First case of convalescent plasma transfusion in a child with COVID-19-associated severe aplastic anemia

Magdalena Figlerowicz, Anna Mania, Karol Lubarski, Zuzanna Lewandowska, Wojciech Służewski, Katarzyna Derwich, Jacek Wachowiak and Katarzyna Mazur-Melewska

Transfusion and Apheresis Science
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We present the case of a six-year-old girl with severe COVID-19, in whom SARS-CoV-2 was successfully eliminated after convalescent plasma transfusion. Children show a variable clinical course of COVID-19, from asymptomatic to critical. In our patient, we diagnosed COVID-19-associated aplastic anemia with severe pancytopenia. The correlation between SARS-CoV-2 infection with aplastic anemia remains unclear. At the beginning of the disease, we used antiviral drugs and immune modulators as therapy but without any positive results. After providing a transfusion of convalescent plasma, the elimination of SARS-CoV-2 was observed. We did not observe any adverse events of this treatment. The girl still has a diagnosis of aplastic anemia and requires specialist therapy.

TEXTO COMPLETO
Clinical Features of Critical Coronavirus Disease 2019 in Children

Samina Bhumbra, Stefan Malin, Lindsey Kirkpatrick, Alka Khaitan, Chandy C John, Courtney M Rowan and Leslie A Enane

Pediatric Critical Care Medicine
Published online: Jul 1, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1097/pcc.0000000000002511

Objectives: We sought to describe the presentation, course, and outcomes of hospitalized pediatric coronavirus disease 2019 patients, with detailed description of those requiring mechanical ventilation, and comparisons between critically ill and noncritical hospitalized pediatric patients.

Design: Observational cohort study.

Setting: Riley Hospital for Children at Indiana University Health in Indianapolis in the early weeks of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic.

Patients: All hospitalized pediatric patients with confirmed coronavirus disease 2019 as of May 4, 2020, were included.

Interventions: Patients received therapies including hydroxychloroquine, remdesivir, tocilizumab, and convalescent serum and were managed according to an institutional algorithm based on evidence available at the time of presentation.

Measurements and main results: Of 407 children tested for severe acute respiratory syndrome-coronavirus 2 at our hospital, 24 were positive, and 19 required hospitalization. Seven (36.8%) were critically ill in ICU, and four (21%) required mechanical ventilation. Hospitalized children were predominantly male (14, 74%) and African-American or Hispanic (14, 74%), with a bimodal distribution of ages among young children less than or equal to 2 years old (8, 42%) and older adolescents ages 15-18 (6, 32%). Five of seven (71.4%) of critically ill patients were African-American (n = 3) or Hispanic (n = 2). Critical illness was associated with older age (p = 0.017), longer duration of symptoms (p = 0.036), and lower oxygen saturation on presentation (p = 0.016); with more thrombocytopenia (p = 0.015); higher C-reactive protein (p = 0.031); and lower WBC count (p = 0.039). Duration of mechanical ventilation averaged 14.1 days. One patient died.

Conclusions: Severe, protracted coronavirus disease 2019 is seen in pediatric patients, including those without significant comorbidities. We observed a greater proportion of hospitalized children requiring mechanical ventilation than has been reported to date. Older children, African-American or Hispanic children, and males may be at risk for severe coronavirus disease 2019 requiring hospitalization. Hypoxia, thrombocytopenia, and elevated C-reactive protein may be useful markers of critical illness. Data regarding optimal management and therapies for pediatric coronavirus disease 2019 are urgently needed.
Mental health implications of COVID-19 on children with disabilities

Letter

Khushboo Patel

Asian Journal of Psychiatry
Published online: Jul 2, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajp.2020.102273

The world suddenly underwent a major and abrupt change with the advent of COVID-19, a virus outbreak which was termed as a pandemic by the World Health Organization in March 2020 (WHO, 2020). With physical health risks of COVID-19 being rightfully promoted, the current work serves as a platform to discuss its mental health implications on children with disabilities. The impact of COVID-19 is evident with schools and colleges shifting classes online and work from home becoming a way of life throughout the globe. Commonly termed as social distancing or social isolation, has led to a lack of daily routine and structure. Maintaining a routine induces a sense of discipline as well as safety in children, which is important for their psychological and emotional development. Making adjustments to routines, like, experiencing closure of schools and day care centers, social distancing and/or confinement to home can prove to be a real struggle for children with physical and mental disabilities (Bartlett et al., 2020)...
School and pre-school children with type 1 diabetes during Covid-19 quarantine: The synergic effect of parental care and technology

Riccardo Schiaffini, et al.

Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice
Published online: Jul 3, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.diabres.2020.108302

Introduction: Management of Type 1 Diabetes (T1D) poses numerous challenges, especially for young children and their families. Parental care positively influences the outcomes of children with T1D, while there are often criticisms in school environment. The COVID-19 pandemic has forced children and parents to spend many hours at home and diabetes care has returned mainly in the hands of parents.

Aim of the study: To evaluate the effectiveness of exclusive return to parental care in pre-school and school children with T1D treated with Tandem Basal IQ system during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Patients and methods: 22 children (M:F = 14:8) with T1D have been evaluated. We compared insulin and CGM data (TIR, TBR and TAR) of two periods: PRE-COV and IN-COV, in which children have transitioned from normal school attendance to the exclusive care of their parents.

Results: During the IN-COV period a significantly (p < 0.001) higher median value of TIR (66,41%) was observed as compared to PRE-COV period (61,45%). Patients also showed a statistically significant difference (p < 0.002) between the IN-COV period and the PRE-COV period as concerning the TAR metric: respectively 29,86 ± 10,6% vs 34,73 ± 12,8%. The difference between the bolus insulin doses was statistically significant (PRE-COV 5,3 IU/day, IN-COV 7,9 IU/day - p < 0.05).

Conclusion: Our observational real-life study confirms the positive effect of parental care in T1D very young children and demonstrates that during the COVID-19 pandemic it was possible to obtain a good glycometabolic compensation despite the significant change in lifestyle.

TEXTO COMPLETO
The impact of social distancing on pediatric neurosurgical emergency referrals during the COVID-19 pandemic: a prospective observational cohort study

Edward W Dyson, Claudia L Craven, Martin M Tisdall and Gregory A James

Child's Nervous System
Published online: Jul 3, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1007/s00381-020-04783-4

During the 2020 coronavirus pandemic, most countries in the world have employed social distancing measures to limit the spread of the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2. In their most extreme form, these are commonly known as “lockdown” and include the prohibition of all but essential travel outside the home and closure of schools...
During the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, guidelines have been issued by international, national and local authorities to address management and the need for preparedness. Children with COVID-19 differ from adults in that they are less often and less severely affected. Additional precautions required in the management of children address their increased radiosensitivity, need for accompanying carers, and methods for dealing with children in a mixed adult-paediatric institution. In this guidance document, our aim is to define a pragmatic strategy for imaging children with an emphasis on proven or suspected COVID-19 cases. Children suspected of COVID-19 should not be imaged routinely. Imaging should be performed only when expected to alter patient management, depending on symptoms, preexisting conditions and clinical evolution. In order to prevent disease transmission, it is important to manage the inpatient caseload effectively by triaging children and carers outside the hospital, rescheduling nonurgent elective procedures and managing symptomatic children and carers as COVID-19 positive until proven otherwise.

Within the imaging department one should consider conducting portable examinations with COVID-19 machines or arranging dedicated COVID-19 paediatric imaging sessions and performing routine nasopharyngeal swab testing before imaging under general anaesthesia. Finally, regular personal hygiene, appropriate usage of personal protective equipment, awareness of which procedures are considered aerosol generating and information on how to best disinfect imaging machinery after examinations should be highlighted to all staff members.
COVID-19 and child and adolescent psychiatry: an unexpected blessing for part of our population?
Letter

Hilgo Bruining, Meike Bartels, Tinca J C Polderman and Arne Popma

European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry
Published online: Jul 4, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1007/s00787-020-01578-5

The COVID-19 pandemic has left children and adolescents largely unaffected in terms of infectious morbidity and mortality. A greater challenge for this age group is expected in dealing with lockdown and quarantine measures that may push children into crises and destabilize families. Especially, when quarantine measures are strict and in the presence of preexisting psychological or psychiatric vulnerabilities, a variety of negative outcomes are to be expected. The COVID-19 outbreak has brought new challenges for child psychiatry and mental health services that must be addressed, including national guidelines covering interventions for major public health crises affecting children. These threats and challenges have been rightfully addressed in several commentaries and are currently being studied across the globe.

