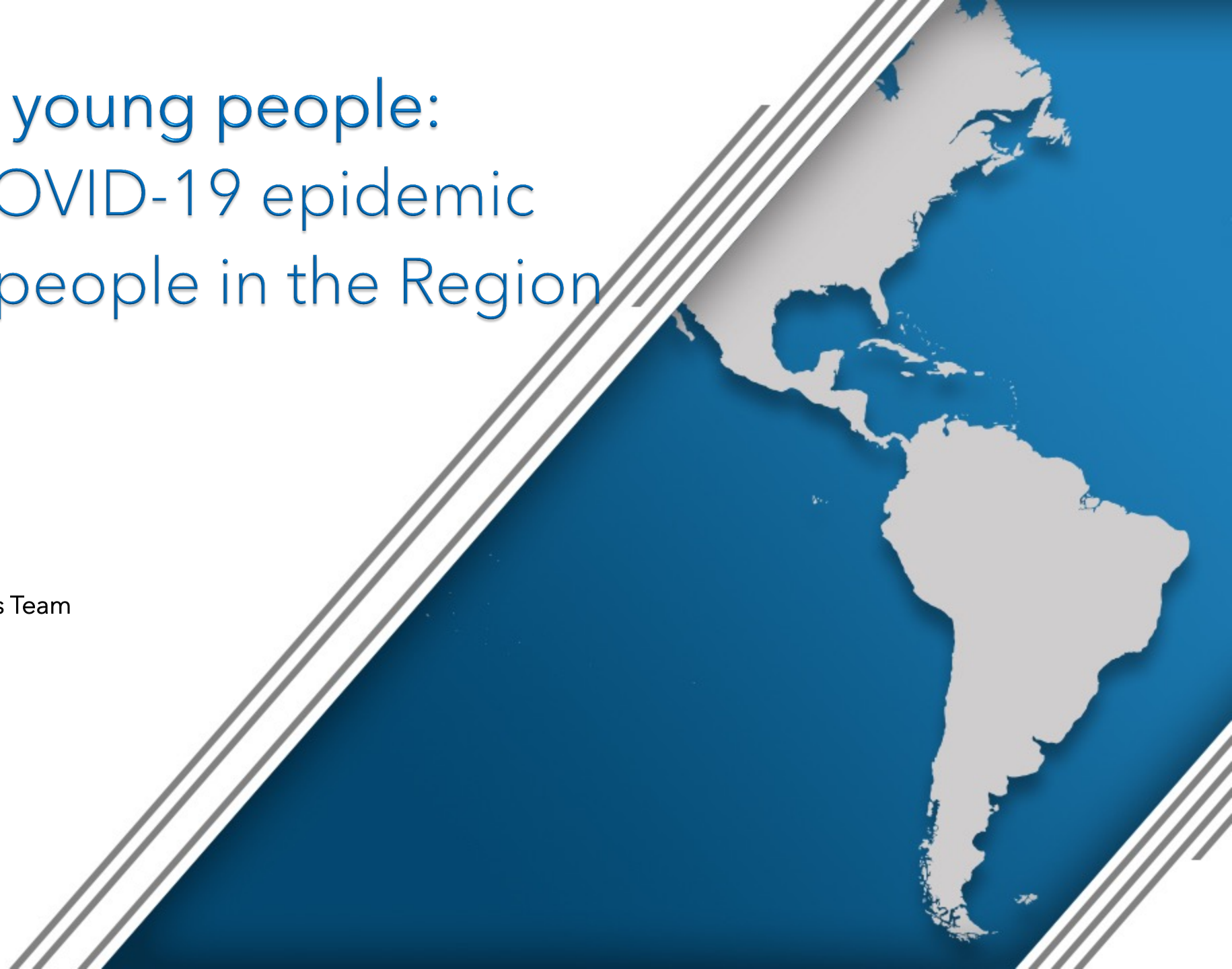


COVID-19 and young people: Status of the COVID-19 epidemic among young people in the Region

