

Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport

COVID-19

Technical briefing To Parliament 22 april 2020

Jaap van Dissel

Background role of children in the COVID-19 outbreak – data

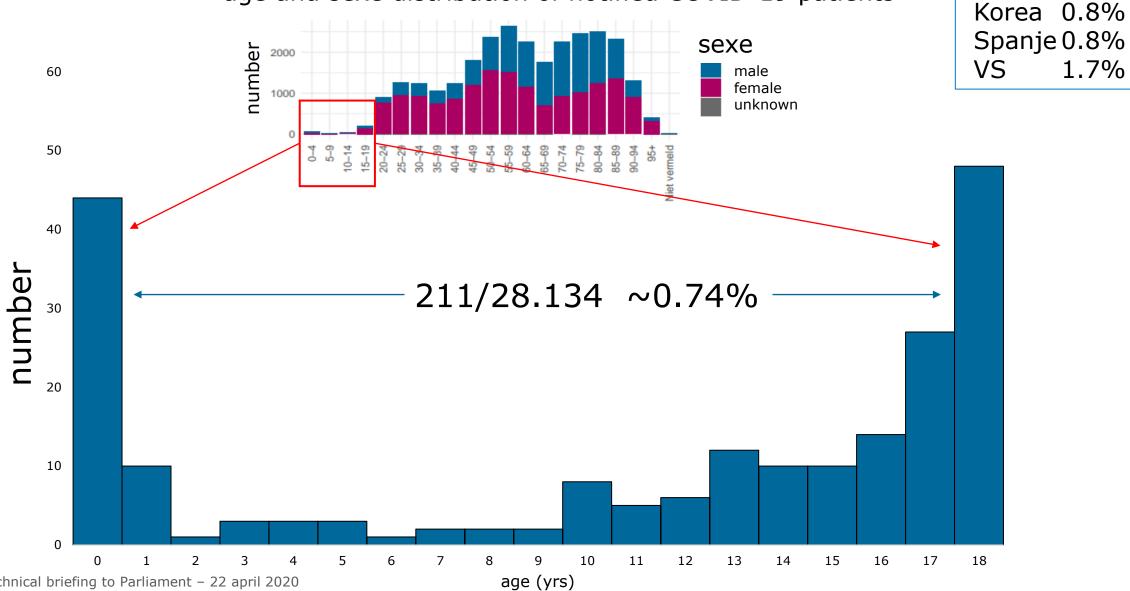
- > Analysis of reports of notified, infected patients and infected pairs
- Sentinel surveillance by GP's NIVEL polling stations
- Targeted research among Dutch COVID-19 patients and their family contacts (FF100; preliminary, first round results)
- > 'PIENTER Corona study' into seroimmunity of Dutch population
- Sanquin: seroimmunity among Dutch blood and plasma donors
- > Literature study on children & COVID-19 (i.e., other countries)

NB. studies performed mostly at the time of school closure.

COVID-19 outbreak

children 0-18 yr

age and sexe distribution of notified COVID-19 patients



Cohort ≤18 jr:

