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Neurocognitive, Psychosocial, and Quality of Life Outcomes After Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children Admitted to the PICU*

OBJECTIVES: To investigate neurocognitive, psychosocial, and quality of life (QoL) outcomes in children with Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C) seen 3–6 months after PICU admission.

DESIGN: National prospective cohort study March 2020 to November 2021.

SETTING: Seven PICUs in the Netherlands.

PATIENTS: Children with MIS-C (0–17 yr) admitted to a PICU.

INTERVENTIONS: None.

MEASUREMENTS AND MAIN RESULTS: Children and/or parents were seen median (interquartile range [IQR] 4 mo [3–5 mo]) after PICU admission. Testing included assessment of neurocognitive, psychosocial, and QoL outcomes with reference to Dutch pre-COVID-19 general population norms. Effect sizes (Hedges' g) were used to indicate the strengths and clinical relevance of differences: 0.2 small, 0.5 medium, and 0.8 and above large. Of 69 children with MIS-C, 49 (median age 11.6 yr [IQR 9.3–15.6 yr]) attended follow-up. General intelligence and verbal memory scores were normal compared with population norms. Twenty-nine of the 49 followed-up (59%) underwent extensive testing with worse function in domains such as visual memory, $g = 1.0$ (95% CI, 0.6–1.4), sustained attention, $g = 2.0$ (95% CI 1.4–2.4), and planning, $g = 0.5$ (95% CI, 0.1–0.9). The children also had more emotional and behavioral problems, $g = 0.4$ (95% CI 0.1–0.7), and had lower QoL scores in domains such as physical functioning $g = 1.3$ (95% CI 0.9–1.6), school functioning $g = 1.1$ (95% CI 0.7–1.4), and increased fatigue $g = 0.5$ (95% CI 0.1–0.9) compared with population norms. Elevated risk for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) was seen in 10 of 30 children (33%) with MIS-C. Last, in the 32 parents, no elevated risk for PTSD was found.

CONCLUSIONS: Children with MIS-C requiring PICU admission had normal overall intelligence 4 months after PICU discharge. Nevertheless, these children reported more emotional and behavioral problems, more PTSD, and worse QoL compared with general population norms. In a subset undergoing more extensive testing, we also identified irregularities in neurocognitive functions. Whether these impairments are caused by the viral or inflammatory response, the PICU admission, or COVID-19 restrictions remains to be investigated.

KEY WORDS: child; follow-up; multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children; pediatric intensive care unit; psychology

Marieke H. Otten, MD, PhD¹
Corinne M. P. Buysse, MD, PhD²
Emmeline P. Buddingh, MD³
Suzanne W. J. Terheggen-Lagro, MD, PhD⁴
Erik G. J. von Asmuth, MD⁵
Eleonore S. V. de Sonnaville, MD⁶
Naomi Ketharanathan, MD²
Heleen E. Bunker-Wiersma, MD, PhD⁷
Lotte Haverman, PhD⁸
Karin Hogenbirk, MD⁷
Matthijs de Hoog, MD, PhD²
Martien Humblet, MD⁹
Koen F. M. Joosten, MD, PhD²
Martin C. J. Kneyber, MD, PhD¹⁰
Geanne Krabben, MD¹⁰
Joris Lemson, MD, PhD¹⁵
Nienke M. Maas, PhD¹¹
Sofie Maebe, MD⁹
Peter P. Roeleveld, MD, PhD⁷
Monique van Schooneveld, PhD¹²
Brigitte Timmers-Raaijmakers, MD¹³
Dick van Waardenburg, MD, PhD⁹
Jennifer C. Walker, MD¹³
Renske Wassenberg, PhD¹⁴
Job B. M. van Woensel, MD, PhD¹
Esther de Wit, MD¹³
Diana W. Wolthuis, MD¹⁰
Annelies van Zwol, MD, PhD¹⁵
Kim J. Oostrom, PhD¹⁶
Hennie Knoester, MD, PhD¹
Karolijn Dulfer, PhD²

*See also p. 341.

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COVID-19 resulted in a worldwide and worrying syndrome called “Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C),” which is characterized by severe inflammation in multiple organs, predominantly heart, blood vessels, and brain, with risk of multiple organ failure (1). Based upon this pathogenesis, there are major concerns about possible short- and long-term sequelae of MIS-C (2). In the Netherlands, during the pandemic,



RESEARCH IN CONTEXT

- Eighty-five percent of hospitalized children with Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C) after COVID-19 require PICU admission and neurological involvement is frequently observed.
- In the general PICU population, neurocognitive, psychosocial, and quality of life (QoL) impairments after PICU discharge make up the Postintensive Care Syndrome in Pediatrics (PICS-P).
- We sought to examine the prevalence of PICS-P in children with MIS-C 4 months after PICU admission.