10 March 2022

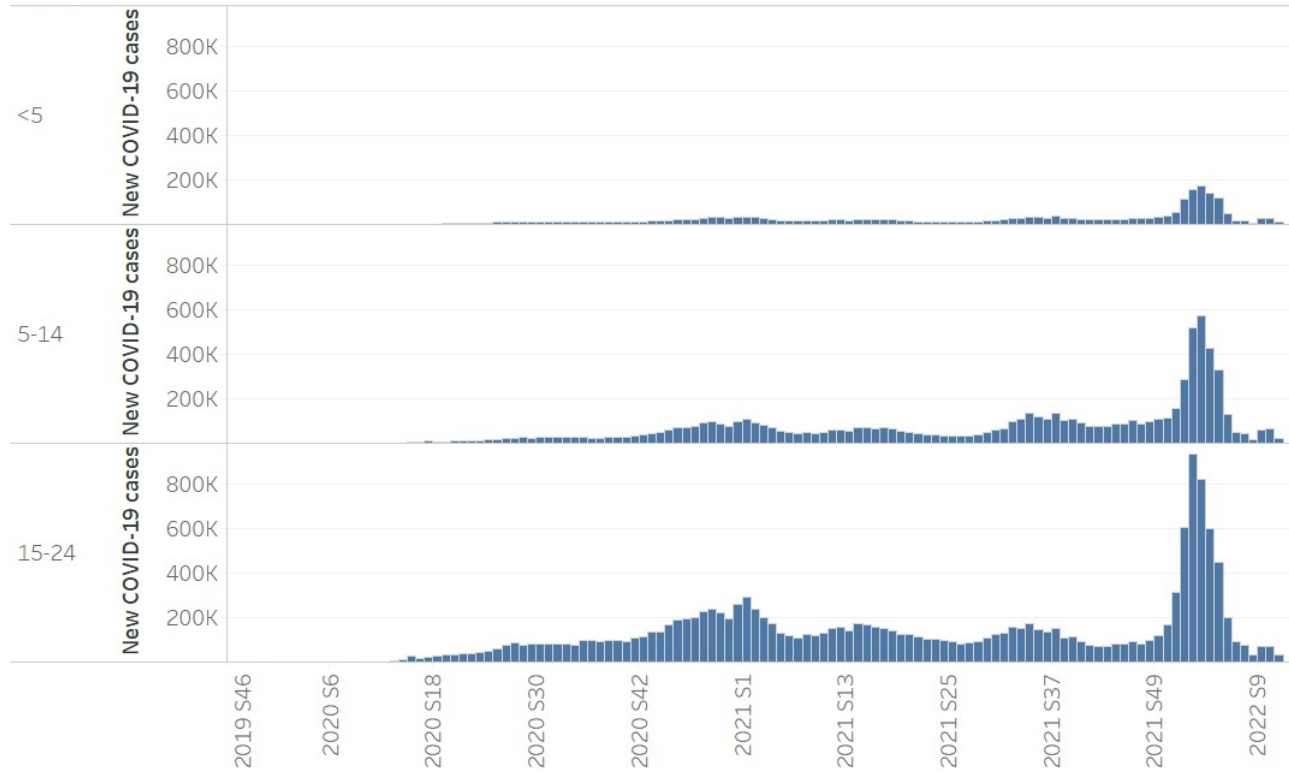
Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses Team

