical presentation of pediatric COVID-19 and the potential association with nonrespiratory symptoms.
Importance of Pediatric Inclusion in COVID-19 Therapeutic Trials

Vanessa N Raabe, Jennifer Lighter, Arthur L Caplan and Adam J Ratner

Clinical Infectious Diseases
Published online: May 27, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciaa656

Pediatric patients are excluded from most COVID-19 therapeutic trials. We outline a rationale for the inclusion of children in COVID-19 therapeutic trials with enabled us to include children of all ages in a therapeutic COVID-19 trial at our institution.
Children in Critical Care Due to Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 Infection: Experience in a Spanish Hospital

Alberto García-Salido, Inés Leoz-Gordillo, Amelia Martínez de Azagra-Garde, Montserrat Nieto-Moro, María Isabel Iglesias-Bouzas, María Ángeles García-Teresa, Marta Cabrero-Hernández, Gema De Lama Caro-Patón, Ainhoa Gochi Valdovinos, Anthony González-Brabin and Ana Serrano-González

Pediatric Critical Care Medicine
Published online: May 27, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1097/pcc.0000000000002475

Objectives: Spain has been one of the countries most severely affected by the coronavirus disease 2019. This study aims to describe a series of children admitted to a PICU due to coronavirus disease 2019 infection.

Design: Prospective observational study.

Setting: Tertiary hospital in Madrid, Spain.

Patients: Children admitted to the PICU with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2) infection, from March 1, 2020, to April 15, 2020.

Interventions: Observational study.

Measurements and main results: Epidemiologic data, previous clinical characteristics, support therapy needed, imaging tests, laboratory observations on admission, and pharmacologic therapy. Eleven children were admitted to the PICU, with suspected coronavirus disease 2019; the polymerase chain reaction test was positive in seven. The median age was 100.7 months (range, 0.5-162). Five were admitted from the emergency department and two from the ward. The Pediatric Sequential Organ Failure Assessment score was 3 (range, 0-9), and Pediatric Risk of Mortality II score was 4 (range, 0-16). All children were previously healthy except one (allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation). Respiratory symptoms and fever were prevalent. A chest radiograph led to a pneumonia diagnosis. Not all patients presented with lymphopenia on admission. D-Dimer and ferritin were elevated. All patients needed oxygen therapy through a nasal cannula; five patients received high-flow nasal cannula therapy, which was later substituted with noninvasive ventilation in four. Mechanical ventilation was necessary in two patients on the first day of PICU admission. Two children required mechanical ventilation and inotropic support. Tocilizumab was applied in two intubated children. Also, four children received heparin. No patients died.

Conclusions: On the whole, the children were previously healthy and are more than 1 year old. Respiratory symptoms were the leading cause of PICU admission, making respiratory support the principal therapy. Patients requiring mechanical ventilation showed deterioration on the first day of admission. These children seemed to require close monitoring, and multicenter studies are necessary.

TEXTO COMPLETO
Pediatric Modification of the Medically Necessary, Time-Sensitive Scoring System for Operating Room Procedure Prioritization During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Mark B Slidell, Jessica J Kandel, Vivek Prachand, Fuad M Baroody, Mohan S Gundeti, Russell R Reid, Peter Angelos, Jeffrey B Matthews and Grace Z Mak

Journal of the American College of Surgeons
Published online: May 27, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jamcollsurg.2020.05.015

Background: The COVID-19 pandemic forced surgeons to reconsider concepts of "elective" surgery. Perceptions regarding the time-sensitivity and medical necessity of a procedure have taken on greater significance during the pandemic. The evolving ethical and clinical environment requires reappraisal of perioperative factors such as personal protective equipment conservation; limiting the risk of exposure to COVID-19 for patients, families, and health care workers; preservation of hospital beds and intensive care unit resources; and minimizing COVID-19 related perioperative risk to patients.

Study design: A scaffold for the complex decision-making required for prioritization of Medically Necessary, Time Sensitive (MeNTS) surgeries was developed for adult patients by colleagues at The University of Chicago. Although adult MeNTS scoring can be applied across adult surgical specialties, some variables were irrelevant in a pediatric population. Pediatric manifestations of chronic diseases and congenital anomalies were not accounted for. In order to account for the unique challenges children face, we modified the adult MeNTS system for use across pediatric subspecialties.