TEXTO COMPLETO
Coronary artery dilatation in a child with hyperinflammatory syndrome with SARS-CoV-2-positive serology

Julie Wacker, Iliona Malaspinas, Yacine Aggoun, Alice Bordessoule, Jean-Paul Vallée and Maurice Beghetti

European Heart Journal
Published online: Jul 4, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehaa536

We report the case of a child with coronary artery dilatation in the context of multisystem inflammatory syndrome temporally associated with SARS-CoV-2 infection, without diagnostic criteria for Kawasaki disease.

TEXTO COMPLETO
Knowledge of transmission dynamics of SARS-CoV-2 from adults to children in household settings is limited. We found an attack rate among 213 children in 137 households to be 6.1% in households with a confirmed adult 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) case. Transmission from an adult to a child occurred in only 5.2% of households. Young children <5 years old were at lowest risk of infection (1.3%). Children were most likely to be infected if the household index case was the mother...

TEXTO COMPLETO
The clinical course of SARS-CoV-2 positive neonates

Giuseppe De Bernardo, Maurizio Giordano, Giada Zollo, Fabrizia Chiatto, Desiree Sordino, Rita De Santis and Serafina Perrone

Journal of Perinatology
Published online: Jul 6, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41372-020-0715-0

The COVID-19 pneumonia was firstly reported in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The disease had a rapid spread all over the world becoming an international public health emergency. Limited data were available on COVID-19 positive neonates. We reviewed relevant literature to understand the clinical course of disease and transmission routes in affected neonates. The aim of the study was evaluating the clinical course of patients with SARS-CoV-2 (positive neonates). Based on current literature, the hypothesis of vertical transmission of SARS-CoV-2, though conceivable, remains unproven. A research conducted on PubMed database from December 2019 to April 27, 2020 revealed that no neonatal 35 cases affected by SARS-CoV-2. Most neonates were born, though of clinicians of clinical history from newborns did not show other symptoms during length stay in hospital. No deaths occurred.
Risk factors associated with COVID-19 infection: a retrospective cohort study based on contacts tracing

Tao Liu, et al.

Emerging Microbes & Infections
Published online: Jul 7, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1080/22221751.2020.1787799

This study aimed to estimate the attack rates, and identify the risk factors of COVID-19 infection. Based on a retrospective cohort study, we investigated 11,580 contacts of COVID-19 cases in Guangdong Province from January 10 to March 15, 2020. All contacts were tested by RT-PCR to detect their infection of SARS-CoV-2. Attack rates by characteristics were calculated. Logistic regression was used to estimate the risk factors of infection for COVID-19. A total of 515 of 11,580 contacts were identified to be infected with SARS-CoV-2. Compared to young adults aged 20-29 years, the infected risk was higher in children (RR: 2.59, 95% CI: 1.79-3.76), and old people aged 60-69 years (RR: 5.29, 95% CI: 3.76-7.46). Females also had higher infected risk (RR: 1.66, 95% CI: 1.39-2.00). People having close relationship with index cases encountered higher infected risk (RR for spouse: 20.68, 95% CI: 14.28-29.95; RR for non-spouse family members: 9.55, 95% CI: 6.73-13.55; RR for close relatives: 5.90, 95% CI: 4.06-8.59). Moreover, contacts exposed to index cases encountered higher infected risk (RR for spouse: 20.68, 95% CI: 14.28-29.95; RR for non-spouse family members: 9.55, 95% CI: 6.73-13.55; RR for close relatives: 5.90, 95% CI: 4.06-8.59). Our findings will be helpful for developing targeted prevention and control strategies to combat the worldwide pandemic.
A primer for pediatric radiologists on infection control in an era of COVID-19

Monica Miranda-Schaeubinger, et al.