58% of hospitalized children with MIS-C were admitted to the PICU (3).

So far, the few studies of outcomes of children with MIS-C have focused mainly on inflammation and the heart (4–7). However, since there is a high frequency of neurologic involvement at the time of presentation with MIS-C (4), the question of short- and long-term sequelae arises (8–10). In particular, we wondered whether those children admitted to PICU with MIS-C were at risk of subsequent neurocognitive, psychosocial, and quality of life (QoL) impairments. Therefore, the primary aim of the Dutch, national, prospective follow-up study was to undertake neurocognitive assessment 3–6 months after PICU admission for MIS-C. The secondary aims were to assess QoL outcomes in the children with MIS-C and psychosocial outcomes in both children and their parents.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study Design

This study is part of a larger prospective, observational cohort study in children with COVID-19, age 0–17 years old, who presented at the emergency or outpatient department, and/or were hospitalized in the Netherlands: the clinical features of COVID-19 in Pediatric Patients study (3). The institutional review board of Leiden-Den Haag-Delft (Medical Ethics Assessment Committee Leiden-Den Haag-Delft) reviewed and approved this follow-up study (N20.043).

All parents, caregivers, and/or children greater than or equal to 12 years old provided written informed consent to participate in this study.

Study Participants

All children with MIS-C (0–17 yr) admitted to one of the seven Dutch PICUs between March 2020 and June 2021 were eligible. MIS-C was defined according to the World Health Organization definition (11). Exclusion criteria included the following: child's age at follow-up greater than or equal to 18 years (post-PICU follow-up care does not extend past the age of 17 yr), residing abroad, or being unavailable for psychological follow-up. All eligible children were invited 3–6 months after PICU admission to the multidisciplinary follow-up program at the outpatient clinic in one of the seven university hospitals in the Netherlands (12) (see also additional information in the **Supplemental File**, <http://links.lww.com/PCC/C309>).

Follow-up consisted of extensive neurocognitive tests, use of validated psychosocial and QoL questionnaires in both children and their parents, and an interview by the pediatric intensivist who assessed the patient's physical health status.

Demographics, Admission, and Follow-Up Variables

The following demographic and admission variables were prospectively collected: 1) baseline patient characteristics (i.e., sex, age at PICU admission, and body mass index); 2) comorbidities (i.e., predefined somatic or psychiatric disease; and 3) PICU admission variables (i.e., use of inotropes during admission, immunomodulation medication, respiratory support, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, and length of stay on the PICU).

At follow-up, we collected the following data: 1) post-PICU use of medical or psychosocial care; 2) school days missed, attention problems, and subjectively experienced changes in exercise intolerance compared with pre-MIS-C; 3) eating and sleeping behavior; and 4) summary Pediatric Overall Performance Category Score and Pediatric Cerebral Performance Category Score (13). This information was collected during the pediatric intensivist interview in the follow-up clinic with both children and at least one of their parents (for interview questions, see **eTable 1**, <http://links.lww.com/PCC/C309>).

In addition, the primary outcome, neurocognitive outcome, and the secondary outcomes, psychosocial and QoL outcomes, were determined using validated, age-appropriate neurocognitive tests assessed by a psychologist and/or parent-reported and self-reported questionnaires with Dutch general population normative data (assessed before the COVID pandemic). For an extended description of the neuropsychological test battery, the questionnaires, and the informants (**eTables 1 and 2** <http://links.lww.com/PCC/C309>).

Neurocognitive Outcomes

Neurocognitive outcomes in children with MIS-C included general intelligence (age-appropriate Wechsler scales), verbal memory (Rey auditory verbal learning test), and parent-reported executive functions (Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function [BRIEF]) for all participants (eTable 2, <http://links.lww.com/PCC/C309>). The following additional neurocognitive domains were tested in three of the seven centers: visuo-motor integration (Beery Developmental Test of Visual Motor Integration), visual memory (Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure test), selective attention (Stroop Color Word Test), sustained attention (Bourdon Vos cancellation test), cognitive flexibility (Trail Making Test), strategy formation, and planning (both Behavioral Assessment of the Dysexecutive Syndrome in Children). Additionally, parent- and self-reported cognitive functions (Patient Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System [PROMIS]—Short Form V1.0—Cognitive Function) were assessed in this subsample.

Psychosocial and QoL Outcomes

The psychosocial outcomes assessed in children included posttraumatic stress (The Children's Revised Impact of Event Scale) and emotional and behavioral problems (The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire) (**eTable 1**, <http://links.lww.com/PCC/C309>). The QoL outcomes evaluated in children included physical, emotional, social, and school functioning (Pediatric QoL Inventory), sleep (PROMIS Pediatric Short Form v1.0—Sleep-Related Impairment 8a), and fatigue (PROMIS Pediatric Short Form v2.0—Fatigue 10a).