PAHO Health Emergencies IHM/PHE

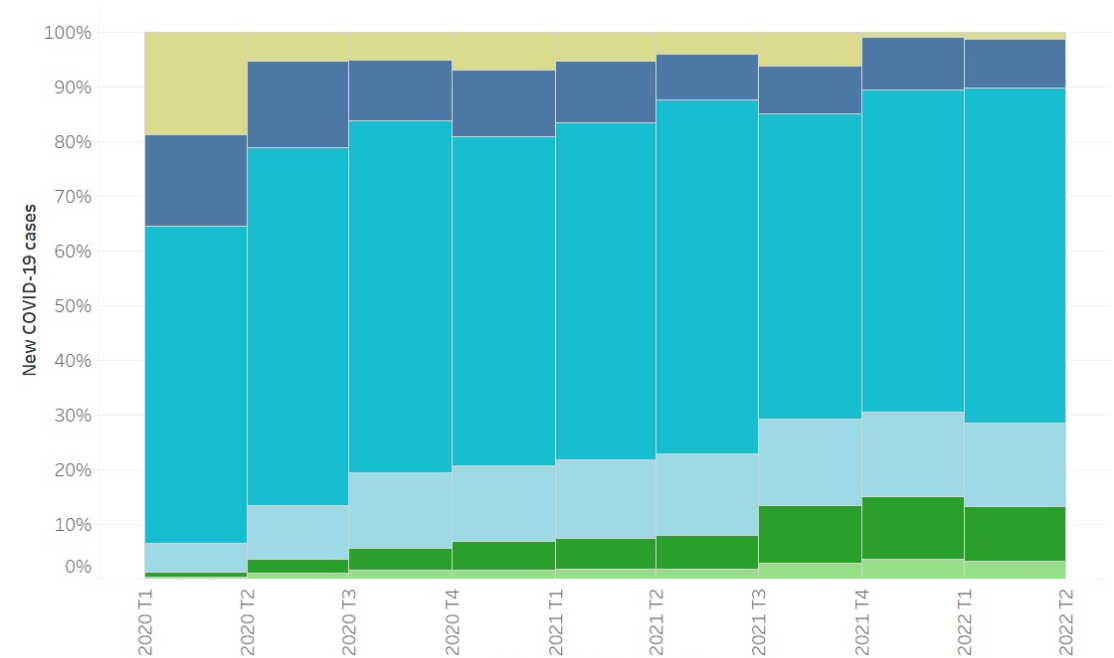


COVID-19 and young people: global COVID-19 cases and age distribution over time

New COVID-19 cases by week of report



Distribution of new COVID-19 cases by age groups



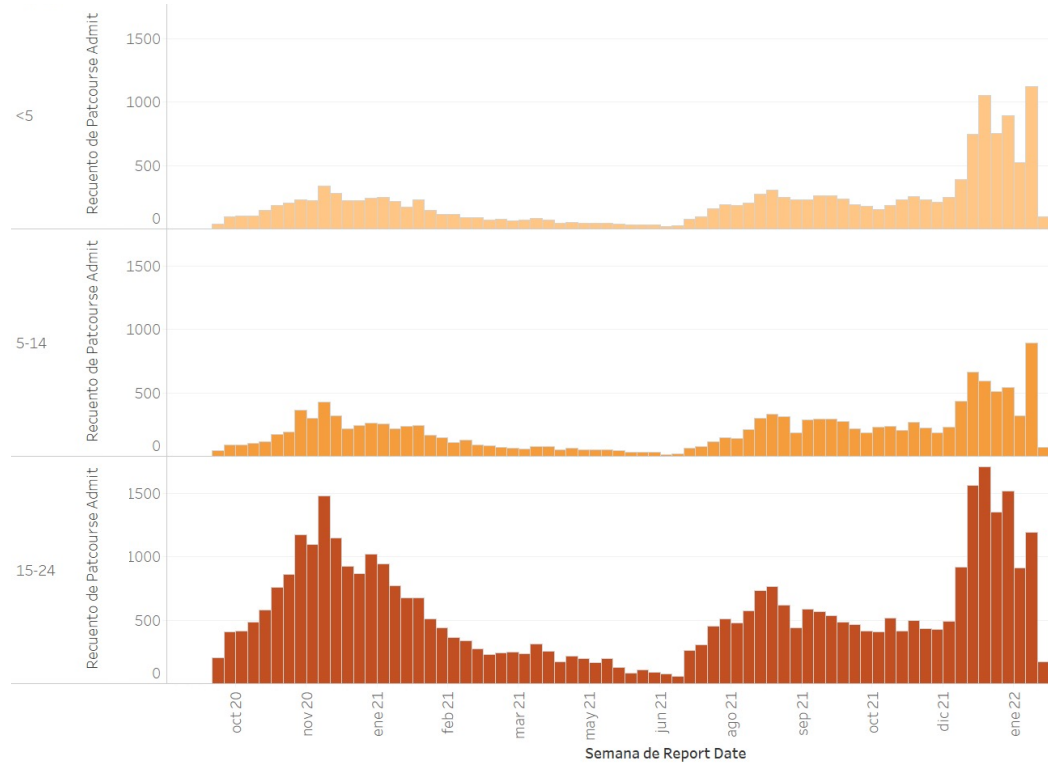
<div><24 y.o ≈ 25 million COVID-19 cases</div>		<div></div> <5: 2.446.754	<div></div> 25-64: 62.352.735
		<div></div> 5-14: 7.665.586	<div></div> >65: 10.577.828
		<div></div> 15-24: 14.792.081	<div></div> NA