Pediatric Radiology
Published online: Jul 7, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1007/s00247-020-04713-1

Pediatric radiology departments across the globe face unique challenges in the midst of the current COVID-19 pandemic that have not been addressed in professional guidelines. Providing a safe environment for personnel while continuing to deliver optimal care to patients is feasible when abiding by fundamental recommendations. In this article, we review current infection control practices across the multiple pediatric institutions represented on the Society for Pediatric Radiology (SPR) Quality and Safety committee. We discuss the routes of infectious transmission and appropriate transmission-based precautions, in addition to exploring strategies to optimize personal protective equipment (PPE) supplies. This work serves as a summary of current evidence-based recommendations for infection control, and current best practices specific to pediatric radiologists.

TEXTO COMPLETO
Operation of ultrasonography services in a dedicated paediatric hospital and a university hospital in Greece under the COVID-19 pandemic

Maria Raissaki, Marina Vakaki, Alexandros Kotziamanis, Efthymia Alexopoulou, Chrisoula Koumanidou and Apostolos Karantanas

Pediatric Radiology
Published online: Jul 7, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1007/s00247-020-04725-x

Ultrasoundography (US) is one of the most common diagnostic imaging tests in children. During the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, it is important to operate with a plan designed to protect health care workers, to prevent transmission of infection from child and parents to another child or an accompanying person in the US suite, and to save valuable protective material and resources. Measures during routine US in children can be challenging both in general hospitals with paediatric units and in dedicated paediatric hospitals. Special considerations include: a) cancellation or rescheduling of unnecessary imaging tests, b) a relevant questionnaire on the request form informing about patient and accompanying person's symptoms and likely exposure in addition to general triage, c) appropriate patient and parent protective measures, d) recruitment and selection of US machines in different protected areas depending on the possibility or certainty for the infection, e) regular personnel protective measures and personal hand hygiene, f) routine disinfection of probes and adjacent surfaces and g) machine/room deep disinfection, if required. Our purpose is to present the modified US services in children during the COVID-19 pandemic in two hospitals based on the instructions of the national organization of public health in Greece and what is known about the mode of transmission of the virus.
A viral infection explanation for Kawasaki disease in general and for COVID-19 virus-related Kawasaki disease symptoms

Kevin Roe

Infammopharmacology
Published online: Jul 7, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1007/s10787-020-00739-x

SARS-CoV-2, a new virus that appeared in Wuhan, China, in 2019 has approximately an 80% genomic match to the Severe Acute Respiratory Symptom (SARS) virus, which is known to come from a bat. Symptoms of Kawasaki disease in general and incomplete Kawasaki disease have been seen in a subset of pediatric patients having a current or previous infection of SARS-CoV-2. A viral infection, such as a SARS-CoV-2 virus infection, could result in extensive antigen–antibody immune complexes that cannot be quickly cleared in a subset of patients and thus cause a type III hypersensitivity immune reaction and cause Kawasaki disease or Kawasaki disease symptoms (also known as multisystem inflammatory syndrome) in a subset of patients. Extensive binding of antibodies to viral antigens can create antigen–antibody immune complexes, which, if not eliminated in certain individuals having dysfunctional complement systems, can start inflammatory type III hypersensitivity symptoms, including protease releases that can disrupt epithelium, mesothelium, and endothelium basement membranes, and induce pervasive inflammation throughout the body. This could continue after SARS-CoV-2 infections end if the first wave of protease attacks on basement membranes created new secondary autoantibodies and new uncleared antigen–antibody immune complexes.
Pediatric mental and behavioral health in the period of quarantine and social distancing (COVID-19)

Jiancheng Ye

JMIR Pediatrics and Parenting
Published online: Jul 7, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.2196/19867

This paper has been accepted and is currently in production.