The psychosocial outcomes assessed in parents of children with MIS-C were posttraumatic stress (post-traumatic stress disorder checklist for *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, Fifth Edition),

anxiety (PROMIS SF v1.0 – Anxiety 8a), depression (PROMIS SF v1.0—Depression 8b), and parental distress (Distress Thermometer for Parents).

Statistical Analyses

Analyses were performed with SPSS 28.0 for Windows (SPSS, Chicago, IL). Continuous variables are presented as mean (SD) or median (interquartile range, IQR), and categorical variables as number, proportions, and percentages. Baseline characteristics of the total MIS-C PICU population and children with MIS-C with follow-up data were compared using Mann-Whitney tests (continuous variables) and chi-square tests or Fisher's exact tests (categorical variables). The *p* value for significance was taken as less than 0.05 (two-sided test), with no corrections for multiple comparisons since the work is exploratory and aimed at generating hypotheses for further, long-term studies.

Differences between neurocognitive test scores and questionnaire scores of children with MIS-C and general population norm data scores were tested with nonparametric or parametric one-sample *t* tests. Effect sizes (Hedges' *g*) were reported to indicate the strengths and clinical relevance of the differences. Effect sizes were calculated by dividing the difference in mean scores between the groups by the pooled SD of both groups. Effect sizes were presented with 95% CIs. An effect size of 0.2 is considered small, an effect size of 0.5 is considered medium, and an effect size of 0.8 is considered large. The percentage of children with MIS-C with deviant scores is reported. In eTable 1 (<http://links.lww.com/PCC/C309>), all deviant scores per outcome are presented and explained.

RESULTS

Between March 2020 and June 2021, 69 children with MIS-C were admitted to the seven participating Dutch PICUs (**Table 1**). Forty-nine of the children (82%) received inotropic support, and five (7%) required invasive ventilation. The median length of stay was 4 days (IQR 3–6 d). There were no deaths. Overall, of the 69 children with MIS-C, 49 were available, and the families agreed to the study (**Fig. 1**). Forty-four of these 49 children underwent neurocognitive testing and psychosocial assessment, with median age 11.6 years (IQR 9.3–14.4 yr) (full age range 3.7–17.2 yr). A subset of 29 children with MIS-C received an extensive

TABLE 1.
Demographical and PICU Characteristics of Children With Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children

Demographical and PICU Variables	All PICU MIS-C, N = 69	Included PICU MIS-C, N = 49
Age at admission, yr, median (IQR)	11.2 (8.9–14.3)	11.2 (9.0–13.8)
Sex male, n (%)	41/67 (59)	30/49 (61)
Body mass index, kg/m ² , median (IQR)	n = 55; 17.8 (16.0–22.4)	n = 35; 17.7 (15.7–22.4)
Number of patients with comorbidities, n (%)	22/57 (39)	15/39 (38)
Asthma	7 (12)	5 (13)
Diabetes	1 (2)	1 (3)
Immunodeficiency	2 (4)	1 (3)
Cardiac disease	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other comorbidity	12 (21)	8 (21)
Inotropes during admission, n (%)	49/60 (82)	39/46 (85)
Immunomodulation medications, n (%)		
Immunoglobines	65 (94)	47 (96)
Steroids	46 (67)	35 (71)
Aspirin/nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs	51 (74)	35 (71)
Invasive respiratory support	5 (7)	2 (4)
Noninvasive respiratory support ^a , n (%)		
Low flow nasal cannula ^b	28 (41)	20 (41)
Non-rebreathing mask	8 (12)	7 (14)
High flow nasal cannula	11 (16)	8 (16)
Continuous positive airway pressure/bilevel positive airway pressure	2 (3)	0 (0)
No respiratory support, n (%)	28 (41)	21 (43)
Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, n (%)	1 (1)	0 (0)
Length of PICU stay, median days (IQR)	4.0 (3.0–5.5)	4.0 (3.0–6.0)
Mortality, n (%)	0 (0)	0 (0)

IQR = interquartile range; MIS-C = Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children.

^aMultiple options possible per patient.

^bUntil maximum of 2L/min.

neurocognitive test battery. Their age at follow-up and length of PICU stay were comparable with that of the total sample of 44.

Regarding PICU follow-up, all 49 children with MIS-C reported either none or mild overall disability at follow-up. Four children (8%) had neurological symptoms, including one child with small fiber polyneuropathy and the others with severe headaches. Compared with the pre-MIS-C state, 21 children (43%) reported subjective experience of impaired exercise tolerance, four children (8%) reported worse eating behavior, and 10 children (20%) had worse sleep

behavior (**eTable 3**, <http://links.lww.com/PCC/C309>). Children with MIS-C missed a median 11 days (IQR 5–21.5 d) at school after PICU discharge.

