



Staph Hominis in Overlapping Presentation of MIS-C, Kawasaki-Like-Syndrome, and Toxic-Shock-Syndrome in COVID-19 PCR Negative Child

Dr Sm Abdullah Al Mamun

Senior Consultant & Coordinator Respiratory Medicine Evercare Hospital Dhaka

Abstract:

Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) is a serious condition in which some parts of the body such as the heart, blood vessels, kidneys, digestive system, brain, skin or eyes – become inflamed. Inflammation typically includes swelling, often with redness and pain.

Many, but not all, children with MIS-C test negative for a current infection with the virus that causes COVID-19. Yet evidence indicates that many of these children were infected with the SARS-CoV-2 in the past, as shown by positive antibody test results. An antibody test with a positive result means that the child's immune system developed blood proteins (antibodies) that fought the COVID-19 virus. Sometime this blood test is the only indication that the child was ever infected. MIS-C shares some of the same signs and symptoms as another condition called Kawasaki disease; which mainly affects children under 5 years of age. It causes inflammation in the walls of blood vessels, particularly those that supply blood to the heart muscle (coronary arteries). Researchers are working to figure out if the two conditions are related or not [4]. Often toxic shock syndrome can be manifest with a similar presentation in children, which usually results from toxins produced by Staphylococcus aureus (staph) bacteria, but the condition may also be caused by toxins produced by group A streptococcus (strep) bacteria. TSS can affect anyone, men, postmenopausal women, and children. Risk factors include skin wounds, surgery, and the use of tampons and other devices, such as menstrual cups, contraceptive sponges or diaphragms [5]. This report presenting a case of 10-year Filipino boy tested twice negative COVID-19, and presented to our Pediatrics-ER with high grade fever, generalized body rash, loose motion, cough, and poor oral intake for 2 days and overlapping clinical and laboratory findings with the three differential diagnoses.

Biography:

Suliman Elwagei Ahmed, Ahmed Mohamed Galbat, Fathelrhman Ahmed Ali Pediatrics Department, Riyadh Care Hospital-NMC Co, Riyadh, KSA, Saudi Arabia Dr. Ahmad received his doctoral degree in electrical and computer engineering



from Kansas State University. His focus is on signal processing in the context of biomedical signals, e.g., cardiomechanical signals, as well as developing non-contact biomedical devices and instruments for heartbeat detection using ballistocardiograms. He has demonstrated a working history in the higher education industry. He is an expert in biomedical devices and systems development. Skilled in Matlab, Python, Data Analysis, and Embedded Systems as well as PCB design and microcontroller programming.

Publication of speakers:

1. Diab, Sameh & Soliman, Ahmed & Nokken, Michelle. (2020). EFFECT OF TRIGGERING MATERIAL, SIZE, AND CASTING DIRECTION ON ASR EXPANSION OF CEMENTITIOUS MATERIALS. Construction and Building Materials. 10.1016/j.conbuildmat.2020.121323.
2. Diab, Sameh & Soliman, Ahmed & Nokken, Michelle. (2020). Feasibility of basalt and glass FRP mesh for strengthening and confinement concrete damage due to ASR-expansion. Construction and Building Materials. 266. 10.1016/j.conbuildmat.2020.
3. Mk, Walaa & Soliman, Ahmed. (2020). Effect of activator nature on property development of alkali-activated slag binders. Journal of Sustainable Cement-Based Materials. 10.1080/21650373.2020.1833256.
4. Almakhadmeh, Mohammad & Soliman, Ahmed. (2020). Effects of mixing water temperatures on properties of one-part alkali-activated slag paste. Construction and Building Materials. 10.1016/j.conbuildmat.2020.121030.

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