COVID-19 and young people: COVID-19 cases per 100.000 population

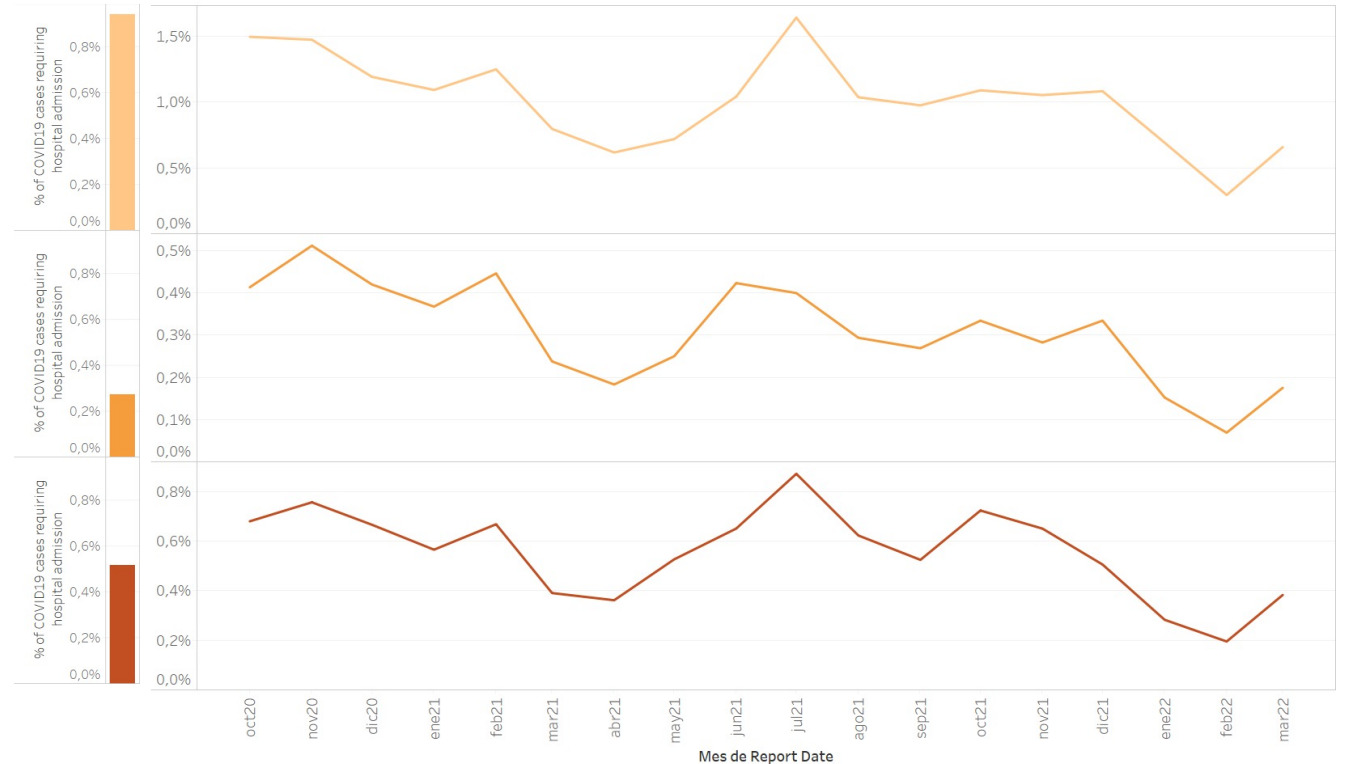


COVID-19 and young people: hospitalized COVID-19 cases

New hospitalized COVID-19 cases by week of report



% of COVID-19 cases requiring hospital admission, overall and over time

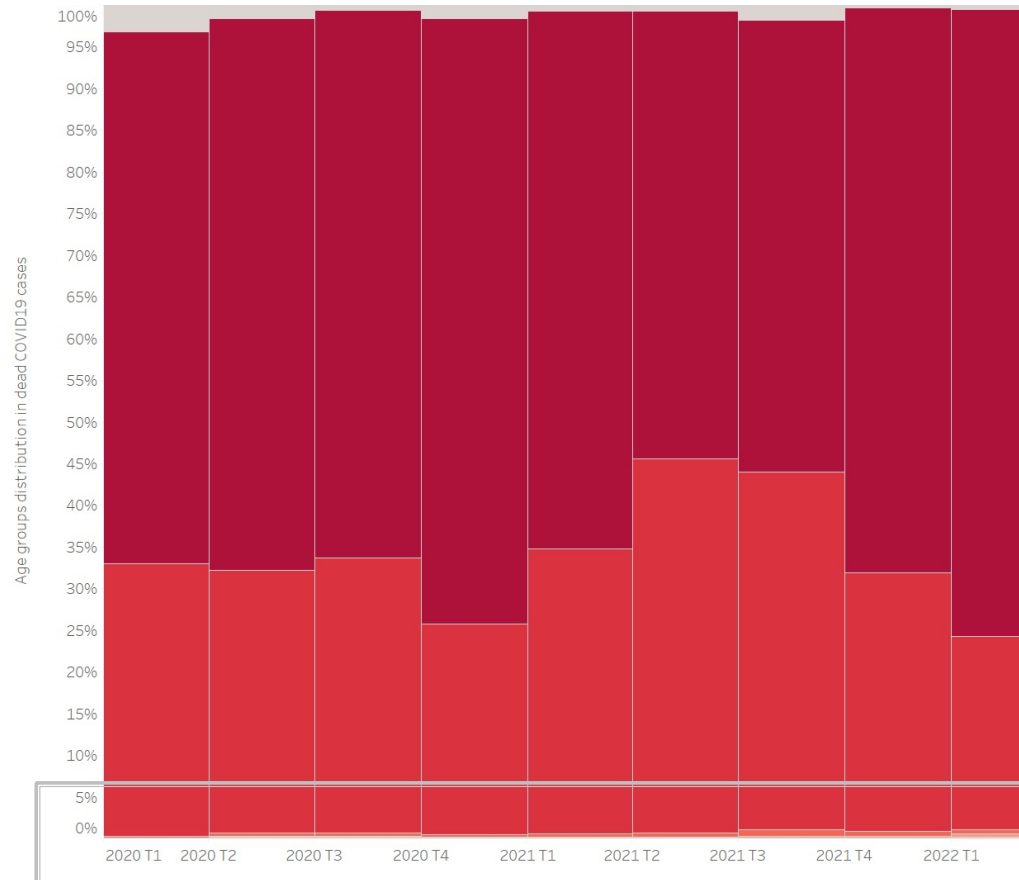