Neurocognitive Outcomes

In the 44 children with neurocognitive testing, general intelligence scores, verbal memory scores, and parent-reported executive functions (BRIEF questionnaire) were comparable with the general population norms (**Table 2**).

In the subset of 29 more extensively tested children, we observed worse scores compared with norms for the

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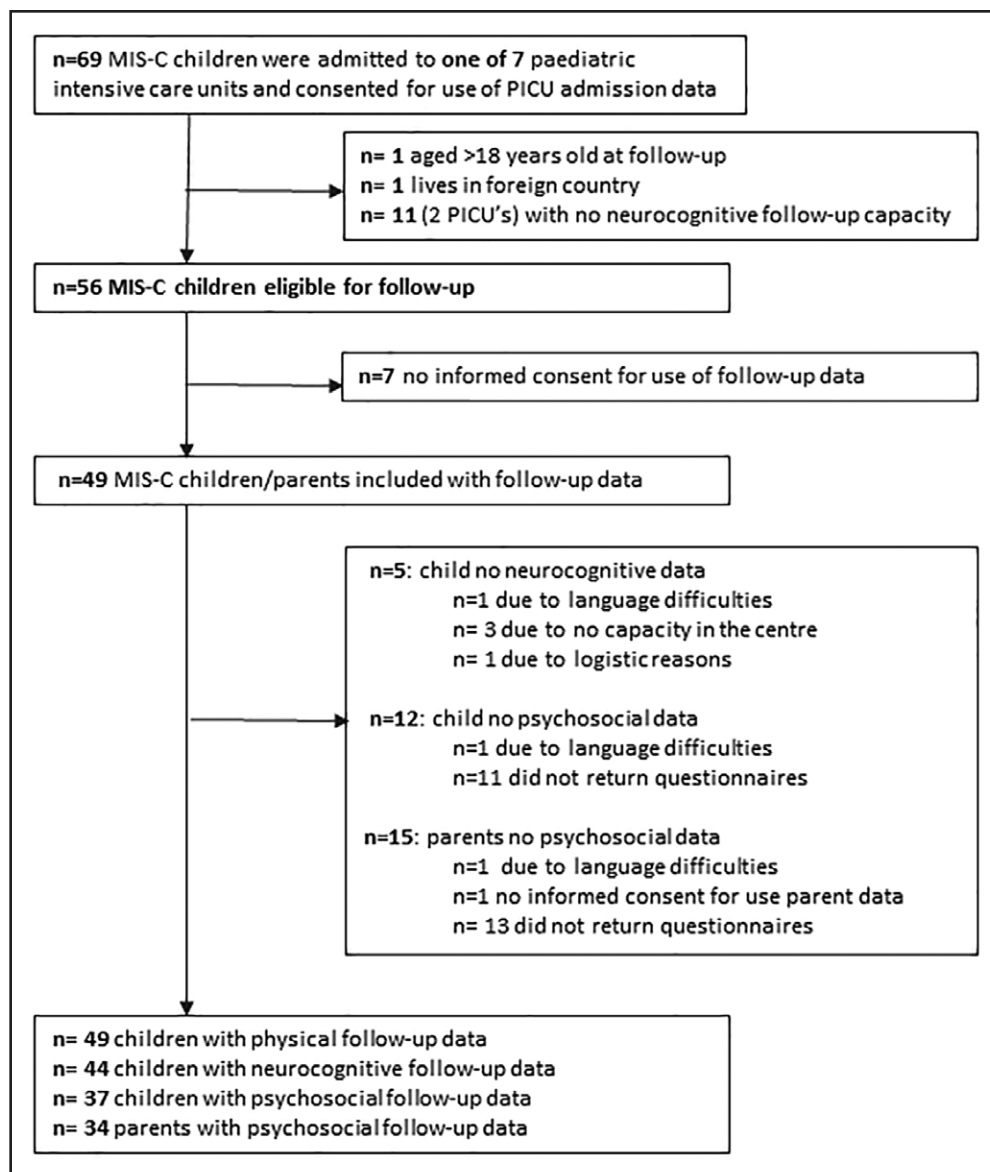


Figure 1. Patient flow. MIS-C = Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children.

following: visual spatial index with a medium effect size $g = 0.4$ (95% CI 0.0–0.8), immediate and delayed visual memory both with large effect sizes $g = 1.0$ (95% CI 0.6–1.4), sustained attention response time and tempo fluctuations both with large effect sizes g greater than 2.0, planning deficits with a medium effect size $g = 0.5$ (95% CI 0.6–1.4), and parent-reported cognitive function scores with a small effect size $g = 0.2$ (95% CI –0.2 to 0.8).

