# Long term quality of life in children with previous MIS-C in Cape Town, South Africa

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## INTRODUCTION

Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) is a severe, hyperinflammatory disease that occurs after exposure to severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The acute effects of MIS-C are well documented but very little data has been shown on the effect of MIS-C on the long term quality of life of patients. The aim of the study was to document the long-term quality of life of a cohort of South African children with MIS-C, focusing on their physical, emotional, social, and school functioning.

## METHODS

Patients with previous MIS-C were recruited 6 months or more after their illness from Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital in Cape Town, South Africa. A paediatric quality of life (PedsQL) generic inventory was used to evaluate their Physical, Emotional, Social, and School Functioning. A score less than 80% indicates a deficit in that domain.

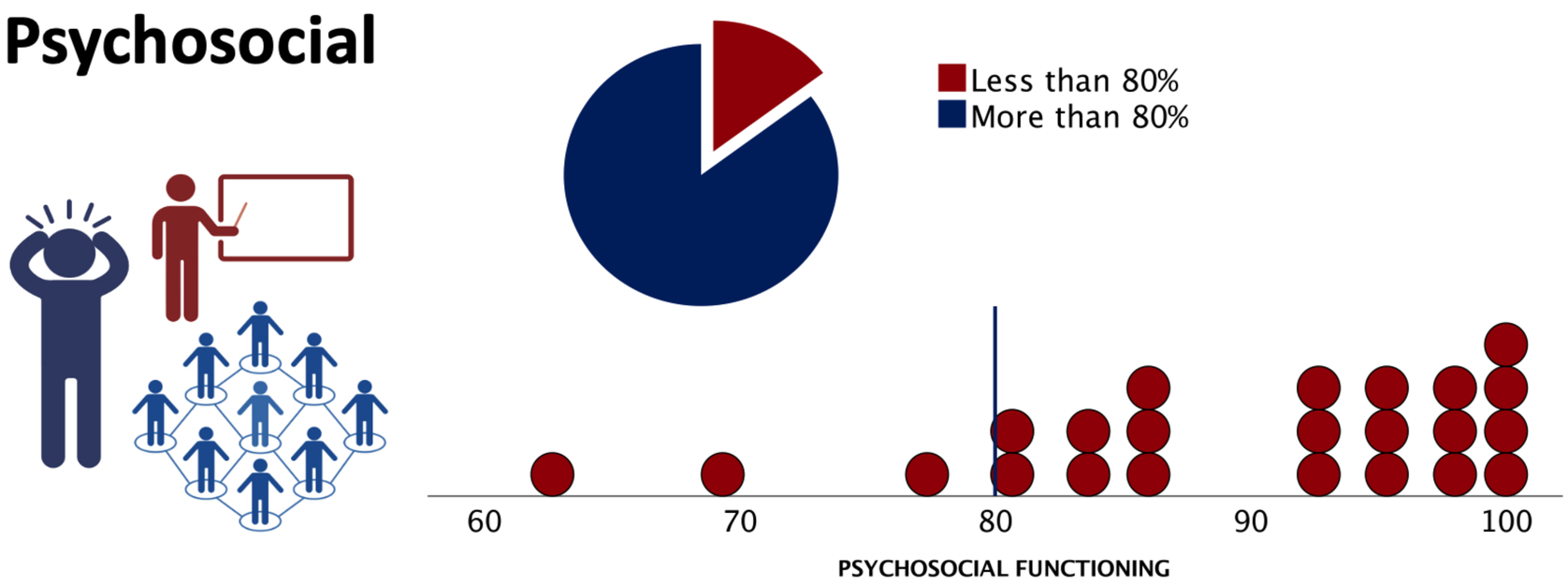
Psychosocial domain incorporated the educational, social and emotional domains.