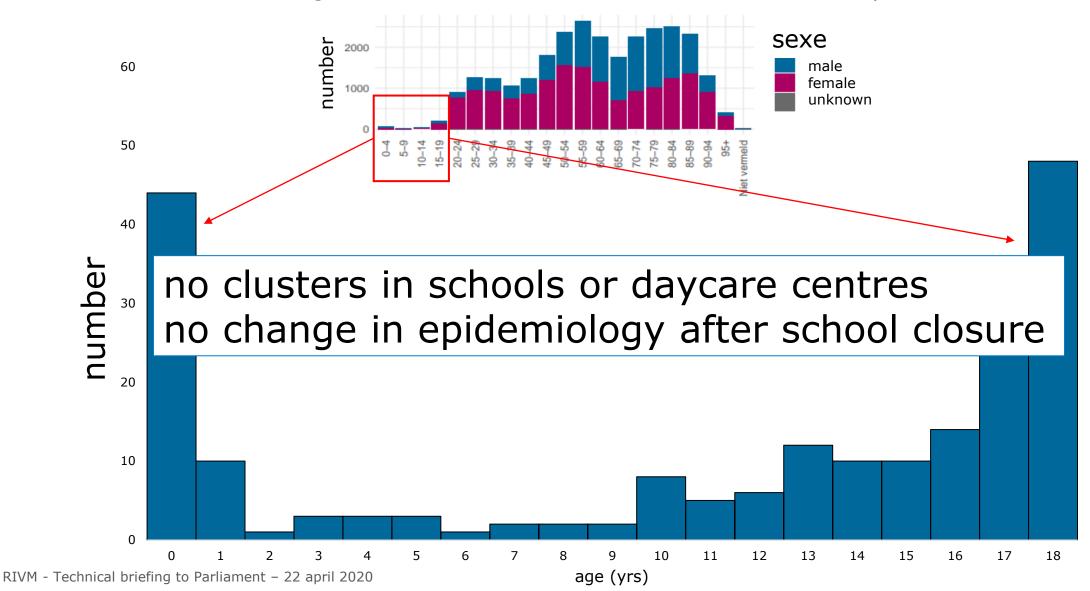
China 0.9%

1.7%

COVID-19 outbreak

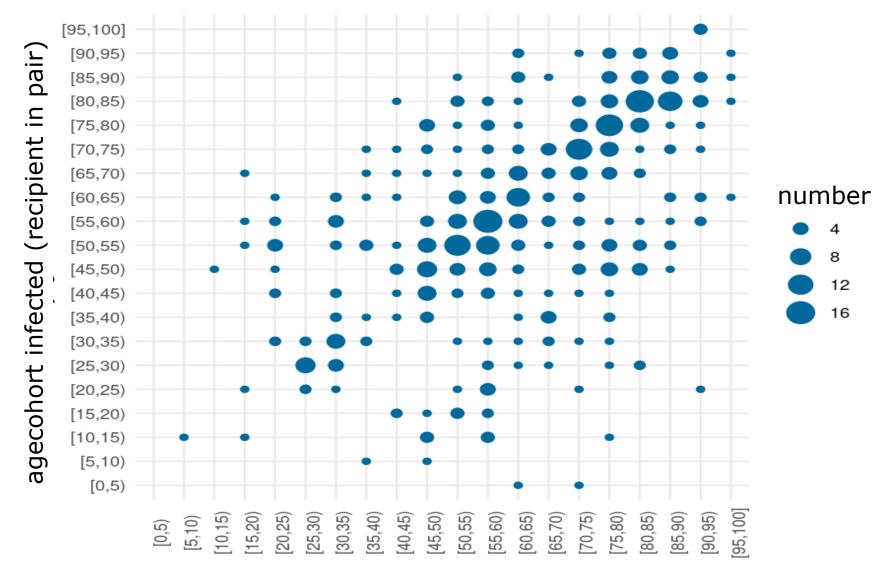
children 0-18 yr

age and sexe distribution of notified COVID-19 patients



COVID-19 outbreak who infected who?

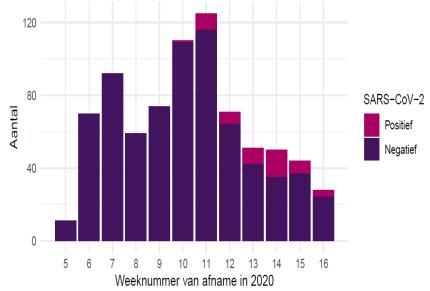




Background role of children in the COVID-19 outbreak – data

- Analysis of reports of notified, infected patients
- Sentinel surveillance by GP's NIVEL polling stations
 - over 40 GP polling stations collect data on influenza-like illness
 - sampling in first cases each day, tested at RIVM for influenza and corona
 - no samples of children found positive for coronavirus

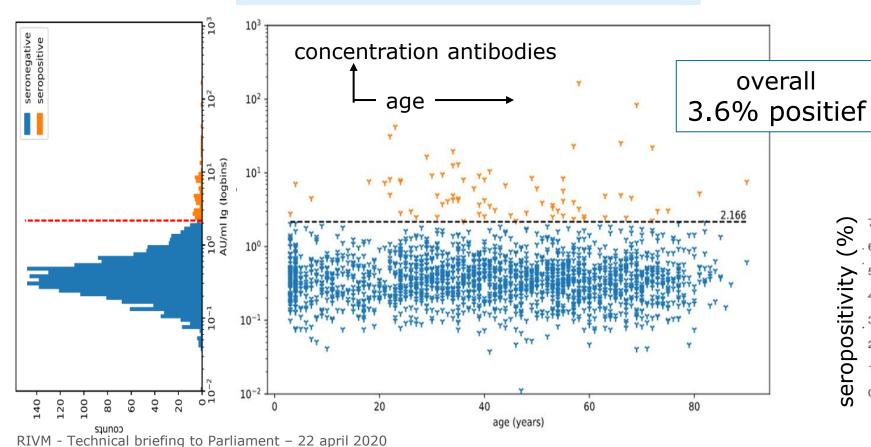
NIVEL/RIVM GPs (covering ~0.8% Dutch population) since 4 February: 785 patients of which 52 positively (6.6%), but 0/137 sampled children