The discrepancy between overall age-adequate total intelligence and parent-reported executive function scores and significant deviant scores for neurocognitive domains such as visual memory, attention, and planning is illustrated in **eFigure 1** (<http://links.lww.com/PCC/C309>). In addition, **eFigure 1** (<http://links.lww.com/PCC/C309>)

also shows all outcomes by individual neurocognitive domain scores, as exhibiting either age-adequate or age-deviant scores.

Psychosocial and QoL Outcomes

Parents reported more emotional and behavioral problems in the children with MIS-C with a small effect size $g = 0.4$ (95% CI –0.1 to 0.7) compared with our general population norms (**Table 3**). The children reported emotional and behavioral problems that were comparable with the prevalence observed in population norms (**Table 3**). However, regarding prosocial behavior (i.e., a child's ability to get along well with peers), compared with normative data, the children had significantly better scores (**eTable 4**, <http://links.lww.com/PCC/C309>).

Eight of 37 parents (22%)

reported an elevated risk for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in their child with MIS-C. Ten of 30 children (33%) reported an elevated risk for PTSD in themselves. One of 32 parents (3%) reported an elevated risk for PTSD in themselves and less depressive symptoms compared with general population norms were reported (**Table 3**).

Regarding QoL, children with MIS-C reported significantly worse physical functioning with a large effect size $g = 1.3$ (95% CI 0.9–1.6), worse school functioning with a large effect size $g = 1.1$ (95% CI 0.7–1.4), and increased fatigue with a medium effect size $g = 0.5$ (95% CI 0.1–0.9) compared with general population norms (**Table 4**).

TABLE 2.
Neurocognitive Outcomes in Children With Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children

Outcome Variable	n	MIS-C, Mean (sd)	Test mean (sd)	ρ vs Norm	Effect Size (95% CI)	% MIS-C With Deviant Score ^c
General intelligence index scores^a						
Total intelligence quotient ^d	44	99.0 (16.1)	100 (15)	0.70	0.1 (-0.2 to 0.4)	18
Verbal comprehension index ^d	43	99.8 (16.6)	100 (15)	0.93	0.0 (-0.3 to 0.3)	28
Visual spatial index	26	94.5 (10.3)	100 (15)	0.02	0.4 (0.0–0.8)	8
Fluid reasoning index	26	100.4 (13.9)	100 (15)	0.83	0.0 (-0.4 to 0.4)	4
Working memory index	26	99.3 (12.2)	100 (15)	0.44	0.1 (-0.3 to 0.4)	8
Processing speed index	26	99.0 (15.0)	100 (15)	0.54	0.1 (-0.3 to 0.5)	15
Cognitive competence index	23	97.9 (13.3)	100 (15)	0.51	0.2 (-0.3 to 0.6)	9
Visuo-motor integration ^a	26	94.0 (13.7)	100 (15)	0.14	0.4 (0.0–0.8)	19
Memory^a						
Verbal memory, immediate	38	-0.05 (1.2)	0 (1)	0.81	0.1 (-0.4 to 0.3)	26
Verbal memory, delayed	38	-0.15 (1.4)	0 (1)	0.53	0.2 (-0.2 to 0.5)	21
Visual memory, immediate	24	-0.99 (1.3)	0 (1)	< 0.001	1.0 (0.6–1.4)	50
Visual memory, delayed	24	-1.02 (1.3)	0 (1)	< 0.001	1.0 (0.6–1.4)	42
Executive functions^a						
Selective attention	23	0.05 (1.3)	0 (1)	0.43	0.1 (-0.4 to 0.5)	30
Sustained attention, response time	19	-2.00 (2.0)	0 (1)	< 0.001	2.0 (1.4–2.4)	68
Sustained attention, tempo fluctuations	19	-5.03 (5.1)	0 (1)	< 0.001	3.7 (3.2–4.2)	84
Cognitive flexibility	23	-0.17 (0.7)	0 (1)	0.13	0.2 (-0.2 to 0.6)	13
Strategy formation	26	-0.14 (1.3)	0 (1)	0.29	0.1 (-0.3 to 0.5)	19
Planning deficits	18	-0.51 (0.9)	0 (1)	0.03	0.5 (-0.1 to 0.9)	33
Parent-reported cognitive and executive functions^c						
Behavior regulation index ^b	31	46.5 (13.4)	50 (10)	0.15	0.4 (0.0–0.7)	10
Metacognition index ^b	29	45.1 (13.2)	50 (10)	0.06	0.5 (0.1–0.9)	10
Total Executive Function score ^b	31	45.7 (14.0)	50 (10)	0.10	0.5 (0.1–0.8)	6
Patient Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System Cognitive Functions ^a	17	46.8 (5.8)	50 (10)	0.04	0.2 (-0.2 to 0.8)	35

MIS-C = Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children.

