



Abdomen agudo en adolescentes con COVID-19 [

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text (article)

Analítica

Pediatric care is usually one of the most complex to be provided by doctors, since inconveniences are assumed in communication with the patient according to age. Abdominal pain is one of the most frequent reasons for consultation in pediatric care. The acute abdomen (AA) in childhood is difficult to define as it is a syndromic picture of multiple origin and of very varied symptoms. During January 2020, the SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia outbreak in the city of Wuhan, China, seemed to ignore children and adolescents. A new hyperinflammatory syndrome has been discovered in children and adolescents that unlike the cases of classic Kawasaki that in 80% of them occurs in children under 5 years of age, these children reported so far are usually of school age or adolescents. The purpose of the following investigation is to document the scientific findings that show some relationship between the acute abdomen and disease caused by SARS-CoV-2. The research is based on a review and documentary analysis about the cases and studies carried out in pediatric patients diagnosed with COVID-19 in whose cases the clinical manifestations have been identified as acute abdominal pain to in a certain way demonstrate or discard the relationship between the diagnosis of acute abdomen and complications due to infection with the SARS-CoV-2 virus. For these dates, the studies that can be developed during the time that the disease persists are added. We can conclude that acute abdomen in adolescents with COVID-19 can be associated with infection with SARS-Cov-19 but there is no conclusive evidence. However, it is important to note that a diagnosis of Multisystemic Inflammatory Syndrome may have clinical etiologies comparable to the acute abdomen but statistically it may be more associated with COVID-19 in adolescents.

Pediatric care is usually one of the most complex to be provided by doctors, since inconveniences are assumed in communication with the patient according to age. Abdominal pain is one of the most frequent reasons for consultation in pediatric care. The acute abdomen (AA) in childhood is difficult to define as it is a syndromic picture of multiple origin and of very varied symptoms. During January 2020, the SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia outbreak in the city of Wuhan, China, seemed to ignore children and adolescents. A new hyperinflammatory syndrome has been discovered in children and adolescents that unlike the cases of classic Kawasaki that in 80% of them occurs in children under 5 years of age, these children reported so far are usually of school age or adolescents. The purpose of the following investigation is to document the scientific findings that show some relationship between the acute abdomen and disease caused by SARS-CoV-2. The research is based on a review and documentary analysis about the cases and studies carried out in pediatric patients diagnosed with COVID-19 in whose cases the clinical manifestations have been identified as acute abdominal pain to in a certain way demonstrate or discard the relationship between the diagnosis of acute abdomen and complications due to infection with the SARS-CoV-2 virus. For these dates, the studies that can be developed during the time that the disease persists are added. We can conclude that acute abdomen in adolescents with COVID-19 can be associated with infection with SARS-Cov-19 but there is no conclusive evidence. However, it is important to note that a diagnosis of Multisystemic Inflammatory Syndrome may have clinical etiologies comparable to the acute abdomen but statistically it may be more associated with COVID-19 in adolescents.

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