# Article information:

Update on the treatment of multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children associated with COVID-19 | Future Virology
<https://www.futuremedicine.com/doi/full/10.2217/fvl-2022-0048>

# Article summary:

1. Children are less likely to experience severe COVID-19 symptoms due to their lower expression of ACE2 and TMPRSS2 receptors, as well as their lower exposure to outdoor environments.

2. Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) is a post-viral inflammatory disease associated with SARS-CoV-2 infection, characterized by fever, rash and gastrointestinal symptoms.

3. The Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and World Health Organization have all provided case definitions for MIS-C.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article provides an update on the treatment of multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children associated with COVID-19. The article is generally reliable and trustworthy, providing evidence from multiple sources such as the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and World Health Organization to support its claims. It also provides a comprehensive overview of the potential protective role that low expression of ACE2 and TMPRSS2 may play in severe COVID-19 infection in children.

However, there are some potential biases present in the article which should be noted. For example, the article does not explore any counterarguments or alternative explanations for why children may be less likely to experience severe COVID-19 symptoms than adults. Additionally, it does not provide any evidence for its claims regarding the protective role that low expression of ACE2 and TMPRSS2 may play in severe COVID-19 infection in children. Furthermore, it does not discuss any possible risks associated with MIS-C or provide any information on how it can be prevented or treated effectively.

In conclusion, while this article is generally reliable and trustworthy, there are some potential biases present which should be taken into consideration when evaluating its trustworthiness and reliability.

# Topics for further research:

* Risks associated with MIS-C
* Prevention of MIS-C
* Treatment of MIS-C
* Alternative explanations for why children may be less likely to experience severe COVID-19 symptoms than adults
* Evidence for protective role of low expression of ACE2 and TMPRSS2 in severe COVID-19 infection in children
* Comparison of severe COVID-19 symptoms in adults and children

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/4e0bec62912779204922e3e455e35a2d>