^aHigher score = better functioning.

^bLower score = better functioning.

^cSee eTable 2 (<http://links.lww.com/PCC/C309>) for cut-off scores indicating deviant scores.

^dMean total intelligence quotient of subset of $n = 29$ extensively tested children = 98.7 (SD 13.8); mean verbal comprehension index = 98.1 (SD 15.0).

DISCUSSION

In this Dutch, nationwide, prospective follow-up study of children with MIS-C (and their parents), we have focused on the short-term neurocognitive,

psychosocial, and QoL outcomes in those previously admitted to the PICU. In comparison with general follow-up of PICU cohorts, our population of MIS-C cases were infrequently invasively ventilated,

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WHAT THIS STUDY MEANS

- Clinicians should be aware of the PICS-P following PICU discharge.
- Even though severity of illness was relatively mild with short PICU stay, children with MIS-C experience impairments in neurocognitive, psychosocial, and QoL domains 4 months after PICU discharge.
- Further investigation is required for determining whether these impairments in our MIS-C population are caused by factors such as the COVID-19 infection, inflammatory response, general consequence of PICU admission and treatment, or restrictions/isolation imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic.

and the main reason for acute admission was use of vasopressors.

At follow-up, between 3 and 6 months later, we had three main findings in our MIS-C cohort of children and parents. First, we failed to find any evidence of affected general intelligence scores or verbal memory scores, but, instead, there was evidence of subtle irregularities in visual memory and executive functions. Second, parents also reported that their child had emotional and behavioral problems. Last, these children had worse QoL (e.g., worse school and physical functioning and increased fatigue) and an increased risk for PTSD compared with population normative data. The short-term impact of the PICU admission of the child on parents appeared to be minor.

Neurocognitive Outcomes

In this study, the objectively tested general intelligence and verbal memory outcomes in children with MIS-C were comparable with the Dutch normative data. Interestingly, these age-adequate full scale intelligence scores in children with MIS-C contrast with the lower intelligence scores reported in recent meta-analyses in the general PICU population (14–16). We also found that the parent-reported executive function scores (BRIEF questionnaire) were comparable with the general Dutch population, which, again, contrasts with

the previously reported worse parent-reported executive functions in the general PICU population (17). An explanation for the current MIS-C cohort with better overall cognitive function might be the short length of stay in the PICU during acute illness. In the general PICU population, prolonged length of stay on the PICU is associated with worse cognitive functioning (14, 16).

When unraveling neurocognitive functioning in a more extensively tested sample of children with MIS-C, deviations from the normative data with medium to large effect sizes were found in specific neurocognitive domains, including visual spatial intelligence, visual memory, sustained attention, and planning skills. More in depth, general intelligence represents a reliable predictor for global intellectual functioning, and the normal verbal comprehension scores indicate a normally developed application of knowledge involving verbal concept formation, reasoning, and expression. In contrast, our children with MIS-C scored worse than the expected normative data on visual spatial index, which means that their ability to evaluate visual details and to understand visual spatial relationships seems to be affected. Moreover, their normal working memory abilities for processing visual and verbal information are in contrast with their affected delayed visual memory abilities. It is unknown whether these neurocognitive irregularities might be the result of neurological involvement as part of MIS-C or the critical illness or some general association with treatments used in the PICU. The latter two reasons have been described as factors in PICS-P (18).

In children with MIS-C, the impaired delayed visual memory might have led to the worse functional experience at school (i.e., as assessed by paying attention in class, remembering things, keeping up with schoolwork) and cognitive dysfunction. Alternatively, worse school and cognitive function could be secondary to school closures and social restrictions during (partial) lockdowns and curfews as part of the COVID-19 pandemic regulations in the Netherlands during the period of our study (19).

Psychosocial Outcomes

One in three parents reported emotional and behavioral problems in their child with MIS-C. This prevalence is similar to the reported range (22–29%) in the

TABLE 3.
Psychosocial Outcomes in Children With Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children and Their Parents