## COHORT

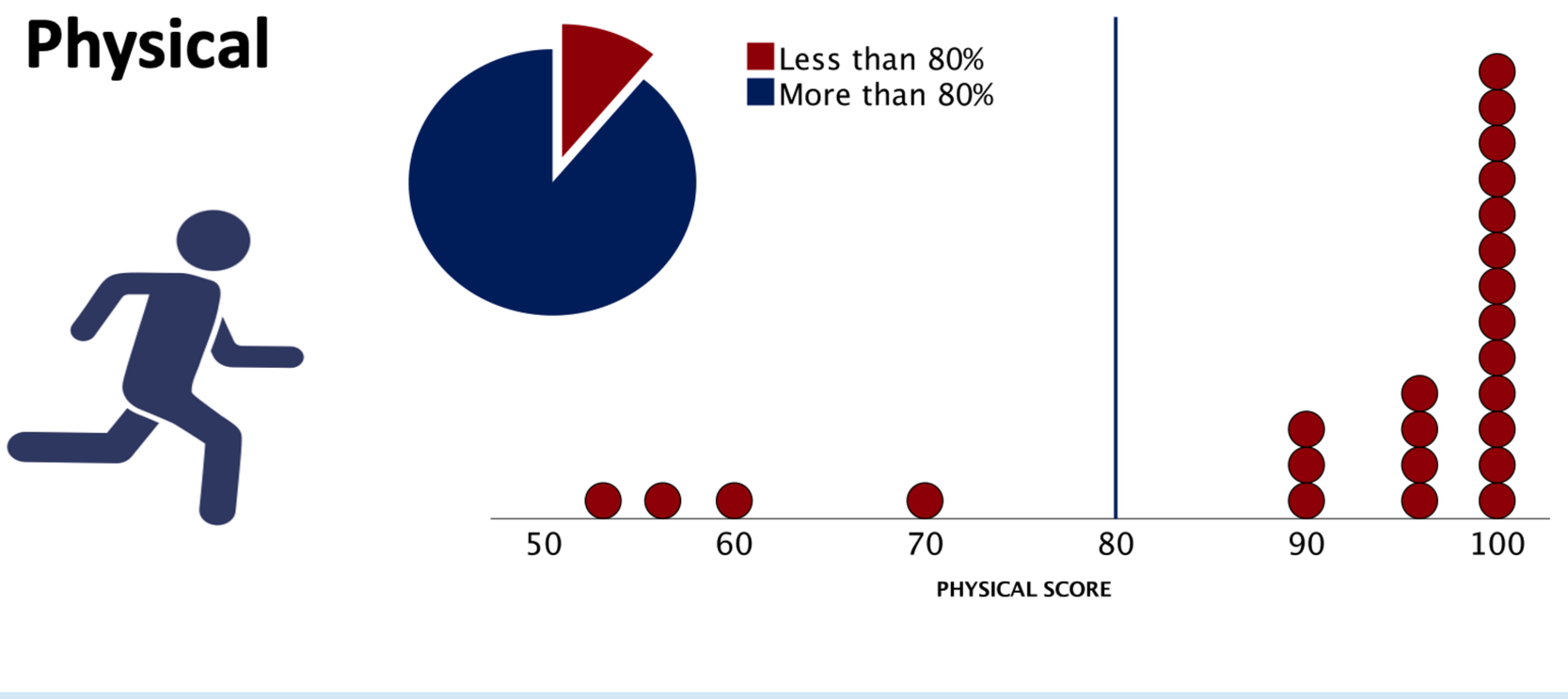
| MIS-C | n=23 |
|---|---|
| **Male** | 16 (69%) |
| **Mean age** | 10. 2 years |
| **Mean number of admission days** | 7.5 days ( min-4 days/max-17 days) |
| **ICU admission** | 7 (30%) |
| **Mean number of days post admission at recruitment** | 680 days |

## RESULTS

### 12% showed a deficit in the psychosocial domain




### 16% showed a deficit in the physical domain




## CONCLUSION

- Most children with MIS-C in this cohort showed a full recovery but a proportion had ongoing deficits in their physical and psychosocial quality of life, with their physical domain being the most affected ( participants were less active and managed less daily activities).
- Nest steps: compare these finding with a cohort of patients with JIA.