The COVID-19 epidemic has spread rapidly throughout the world and has generated a long-term impact. The pandemic has caused great harm to society and also caused serious psychological trauma to many people. Pediatrics (birth to 18 years of age) are a vulnerable group in this public health emergency, as their nervous systems, endocrine systems and hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axes are not well developed. Psychological crises often cause pediatrics to collapse, producing feelings of abandonment, despair, incapacity and exhaustion, and even raising the risk of suicide. Based on the bio-psycho-social model, some pediatrics will have catastrophic thoughts and are prone to experience despair, attack, numbness, flashback and other serious emotional and behavioral reactions. In severe cases, there may be symptoms of psychosis or post-traumatic stress disorder. Timely and appropriate protections are needed to prevent the occurrence of psychological and behavioral problems. Based on the psychological development characteristics of pediatrics, this study illustrates interventions on the psychological impact from the COVID-19 epidemic.
Operationalizing an Academic Pediatric Practice during the COVID-19 Crisis

Mayssa Abuali, Robert Bonner and Matilde Irigoyen

American Journal of Infection Control
Published online: Jul 8, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajic.2020.07.003

We report on innovating protocols at an Academic Pediatric practice during the COVID-19 (2019 novel coronavirus) crisis. Facing the challenges of limited personal protective equipment and testing capacity, we rapidly and efficiently changed processes to optimize infection control, providing safe and effective care for our vulnerable population.

TEXTO COMPLETO
COVID-19 in Children: Clinical Approach and Management- Correspondence

Ashlesha Kaushik, Sandeep Gupta and Mangla Sood

The Indian Journal of Pediatrics
Published online: Jul 8, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1007/s12098-020-03374-0

We were pleased to read the well-written article in this journal entitled COVID-19 in children: clinical approach and management by Sankar J et al. We would like to commend the authors for a timely and succinct article on approach to management of pediatric COVID-19, providing essential and practical guidance to clinicians, and would like to comment on the management of COVID-19 in light of recent evidence, available studies and guidelines...

TEXTO COMPLETO
Vertical transmission and materno-fetal outcomes in 13 patients with COVID-19
Letter

Sophie Masmejan, Léo Pomar, Guillaume Favre, Alice Panchaud, Eric Giannoni, Gilbert Greub and David Baud

Clinical Microbiology and Infection
Published online: Jul 8, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cmi.2020.06.035

Since a novel coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2 caused a worldwide pandemic, concerns about possible maternal, foetal and neonatal adverse outcomes have been raised. Recently, possible vertical transmission of SARS-CoV2 has been suspected in four cases with positive placental swabs and in two cases with elevated IgM in the neonate (1, 2, 3, 4). The primary aim of this letter is to report the rate of vertical transmission in a series of patients infected during their 3rd trimester of pregnancy...

TEXTO COMPLETO
Understanding of Young People About COVID-19 During Early Outbreak in Indonesia

Devina Adella Halim, Andree Kurniawan, Fransisca Handy Agung, Stella Angelina, Claudia Jodhinta, Sharleen Winata, Frenstan, Felix Wijovi and Cindy Monika Agatha

Asia Pacific Journal of Public Health
Published online: Jul 9, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1177/1010539520940933

To control the spread of COVID-19 transmission, Indonesia government has broadcasted information about the pandemic. The aim of this study is to evaluate the understanding of young people about COVID-19 during the early outbreak in Indonesia. An online-based cross-sectional data collection was conducted from adolescents aged 10 to 25 years, based on 10 questions regarding general COVID-19 information. There were 355 subjects from 25 out of 34 Indonesian provinces who participated in the study, with mean age of 19.93 ± 2.91 years. Better understanding was found in the female and higher income population. Largely, the subjects got the information from social media, instead of the official government site for COVID-19. Lack of understanding about crucial preventive measures was found, such as handwashing and physical distancing. In conclusion, the participants have an overall moderate-good initial understanding toward COVID-19 during the early outbreak in Indonesia. These results can be used as baseline data for development of awareness measurement tools.