<24 y.o ≈ 70 000 COVID-19 cases with hospital admission

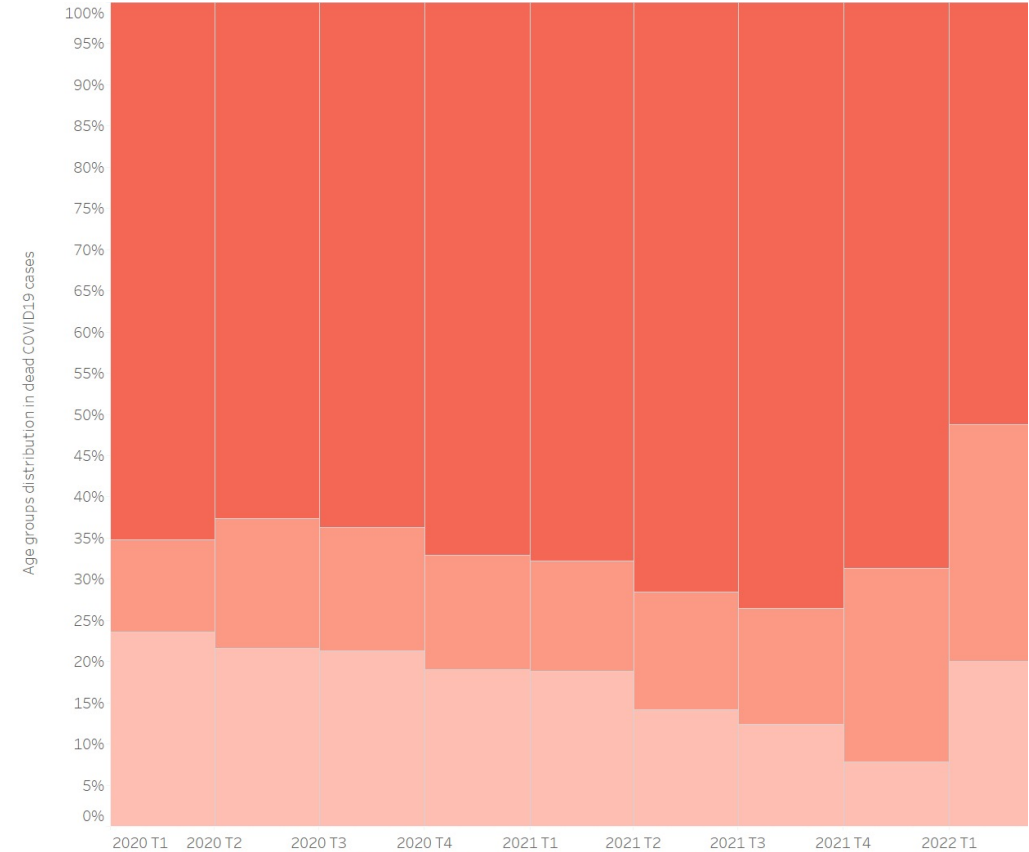
<5: 15.718
 5-14: 14.670
 15-24: 40.798

COVID-19 and young people: Deaths among COVID-19 cases

Distribution COVID-19 deaths by age groups



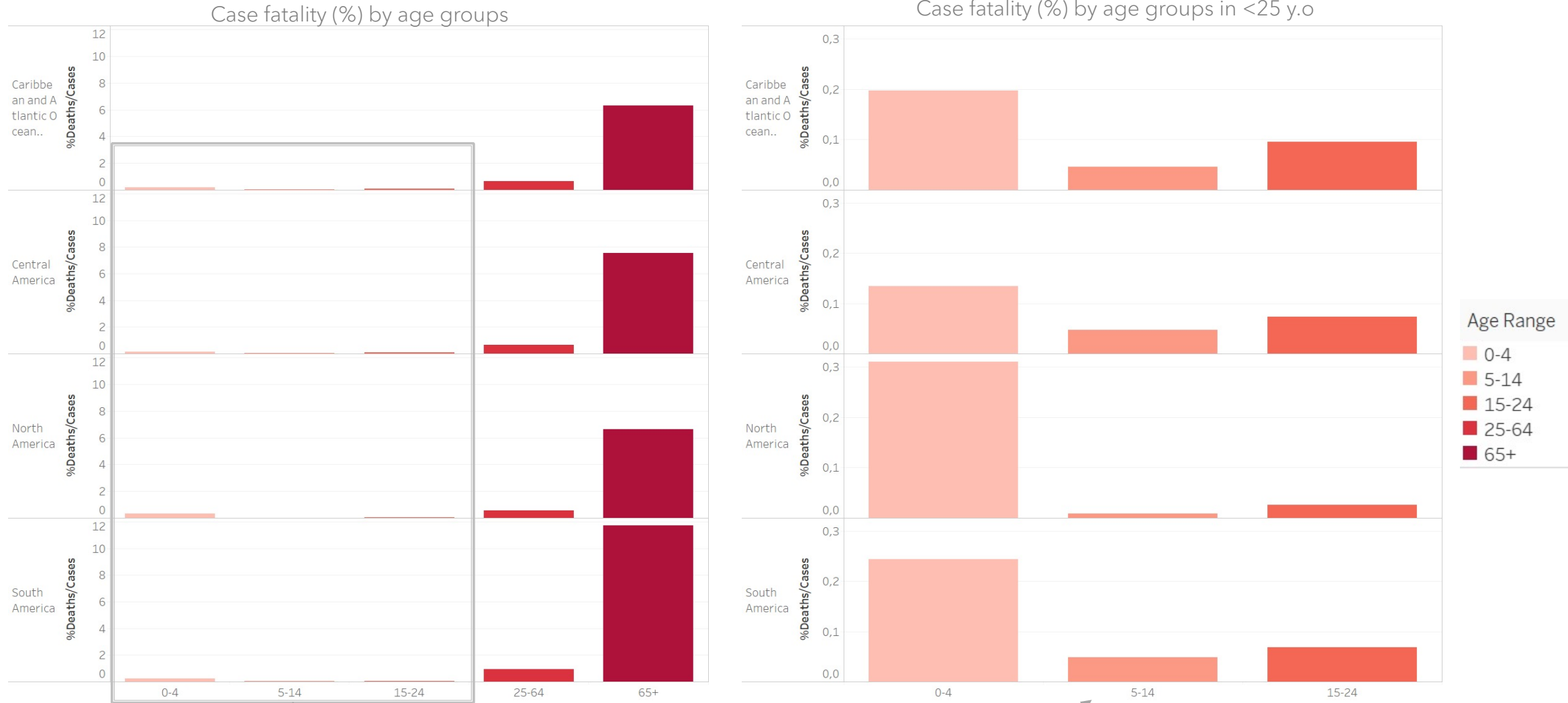
Distribution COVID-19 deaths by age groups in <25 y.o