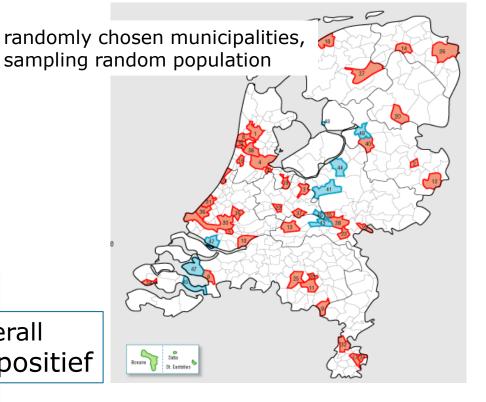


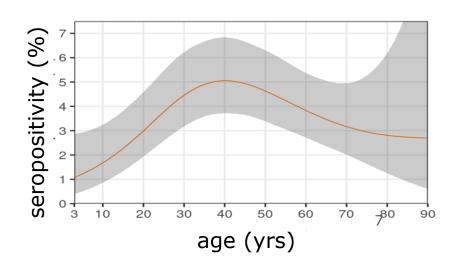
COVID-19 – Pienter study how many people have been infected?

F van der Klis et al, IIV-CIb/RIVM

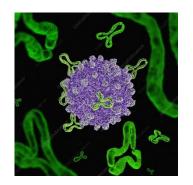
Research on multiple antibodies (**Luminex**) detection multiple hCov/SARS-Cov-2 antigens 99% spec, sens 85% based on response to S1 spike protein.







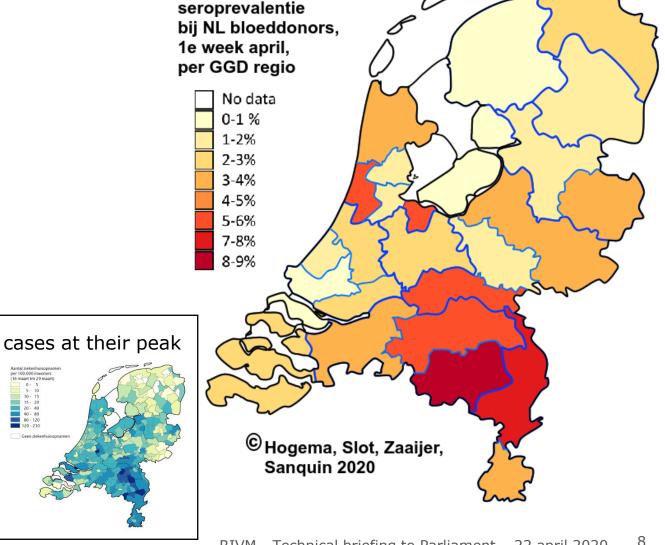
COVID-19 – Sanquin study how many people have been infected?



'total antibody antigen sandwich assay'

Antibodies against SARS-CoV-2 in ~3% Dutch blooddonors

18-30 yr	25 / 688	3,6%
31-40 yr	17 / 494	3,4%
41-50 yr	26 / 752	3,5%
51-60 yr	38 / 1234	3,1%
61-70 yr	29 / 1030	2,8%
71-80 yr	0 / 10	(0%)



anti SARS-CoV-2

Findings research so far children & spread COVID-19

- Analysis notification reports: ~1% <20 yrs (but <20 yrs = 22% of Dutch population)
- No clusters in schools/day child-care
- NIVEL GP's polling stations: in 137 tested children <20 yrs: 0 infected</p>
- Research in households (FF100): No evidence that child was the first infected within family. Usually parents infect children, not the other way around.
- Children found to be infected with COVID-19 had fewer and less severe symptoms than adults.

- PIENTER-Corona: since 17 April 2,096 samples examined: 3.6% had antibodies against COVID-19 in blood.
- Children <20 yrs only 1% seropositive, versus 4.2% in other age groups.
- Literature study: disease in children milder than in adults. Symptoms in children: cough, fever and sore throat. Also: Iceland study!
- Contact studies show that children have hardly infected other persons. (NB. prone to selection bias!)

Summary role of children in covid-19 outbreak

Data so far confirms the picture that emerged already from other countries:

- likely a small role for children in spreading COVID-19 (contrary to influenza!)
- worldwide relatively few children reported with COVID-19
- symptoms in children generally milder
- hardly transfer of children to adults described
- > in families, children test less often positive (both PCR and antibodies) than parents
- spread occurs between persons of about same age (between 40 and 80 years)

Open schools embedded in careful monitoring and accessible testing of teachers!