Outcome Variable	n	MIS-C	n	Norm Data	p	Effect Size (95% CI)	% MIS-C With Deviant Score ^b
Psychosocial outcomes in children with MIS-C							
Posttraumatic stress ^a							
Total score (parent-reported)	36	17.4 (15.7)	37	20.2 (14.1) ^c	0.30	0.2 (−0.3 to 0.6)	
Elevated risk for PTSD (parent-reported)	37	22%		16% ^c			
Total score (self-reported)	29	20.4 (18.0)	214	19.5 (13.1) ^c	0.78	0.1 (−0.3 to 0.5)	
Elevated risk for PTSD (self-reported)	30	33%					
Emotional and behavioral problems ^a							
Total difficulties (parent-reported)	36	0.4 (1.0)	1947	0 (1) ^d	0.04	0.4 (−0.1 to 0.7)	33
Total difficulties (self-reported)	20	10.0 (5.6)	437	8.1 (4.8) ^e	0.33	0.4 (−0.1 to 0.8)	25
Psychosocial outcomes in parents of children with MIS-C							
Posttraumatic stress ^a							
PTSD checklist for <i>Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders</i> , Fifth Edition, indication PTSD	32	3%		7% ^e			
Anxiety and depression ^a							
Anxiety symptoms	34	49.8 (9.1)	1002	49.9 (10.1) ^e	0.88	0.0 (−0.3 to 0.4)	29
Depressive symptoms	34	46.6 (9.7)	1002	49.6 (10.0) ^e	0.03	0.3 (0.0–0.6)	24
Parental distress ^a							
Overall distress	29	2.6 (3.2)	1421	3.4 (2.7) ^e	0.17	0.3 (−0.1 to 0.7)	24

MIS-C = Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children, PTSD = posttraumatic stress disorder.

^aHigher score = worse (more problems or symptoms).

^bSee eTable 1 (<http://links.lww.com/PCC/C309>) for norm data sample explanation and cut-off scores indicating deviant scores.

^cNorm population is trauma-exposed children and adolescents.

^dz scores based on specific sex/age groups from the Dutch general population.

^eNorm population is the Dutch general population.

See eTable 4 (<http://links.lww.com/PCC/C309>) for the posttraumatic stress and emotional and behavioral subscale scores of children with MIS-C.

general PICU population (15). Also for the elevated risk for PTSD, the 33% prevalence in the children with MIS-C group was comparable with the prevalence of 10–30% PTSD reported in a meta-analysis of general PICU population studies (15).

In a review regarding worse psychologic and psychiatric outcomes after PICU admission, septic illness and longer length of PICU stay have been found to be

independent predictors (20). Comparable with MIS-C, sepsis involves different inflammatory, immunologic, hormonal, and metabolic pathways, and the systemic inflammation in the brain might therefore be identical. On the other hand, our observed short length of PICU stay contradicts our findings of worse psychosocial outcomes in children with MIS-C, which are comparable with those reported in the general PICU

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TABLE 4.
Quality of Life in Children With Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children

Outcome Variable	n	MIS-C	n	Norm Data	p	Effect Size (95% CI)	% MIS-C With Deviant Score ^d
Health-related quality of life							
Physical functioning, mean z score (sd) ^a	36	-1.3 (1.8)	966	0 (1) ^c	< 0.001	1.3 (0.9–1.6)	50
Emotional functioning, mean z score (sd) ^a	36	-0.4 (1.3)	966	0 (1)	0.07	0.4 (0.1–0.7)	25
Social functioning, mean z score (sd) ^a	36	-0.1 (1.2)	966	0 (1)	0.50	0.1 (-0.2 to 0.4)	14
School functioning, mean z score (sd) ^a	36	-1.1 (1.7)	966	0 (1)	< 0.001	1.1 (0.7–1.4)	47
Patient Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System short forms							
Fatigue, mean T score (sd) ^b	26	45.9 (11.7)	527	39.8 (12.1)	0.01	0.5 (0.1–0.9)	46
Sleep-related impairment, mean T score (sd) ^b	24	49.9 (10.1)	527	47.5 (10.0)	0.26	0.2 (-0.6 to 0.2)	50

MIS-C = Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children.

^aLower scores = worse quality of life (QoL).

^bHigher scores = worse QoL scores (more sleep impairments and/or fatigue).

^cz scores norms for parent-reported (5–7 yr) and self-reported (8–17 yr) based on Dutch general population.

^dSee eTable 1 (<http://links.lww.com/PCC/C309>) for norm data sample explanation and cut-off scores indicating deviant scores.

population. One explanation might be that the continuously stressful and unpredictable nature of life during the COVID-19 pandemic combined with cerebral effects of the systemic inflammation might be responsible for these psychosocial impairments. Especially since previous stressful life events and post-PICU stress responses are predictors for emotional and behavioral problems and PTSD in children after PICU admission (21, 22).

Surprisingly, parents reported comparable risk for PTSD to our general population norms. Although MIS-C was an unknown acute syndrome requiring PICU admission of their child, only 3% of the parents exhibited an elevated risk for subclinical PTSD. This is remarkably low compared with previous studies in which 24–30% of parents of critically ill children were at risk for subclinical PTSD (21). A possible explanation is the media attention for MIS-C. Parents might have felt more supported (in and outside the hospital), which stimulated their natural recovery. On the other hand, longer term follow-up might reveal delayed

reactions since an acute PICU admission of a child is a known risk factor for long-term psychosocial problems in parents (21).