Results: This Pediatric MeNTS (pMeNTS) scoring system was applied to 101 cases both performed and deferred between March 23rd and April 19th, 2020, at The University of Chicago Comer Children’s Hospital. The pMeNTS scores provide a safe, equitable, transparent, and ethical strategy to prioritize children’s surgical procedures.

Conclusions: This process is adaptable to individual institutions, and we project it will be useful during the acute phase of the pandemic (maximal limitations) as well as the anticipated recovery phase.

TEXTO COMPLETO
Laboratory Abnormalities in Children With Mild and Severe Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): A Pooled Analysis and Review

Brandon Michael Henry, Stefanie W Benoit, Maria Helena Santos de Oliveira, Wan Chin Hsieh, Justin Benoit, Rami A Ballout, Mario Plebani and Giuseppe Lippi

Clinical Biochemistry
Published online: May 27, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clinbiochem.2020.05.012

Limited data exists to-date on the laboratory findings in children with COVID-19, warranting the conduction of this study, in which we pool the currently available literature data on the laboratory findings seen in children with mild and severe COVID-19. Following an extensive literature search, we identified 24 eligible studies, including a total of 624 pediatric cases with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19, which report data on 27 different biomarkers. We then performed a meta-analysis to calculate the pooled prevalence estimates (PPE) for these laboratory abnormalities in mild COVID-19. As data was too limited for children with severe COVID-19 to allow pooling, results were presented descriptively in a summary of findings table. Our data show an inconsistent pattern of change in the leukocyte index of mild and severe cases of COVID-19 in children. Specifically, changes in leukocyte counts were only observed in 32% of the mild pediatric cases (PPE: 13% increase, 19% decrease). In mild disease, creatine kinase-MB (CK-MB) was frequently elevated, with a PPE of 33%. In severe disease, c-reactive protein (CRP), procalcitonin (PCT), and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) were frequently elevated. Based on data obtained from early COVID-19 studies, leukocyte indices in children appear inconsistent, differing from those reported in adults that highlight specific leukocyte trends. This brings into question the utility and reliability of such parameters in monitoring disease severity in the pediatric population. Instead, we suggest physicians to serially monitor CRP, PCT, and LDH to track the course of illness in hospitalized children. Finally, elevated CK-MB in mild pediatric COVID-19 cases is indicative of possible cardiac injury. This highlights the importance of monitoring cardiac biomarkers in hospitalized patients and the need for further investigation of markers such as cardiac troponin in future studies.

TEXTO COMPLETO
Commentary

Alain Fischer

Mucosal Immunology
Published online: May 28, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41385-020-0303-9

The Covid-19 pandemic has emerged in China in late 2019. Within 5 months, more than 4.7 million people have been infected. Two to five percent of them developed a severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) that can be associated with multiorgan failure and causes death overall in ~0.5% of infected patients that is over 315,000 people at time of this writing...
Our understanding of all aspects of coronavirus-19 (COVID-19) is evolving. Some aspects already appear clear: children are significantly less likely to be diagnosed with SARS-CoV-2 than adults and those who are have less likelihood of being severely affected. Nevertheless, significant concerns remain about the small number of children reported as requiring ventilatory support and who have died as a result of COVID-19.
Screen Time for Children and Adolescents During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Jason M Nagata, Hoda S Abdel Magid and Kelley Pettee Gabriel

Obesity
Published online: May 28, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1002/oby.22917

The coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has led to laws and policies including national school closures, lockdown or shelter in place laws, and social distancing recommendations that may translate to higher overall screen time among children and adolescents for the duration of these laws and policies. These policies may need to be periodically re-instated to control future COVID-19 recurrences or other national emergencies. Excessive screen time is associated with cardiovascular disease risk factors such as obesity, high blood pressure, and insulin resistance because it increases sedentary time and is associated with snacking.

TEXTO COMPLETO
Clinical Utility of Buccal Swabs for Sars-Cov-2 Detection in Covid-19-Infected Children

Kai-Qian Kam, Chee Fu Yung, Matthias Maiwald, Chia Yin Chong, Han Yang Soong, Liat Hui Loo, Natalie Woon Hui Tan, Jiahui Li, Karen Donceras Nadua and Koh Cheng Thoon

Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society
Published online: May 28, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1093/jpids/piaa068

SARS-CoV-2 was detected from at least 1 buccal specimen in 9 out of 11 COVID-19-infected children (81.8%). The viral loads in buccal specimens were substantially lower than those in nasopharyngeal specimens. Buccal swabs for SARS-CoV-2 are not good as screening specimens for COVID-19 in children.
Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Case Series