TEXTO COMPLETO
Intensive care admissions of children with paediatric inflammatory multisystem syndrome temporally associated with SARS-CoV-2 (PIMS-TS) in the UK: a multicentre observational study

Patrick Davies, et al.

The Lancet. Child & Adolescent Health
Published online: Jul 9, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1016/s2352-4642(20)30215-7

In April, 2020, clinicians in the UK observed a cluster of children with unexplained inflammation requiring admission to paediatric intensive care units (PICUs). We aimed to describe the clinical characteristics, course, management, and outcomes of patients admitted to PICUs with this condition, which is now known as paediatric inflammatory multisystem syndrome temporally associated with SARS-CoV-2 (PIMS-TS)...
The dual impact of ACE2 in COVID-19 and ironical actions in geriatrics and pediatrics with possible therapeutic solutions

Tapan Behl, Ishnoor Kaur, Simona Bungau, Arun Kumar, Md Sahab Uddin, Chanchal Kumar, Giridhari Pal, Sahil, Kamal Shrivastava, Gokhan Zengin and Sandeep Arora

Life Sciences
Published online: Jul 10, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lfs.2020.118075

The novel corona virus disease has shaken the entire world with its deadly effects and rapid transmission rates, posing a significant challenge to the healthcare authorities to develop suitable therapeutic solution to save lives on earth. The review aims to grab the attention of the researchers all over the globe, towards the role of ACE2 in COVID-19 disease. ACE2 serves as a molecular target for the SARS-CoV-2, to enter the target cell, by interacting with the viral glycoprotein spikes. However, the complexity began when numerous studies identified the protective response of ACE2 in abbreviating the harmful effects of vasoconstrictor, anti-inflammatory peptide, angiotensin 2, by mediating its conversion to angiotensin-1-7, which exercised antagonistic actions to angiotensin 2. Furthermore, certain investigations revealed greater resistance among children as compared to the geriatrics, towards COVID-19 infection, despite the elevated expression of ACE2 in pediatric population. Based upon such evidences, the review demonstrated possible therapeutic interventions, targeting both the protective and deleterious effects of ACE2 in COVID-19 disease, primarily inhibiting ACE2-virus interactions or administering soluble ACE2. Thus, the authors aim to provide an opportunity for the researchers to consider RAAS system to be a significant element in development of suitable treatment regime for COVID-19 pandemic.

TEXTO COMPLETO
Provision of Pediatric Immunization Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic: an Assessment of Capacity Among Pediatric Immunization Providers Participating in the Vaccines for Children Program — United States, May 2020

Tara M Vogt, Fan Zhang, Michelle Banks, Carla Black, Bayo Arthur, Yoonjae Kang, Paul Lucas and Brock Lamont

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)
Published online: Jul 10, 2020.

https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6927a2

Recent reports suggest that routine childhood immunization coverage might have decreased during the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. To assess the capacity of pediatric health care practices to provide immunization services to children during the pandemic, a survey of practices participating in the Vaccines for Children (VFC) program was conducted during May 12–20, 2020. Data were weighted to account for the sampling design; thus, all percentages reported are weighted. Among 1,933 responding practices, 1,727 (89.8%) were currently open; 1,397 (81.1%) of these open practices were offering immunization services to all of their patients. When asked whether the practice would likely be able to accommodate new patients to assist with provision of immunization services through August, 1,135 (59.1%) respondents answered affirmatively. These results suggest that health care providers appear to have the capacity to deliver routinely recommended childhood vaccines, allowing children to catch up on vaccines that might have been delayed as a result of COVID-19-related effects on the provision of or demand for routine well child care. Health care providers and immunization programs should educate parents on the need to return for well-child and immunization visits or refer patients to other practices, if they are unable to provide services.

TEXTO COMPLETO
ISEARCH COVID-19 PORTFOLIO


https://icite.od.nih.gov/covid19/search/
COVID-19 Resources for Hospitalists

Society of Hospital Medicine

PUBLIC HEALTH GENOMICS AND PRECISION HEALTH KNOWLEDGE BASE (V6.2.5)

https://phgkb.cdc.gov/PHGKB/coVInfoStartPage.action
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