<24 y.o ≈ 9 000 COVID-19 deaths

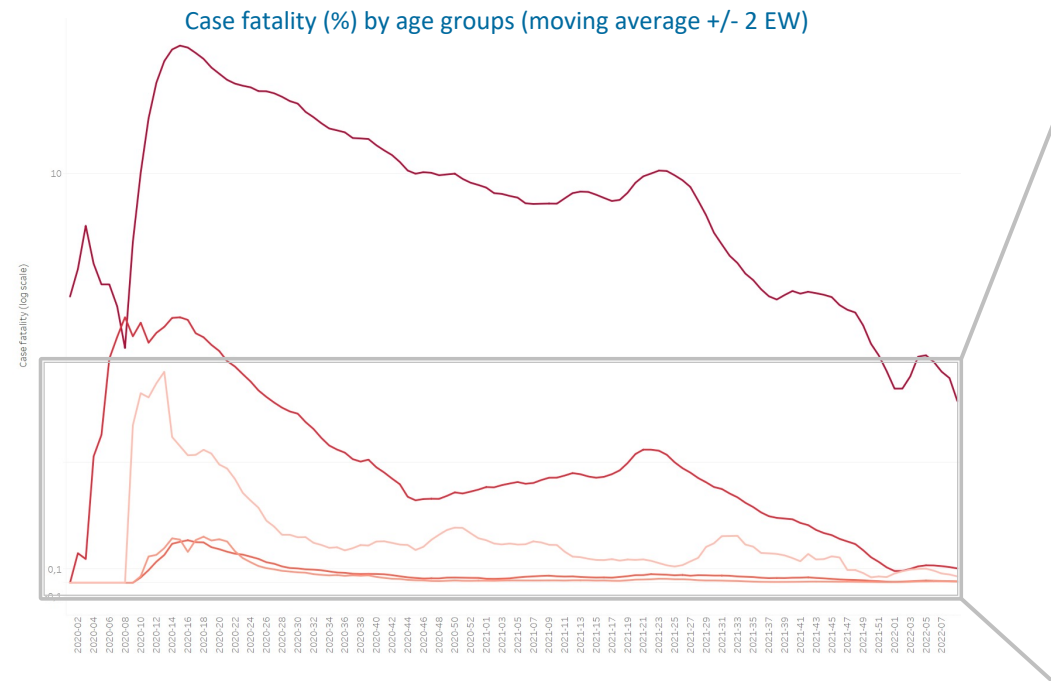
	<5 : 1.642		25-64: 439.062
	5-14: 1.451		>65: 875.336
	15-24: 5.997		

COVID-19 and young people: Case fatality rate (%)