Kathleen Chiotos, Hamid Bassiri, Edward M Behrens, Allison M Blatz, Joyce Chang, Caroline Diorio, Julie C Fitzgerald, Alexis Topjian and Audrey R Odom John

Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society
Published online: May 28, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1093/jpids/piaa069

We present a series of six critically ill children with Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C). Key findings of this syndrome include fever, diarrhea, shock, and variable presence of rash, conjunctivitis, extremity edema, and mucous membrane changes.
Understanding of coronavirus disease 2019 is rapidly evolving with new articles on the subject daily. This flood of articles can be overwhelming for busy practicing clinicians looking for key pieces of information that can be applied in daily practice. This review article synthesizes the reported imaging findings in pediatric COVID-19 across the literature, offers imaging differential diagnostic considerations and useful radiographic features to help differentiate these entities from COVID-19, and provides recommendations for ordering imaging studies to evaluate suspected cases of pediatric COVID-19. This article is protected by copyright. All rights reserved.
Infection by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), the viral etiology of the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), was first reported in Wuhan, China in late 2019. Peculiarly, the virus has not caused significant impact on pediatric populations, unlike other coronaviruses (1). Children comprise only 1.7% of COVID-19 positive cases in the United States (2). Furthermore, children are noted to have a milder disease course (3, 4). However, much is unknown about the age, gender and race risk factors of COVID-19 among children. There has been recent evidence suggestive of higher rates of COVID-19 and related fatality rates in African American adult communities around the United States(5). However, there is limited data, to our knowledge, whether any race or ethnicity group is at higher risk for COVID-19 infection in children.
Child Protection in the Time of COVID-19

Stephen S S Teo and Glenys Griffiths

Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health
Published online: May 29, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1111/jpc.14916

As the number of cases of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by the virus SARS-CoV-2 rises exponentially in Australia with consequences for the health system and society at large, we need to remember that during this pandemic that necessary social distancing measures, effective school closures and rising unemployment levels may lead to an increased risk for child abuse and neglect.
Higher Prevalence of Asymptomatic or Mild COVID-19 in Children, Claims and Clues

Seyed Mohammad Miri, Farshid Noorbakhsh, Seyed Reza Mohebbi and Amir Ghaemi

Journal of Medical Virology
Published online: May 29, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1002/jmv.26069

The current pandemic of COVID-19 has generated many challenging questions for the scientific community, ranging from queries about the origin of the virus to its pathogenesis and clinical management.
Compliance and Psychological Impact of Quarantine in Children and Adolescents Due to Covid-19 Pandemic

Kumar Saurabh and Shilpi Ranjan

The Indian Journal of Pediatrics
Published online: May 29, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1007/s12098-020-03347-3

Objectives: To examine a cohort of children and adolescents quarantined during Coronavirus disease 2019 outbreak in India and to describe their understanding of, compliance with and the psychological impact of quarantine experience.

Methods: One hundred twenty one children and adolescents along with their parents were interviewed regarding their compliance and psychological distress during the quarantine period. A comparable data was also obtained from 131 children and adolescents who were not quarantined.

Results: Most of the children and adolescents were non-compliant as compliance with all requirements was low (7.43%), though compliance with community protective measures (17.35%) was better than compliance with household protective measures (10.71%). Quarantined children and adolescents experienced greater psychological distress than non-quarantined children and adolescents (p <0.001). Worry (68.59%), helplessness (66.11%) and fear (61.98%) were the most common feelings experienced under quarantine.

Conclusions: The low compliance with quarantine requirements as seen in this study raises a serious concern about the effectiveness of quarantine as a preventive measure of disease transmission. Compliance and mental health problems can be improved by providing adequate financial support and enhanced knowledge about pandemic planning.
Ethical Considerations for Paediatrics During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Discussion Paper From the Australian Paediatric Clinical Ethics Collaboration

Melanie Jansen, Helen Irving, Lynn Gillam, Erin Sharwood, Anne Preisz, Shreerupa Basu, Clare Delaney, Rosalind McDougall, Carolyn Johnston, David Isaacs and Paula Lister

Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health
Published online: May 29, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1111/jpc.14946