QoL Outcomes

In accordance with general PICU population studies, at follow-up, children with MIS-C had worse physical QoL than general population norm. In the general PICU population, lower physical QoL has been associated with older age, longer length of stay on the PICU, and increased disease severity (14, 15). Regarding children with MIS-C, the length of PICU stay was short, and as reported in other cohort studies, the cardiac function normalized in most MIS-C patients (4, 6). Nevertheless, the worse experienced physical functioning and increased fatigue reported in our study were also found in other follow-up studies of physical capacity of children with MIS-C. Penner et al (4) showed that children with MIS-C experienced severe physical functioning despite normalization of

biochemical and inflammation markers at follow-up. Capone et al (6) reported persistent fatigue with regular activities in children at 8 weeks of follow-up despite normalized myocardial function. Possible causes for the experience of worse physical functioning might therefore be related to the pathogenesis of MIS-C (severe multiple organ inflammation), treatment during PICU admission, or activity restrictions after hospital discharge due to the cardiac involvement. Moreover, the social restrictions of the COVID-19 pandemic with limited opportunities for physical activity for all children might also have hampered children with MIS-C to be physically active, thereby resulting in physical sequelae (22).

Taking all the above together, the main strengths of this study are the type of follow-up carried out (i.e., national, standardized, and prospective), the low risk of selection bias, and the extensive neurocognitive, psychological, and QoL test battery. However, not all our centers could carry out detailed testing. One potential limitation is that we did not have a non-MIS-C COVID-19 pandemic control group. Therefore, our normative general population data might not reflect what was normal during the pandemic. Also, we did not use validated exercise capacity tests such as the 6-minute walk tests along with follow-up lung function testing in our assessment of physical activity and function—these should be considered in the future.

CONCLUSIONS

In this national follow-up study of children admitted to the PICU with MIS-C during the COVID-19 pandemic, we have assessed neurocognitive, psychosocial, and QoL outcomes 3–6 months after admission. Overall, general intelligence in children with MIS-C was normal. However, these children experienced worse school functioning. Some neurocognitive function irregularities were found. These children experienced more emotional and behavioral problems and an elevated risk for PTSD compared with the corresponding norm populations. It is unknown whether this is the effect of the social restrictions during the COVID pandemic or the direct result of MIS-C and/or the PICU admission as described within the PICS-P framework. This report indicates the need for longer term follow-up of these children with inclusion of a control group.

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- 1 Amsterdam UMC, University of Amsterdam, Emma Children's Hospital, Department of Pediatric Intensive Care, Amsterdam Reproduction and Development, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
- 2 Erasmus MC – Sophia Children's Hospital, University Medical Center Rotterdam, Department of Pediatric Surgery, Rotterdam, The Netherlands.
- 3 Department of Pediatrics, Willem-Alexander Children's Hospital, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, The Netherlands.
- 4 Department of Pediatric Pulmonology, Emma Children's Hospital, Amsterdam University Medical Centers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
- 5 Department of Pediatric Stem Cell Transplantation and Laboratory for Pediatric Immunology, Willem-Alexander Children's Hospital, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, The Netherlands.
- 6 Amsterdam UMC, University of Amsterdam, Emma Children's Hospital, Department of Pediatrics, Emma Children's Hospital Amsterdam UMC Follow-Me Program & Emma Neuroscience Group, Amsterdam Reproduction and Development, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
- 7 Department of Paediatric Intensive Care, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, The Netherlands.
- 8 Amsterdam UMC, University of Amsterdam, Emma Children's Hospital, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychosocial Care, Amsterdam Reproduction and Development, Amsterdam Public Health, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
- 9 Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, Department of Pediatrics, Maastricht University Medical Centre, Maastricht, The Netherlands.
- 10 Division of Paediatric Intensive Care, Department of Paediatrics, Beatrix Children's Hospital, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands.
- 11 Department of Medical Psychology, Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands.
- 12 Sector of Neuropsychology, Department of Pediatric Psychology, Wilhelmina Children's Hospital, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands.
- 13 Department of Pediatric Intensive Care, University Medical Center Utrecht, Wilhelmina Children's Hospital, The Netherlands.
- 14 Department of Medical Psychology, Maastricht University Medical Center, Maastricht, The Netherlands.

15 Department of intensive care medicine, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands.

16 Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry & Psychosocial Care, Amsterdam Reproduction and Development, Emma Children's Hospital, Amsterdam University Medical Centers (Amsterdam UMC), University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

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Drs. Otten and Buysse contributed equally as cofirst authors.

For information regarding this article, E-mail: k.dulfer@erasmusmc.nl

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