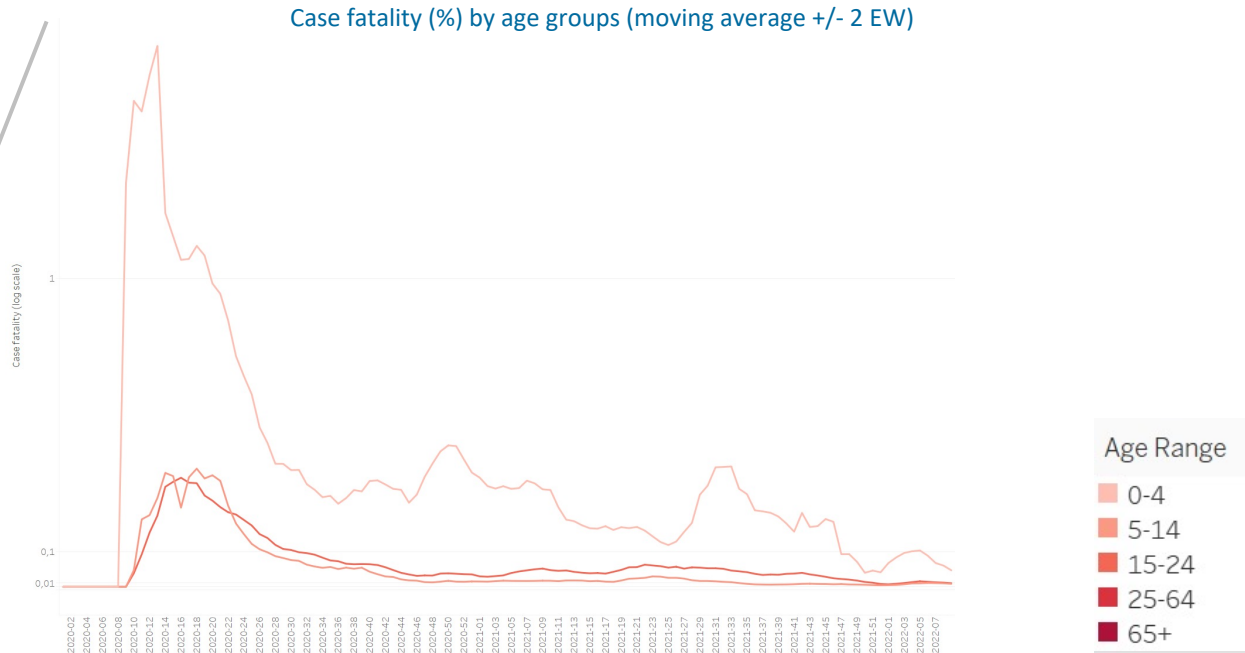


COVID-19 and young people: Case fatality rate (%)

Evolution of case fatality (%) by age groups



Evolution of case fatality (%) by age groups in <25 y.o



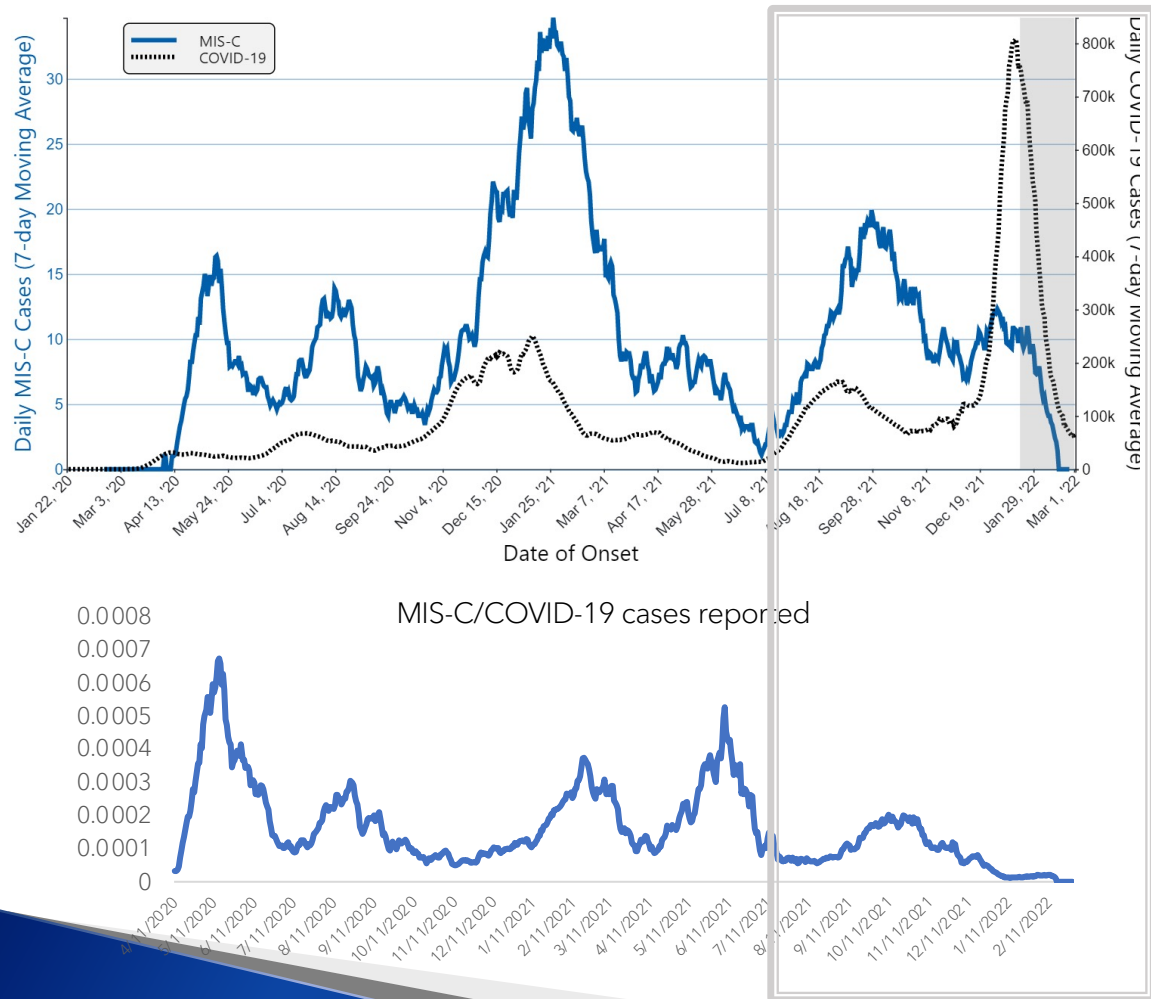
COVID-19 and young people: Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C)

