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INDRODUCTION

A virus initially considered benign in this age group, SARS-COV-2 has recently been associated with Pediatric Multisystemic Inflammatory Syndrome (PIMS), temporarily associated with COVID-19, a syndrome whose diagnostic determination has a vital relevance since it imposes unfavorable outcomes.

This study aims to describe the sociodemographic characteristics of PIMS in Brazil and the factors associated with death by this syndrome.

METHODS

This research is an observational and retrospective cohort study of cases of PIMS associated with Covid-19 in the Brazilian population between 04/01/2020 and 04/17/2021. Data from the Ministry of Health's epidemiological bulletin, obtained from the compulsory notifications from PIMS and Covid-19 carried out up to the 15th epidemiological week of 2021, were used.

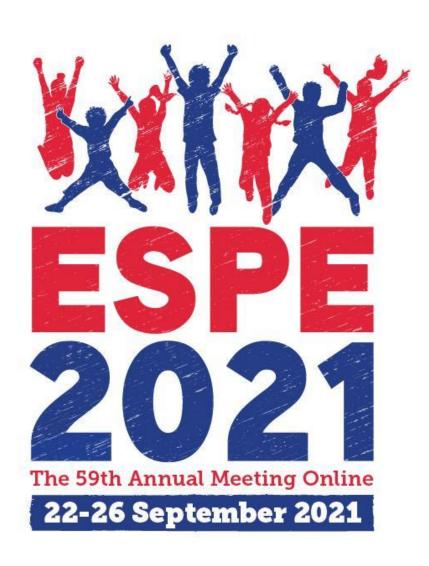
The analyzes were descriptive through absolute and relative frequencies, and also relative risks of PIMS cases were calculated between the exposure variables (age groups, genders, and regions of the Brazilian territory) and the outcome (deaths by PIMS). The work was carried out at the significance level of 5% in Stata 16.0 package.

PEDIATRIC INFLAMMATORY MULTISYSTEMIC SYNDROME IN BRAZIL: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND RISK FACTORS TO DEATH

RESULTS

	J-13 III DIAZ	n, by ser, age g	roup and region of residen		Betv
	PIMS	Covid-19	Relative Risk (CI*)	P-Value	epidemiologi
		MORTALITY			with Covid-1
Gender					largest part (
Female	5,6	1,07	5,23 (3,54; 7,50)	<0,001	old (45.29%),
Male	4,02	1,19	3,39 (2,22; 4,98)	<0,001	The
Age Group					between 0
0-4 years old	12,38	2,28	5,43 (3,58; 7,95)	<0,001	
5-9 years old	6,05	0,38	16,07 (8,05; 29,79)	<0,001	Southeast re
10-14 years old	3,59	0,56	6,39 (2,96; 12,31)	<0,001	related to Co
15-19 years old	1,62	1,37	1,18 (0,53; 2,29)	0,298	from 15-19 y
Region	,	,		,	compared to
Midwest	3,59	0,64	5,60 (1,46; 15,40)	0,004	in North regio
North East	4,63	1,5	3,09 (1,67; 5,27)	<0,001	
North	10,3	0,71	14,47 (8,08; 24,21)	<0,001	
Southeast	6,19	1,75	3,53 (2,12; 5,61)	<0,001	
South	1,59	1,38	1,15 (0,41; 2,64)	0,353	
Total	4,74	1,50	4,20 (3,18; 5,46)	<0,001	
IUUI	1,71	1,15	1,20 (0,10, 0,10)		
	PIMS	Covid-19	Relative Risk (CI*)	P-Value	Des
	LETHALITY				from zero to
Gender					notably high
Female	8,17	0,05	151,31 (107,17; 213,63)	<0,001	risk factor t
Male	5,61	0,05	106,16 (69,57; 156,01)	<0,001	access to he
Age Group					
0-4 years old	7,09	0,13	52,79 (34,78; 77,33)	<0,001	in pediatric a
5-9 years old	4,51	0,03	176,17 (88,29; 326,63)	<0,001	· · ·
0-14 years old	5,49	0,03	173,68 (80,49; 334,72)	<0,001	health polici
15-19 years old	37,5	0,04	909,93 (410,82; 1757,90)	<0,001	tragic outco
Region					COVID-19.
Midwest	4,26	0,04	110,20 (28,73; 303,23)	<0,001	
North East	5,83	0,09		<0,001	
North	15,84	0,11	149,92 (83,72; 250,86)	<0,001	
Southeast	6	0,04	148,48 (89,05; 263,08)	<0,001	
South	5,08	0,02	290,66 (102,96; 667,01)	<0,001	WHO. Multisystem inflammatory sy
Гotal	6,76	0,05	126,56 (95,76; 164,61)	<0,001	Boletim epidemiológico vol 52, r Multissistêmica Pediátrica (SIM-P)

^a 100,000 cases of Covid-19 (PIMS) and 100,000 children and adolescents (Covid-19) *Confidence Interval



RESULTS

04/01/2020 and 04/17/2021 (15th ween ical of 2021), 903 cases of PIMS associated 9 were notified in Brazil, of which, the (55.26%) were male, between 0 and 4 years from the Southeast region (38.76%).

deaths were higher in the female gender, and 4 years old (47.54%) and in the egion (34.43%). The risk of death by PIMS ovid-19 is 5.29 times higher in adolescents years old than in other age groups when 0-4 years old children. Also, the residency on was a risk factor to death (RR= 3.72)

CONCLUSION

spite the numbers showing more deaths to 4 years old, the risk for teenagers is ner. In addition, Brazil's northern region is a that reaffirms social inequality and poor ealth.

Understanding PIMS's epidemiology age group is essential for planning public ies and raising public awareness to avoid omes in Brazil, which already suffers from

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