Children have not been severely affected by SARS-CoV-2-related illness but are vulnerable to the economic and social deprivation arising from the pandemic. This document describes unique risks and burdens for children and their care givers during the COVID-19 pandemic. The principles for the allocation of health-care resources apply to the whole population; however, there are particular paediatric considerations. The experience internationally is that paediatric intensive care resources are being utilised to support adult services during the emergency. Ethical tensions also arise from decisions about usual service restriction as a strategy for controlling the pandemic. This guidance provides a framework for health services and authorities to ensure paediatric concerns are considered during the development of COVID-19 related guidelines and decision-support tools, when resources may be constrained by the emergency response. It was developed by a working group of paediatric clinical ethicists, and intensive care and other specialty clinicians. This document is an extension to the other general documents available. It is intended to be read by clinicians and executive of paediatric and general hospitals, and by health-related government departments...
SARS-CoV-2 and Human Milk: What Is the Evidence?

Kimberly A Lackey, Ryan M Pace, Janet E Williams, Lars Bode, Sharon M Donovan, Kirsi M Järvinen, Antti E Seppo, Daniel J Raiten, Courtney L Meehan, Mark A McGuire and Michelle K McGuire

Maternal and Child Nutrition
Published online: May 30, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1111/mcn.13032

The novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 has emerged as one of the most compelling and concerning public health challenges of our time. To address the myriad issues generated by this pandemic, an interdisciplinary breadth of research, clinical and public health communities has rapidly engaged to collectively find answers and solutions. One area of active inquiry is understanding the mode(s) of SARS-CoV-2 transmission. Although respiratory droplets are a known mechanism of transmission, other mechanisms are likely. Of particular importance to global health is the possibility of vertical transmission from infected mothers to infants through breastfeeding or consumption of human milk. However, there is limited published literature related to vertical transmission of any human coronaviruses (including SARS-CoV-2) via human milk and/or breastfeeding. Results of the literature search reported here (finalized on 17 April 2020) revealed a single study providing some evidence of vertical transmission of human coronavirus 229E; a single study evaluating presence of SARS-CoV in human milk (it was negative); and no published data on MERS-CoV and human milk. We identified 13 studies reporting human milk tested for SARS-CoV-2; one study (a non-peer-reviewed preprint) detected the virus in one milk sample, and another study detected SARS-CoV-2 specific IgG in milk. Importantly, none of the studies on coronaviruses and human milk report validation of their collection and analytical methods for use in human milk. These reports are evaluated here, and their implications related to the possibility of vertical transmission of coronaviruses (in particular, SARS-CoV-2) during breastfeeding are discussed.
Detectable Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) in Human Breast Milk of a Mildly Symptomatic Patient With Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Patrick C K Tam, Kathleen M Ly, Max L Kernich, Nicola Spurrier, Diana Lawrence, David L Gordon and Emily C Tucker

Clinical Infectious Diseases
Published online: May 30, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciaa673

SARS-CoV-2 is a novel coronavirus and causative pathogen to the pandemic illness COVID-19. Although RNA has been detected in various clinical samples, no reports to date have documented SARS-CoV-2 in human milk. This case report describes an actively breastfeeding patient with COVID-19 infection with detectable viral RNA in human milk...
Documento Latinoamericano sobre Vacunación y Servicio de Inmunización durante la Pandemia COVID-19

TEXTO COMPLETO

SOCIEDAD LATINOAMERICANA DE INFECTOLOGÍA PEDIÁTRICA
Mental Health And COVID-19 – Information And Resources

As the number of cases of COVID-19 increases, so does the associated anxiety. For the general public, the mental health effects of COVID-19 are as essential to address as are the physical health effects. And for the one in five who already have mental health conditions – or the one in two who are at risk of developing them – we need to take personal, professional, and policy measures now to address them.

For the past several weeks, MHA has been using its unique database to monitor daily this increase in anxiety. According to our screening data, we experienced a 19 percent increase in screening for clinical anxiety in the first weeks of February and a 12 percent increase in the first two weeks of March. This suggests that our screeners are not just “worried well.” Instead they represent thousands of people whose lives and sense of well-being are being severely impacted by concerns about the virus.

As things unfold in the coming days and weeks, MHA will continue to monitor anxiety.

https://mhanational.org/covid19
APA COVID-19 Information and Resources

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

https://www.apa.org/topics/covid-19/
Ediciones Anteriores

Boletín Edición Nº 1

Boletín Edición Nº 2

Boletín Edición Nº 3

Boletín Edición Nº 4

Boletín Edición Nº 5