1. **Age 0 to 19 years; AND**
2. **2. Fever for ≥ 3 days; AND**
3. **3. Clinical signs of multisystem involvement** (at least two of the following):
 - rash, bilateral nonpurulent conjunctivitis, or mucocutaneous inflammation signs (oral, hands, or feet);
 - hypotension or shock;
 - cardiac dysfunction, pericarditis, valvulitis, or coronary abnormalities (including echocardiographic findings or elevated troponin/BNP);
 - evidence of coagulopathy (prolonged PT or PTT; elevated D-dimer);
 - acute gastrointestinal symptoms (diarrhoea, vomiting, or abdominal pain); AND
4. **4. Elevated markers of inflammation** (e.g. ESR, CRP, or procalcitonin); AND
5. **5. No other obvious microbial cause** of inflammation, including bacterial sepsis and staphylococcal/streptococcal toxic shock syndromes; AND
6. **6. Evidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection** with ANY of the following: positive SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR; positive serology; positive antigen test; contact with an individual with COVID-19.

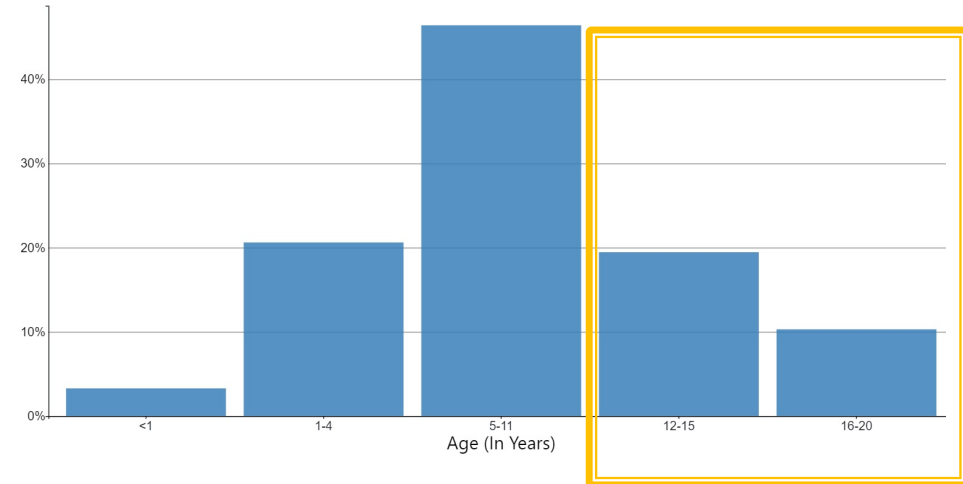
Country/Territory	Number of Confirmed Cases	Number of Confirmed Deaths	Fatality rate %
Argentina	222	1	0.45
Barbados	2	1	50.00
Bolivia	1	1	100.00
Brazil	1,551	96	6.19
Canada	145	0	0.00
Chile	414	5	1.21
Colombia	17	6	35.29
Costa Rica	57	1	1.75
Cuba	3	0	0.00
Dominican Republic	144	6	4.17
Ecuador	28	0	0.00
El Salvador	30	0	0.00
French Guiana	3	0	0.00
Guadeloupe	19	0	0.00
Guatemala	2	0	0.00
Honduras	3	0	0.00
Martinique	13	0	0.00
Panama	93	2	2.15
Paraguay	159	9	5.66
Peru	21	0	0.00
Puerto Rico	**	**	
Saint Lucia	1	0	0.00
Saint Martin	***	***	
Trinidad and Tobago	29	0	0.00
United States	7,156	60	0.84
Uruguay	22	0	0.00
Venezuela	195	0	0.00
Total	10,330	188	1.82

COVID-19 and young people: Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C)

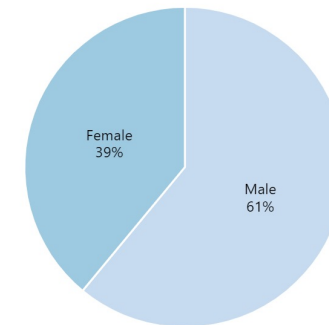
Daily MIS-C Cases and COVID-19 Cases Reported to CDC (7-Day Moving Average)



MIS-C Patients By Age Group



MIS-C Patients By Sex



Source: CDC

COVID-19 and young people: key messages

- COVID-19 cases detected among young people have increased over time. However, the relative transmissibility of SARS-CoV-2 at different ages remains uncertain, largely because of the challenges involved in disentangling the influences of biological, host and environmental factors.
- The risk of becoming infected with SARS-CoV-2 is a combination of susceptibility (host biological factors), environmental factors associated with exposure type (work, shopping, schools etc.) and exposure intensity (level of community transmission and of preventive measures). It is difficult to separate the influence of these factors on the risk of children and adults becoming infected with SARS-CoV-2
- Severity in terms of hospital admission and case fatality are very low compared with adults and older adults. The severity of disease caused by new variants of SARS-CoV-2 in children and adolescents, in comparison with previous lineages, remains under investigation.
- Severe COVID-19 cases mostly occur in high-risk groups with comorbidities that greatly increase the probability of hospital and ICU admission as well as death.
- Those groups should be prioritized for prevention strategies as well as clinical management among others PH measures targeted for young populations.

Thank you