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255. Clinical, echocardiographic and electrocardiographic manifestations of COVID-19 multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children in the Dominican Republic

Yori A. Roque, MD, MSc¹; David De Luna, MD, MSc²; Alfredo J. Mena Lora, MD³; Kelvin Espinal, Fellow⁴; Franzory Peralta, Fellow⁴; Hilario Maria, Pediatrician⁴; ¹Hospital Metropolitano de Santiago (HOMS), Santiago, Santiago, Dominican Republic; ²Hospital Metropolitano de Santiago, Santiago, Santiago, Dominican Republic; ³University of Illinois Chicago, Chicago, Illinois; ⁴Hospital Infantil Regional Universitario Dr. Arturo Grullón, Santiago, Santiago, Dominican Republic

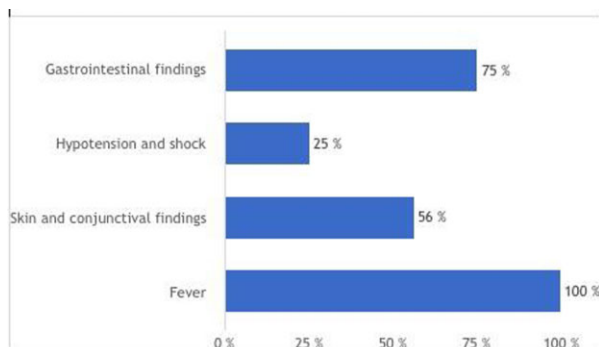
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Background. The COVID-19 pandemic has spread globally and millions of infections have occurred. As cases mount, atypical manifestations of COVID-19 and post-infectious complications such as multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) become more likely. MIS-C is a life threatening post-infectious complication of COVID-19. There is a paucity of data of MIS-C in the Dominican Republic (DR). We seek to understand the clinical manifestations of MIS-C in the DR.

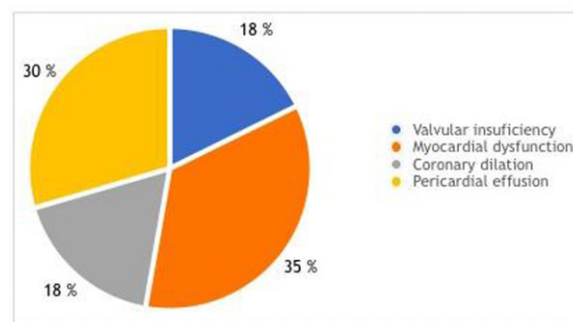
Methods. This is a retrospective review of cases admitted to a pediatric hospital in the Dominican Republic from March 2020 to December 2021. Patients with clinical findings and a diagnosis of MIS-C were included. Echocardiographic (Echo) and electrocardiographic (ECG) changes were reviewed.

Results. A total of 16 patients were included in our study, of which 68.75 were male. Ages were 12.5% < 1 years old, 12.5% between 1-4, 62.5% 5-12 and 12.5% over 12. Fever and rash were the most common clinical findings (Figure 1), while 69% had a new abnormality on echo and 50% had new ECG abnormalities. Echocardiographic findings are listed in Figure 2.

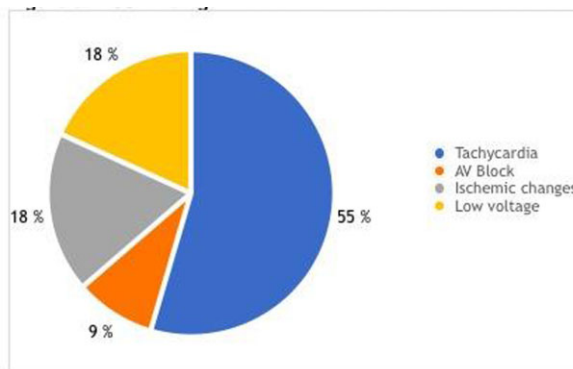
Clinical findings in patients admitted with MIS-C



Echo findings



ECG findings



Conclusion. The clinical manifestation of MIS-C are primarily fever, conjunctivitis, rash and hypotension. Because these findings can be non-specific, a high level of suspicion is needed. With over two thirds of patients with MIS-C showing echocardiographic changes and more than 50% showing ECG changes, these two tests can add significant diagnostic value in the right clinical setting. Clinicians should consider early echocardiography and ECG in patients with possible or suspected MIS-C.

Disclosures. All Authors: No reported disclosures.