



FOR PARENTS: MULTISYSTEM INFLAMMATORY SYNDROME IN CHILDREN (MIS-C) ASSOCIATED WITH COVID-19

What we know about MIS-C

Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) is a condition where different body parts can become inflamed, including the heart, lungs, kidneys, brain, skin, eyes, or gastrointestinal organs. Children most affected are between the ages of 1 and 14 years. We do not know what causes MIS-C. However, we know that many children with MIS-C had the virus that causes COVID-19, or had been around someone with COVID-19. MIS-C can be serious, even deadly, but most children who are diagnosed with this condition have gotten better with medical care.

What we don't know about MIS-C

CDC is still learning about MIS-C and how it affects children, so we don't know why some children have gotten sick with MIS-C and others have not. We also do not know if children with certain health conditions are more likely to get MIS-C. These are among the many questions CDC is working to try to understand.

How to protect your child from COVID-19

Based on what we know about MIS-C, the best way to protect your child is by taking everyday actions to prevent your child and the entire household from getting the virus that causes COVID-19. Make sure your child washes their hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds and that they cover their nose and mouth when they sneeze or cough. Children 2 years of age and older should wear a mask.

What to do if you think your child is sick with MIS-C:

Contact your child's doctor, nurse, or clinic right away if your child is showing **symptoms of MIS-C:**

- Fever
- Abdominal pain (Stomach pain)
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Neck pain
- Rash
- Bloodshot eyes (Red eyes)
- Feeling extra tired

Seek emergency care right away if your child is showing any of these **emergency warning signs of MIS-C** or other concerning signs:

- Trouble breathing
- Pain or pressure in the chest that does not go away
- New confusion
- Inability to wake or stay awake
- Bluish lips or face
- Severe abdominal pain

All information and images come directly from the CDC website. Please visit www.cdc.gov for more information.