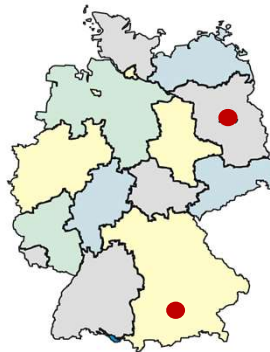


Long/Post-COVID bei Kindern und Jugendlichen

Uta Behrends

Kinderpoliklinik des Klinikums rechts der Isar (MRI)
Technische Universität München (TUM)



CFC - Charité Fatigue Centrum, Berlin

MCFC - MRI Chronische Fatigue
Centrum für junge Menschen, München

Keine Interessenskonflikte

„Long haulers“ beschreiben „Long COVID“



thebmjopinion

Latest

Authors ▾

Topics ▾

Paul Garner: For 7 weeks I have been through a roller coaster of ill health, extreme emotions, and utter exhaustion

May 5, 2020

Paul Garner, professor of infectious diseases at Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, discusses his experience of having covid-19



Alwan
date of
with at
city of
ron, UK.

Research that follows COVID patients after discharge from hospital is starting. But there is still a gap in

e-mail: n.a.alwan@noton.ac.uk

170 | Nature | Vol 584 | 13 August 2020

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Alwan NA, Nature 2020

A personal take on science and society

World view

A negative COVID-19 test does not mean recovery



By Nisreen A. Alwan

Pandemic policy must include defining and measuring what we mean by mild infection.

“Once recovery is defined, we can differentiate COVID that quickly goes away from the prolonged form.”

Eight months into the global pandemic, we're still measuring its effects only in deaths. Non-hospitalized cases are loosely termed 'mild' and are not followed up. Recovery is implied by discharge from hospital or testing negative for the virus. Ill health in those classed as 'recovered' is going largely unmeasured. And, worldwide, millions of those still alive who got ill without being tested or hospitalized are simply not being counted.

Previously healthy people with persistent symptoms such as chest heaviness, breathlessness, muscle pains, palpitations and fatigue, which prevent them from resuming work or physical or caring activities, are still classed under the umbrella of 'mild COVID'. Data from a UK smartphone app for tracking symptoms suggests that at least one in ten of those reporting are ill for more than three weeks.

quantifying and characterizing COVID-related illness in those not hospitalized. The consequences of failing to do so are significant. Some people, especially the young and healthy, might not see a need to follow preventive measures, because they expect only a few days of flu-like symptoms at the worst. Sick people might not get the support they need, and the true human and economic costs of the pandemic will not be correctly estimated.

As long as 'long COVID' is labelled as anecdotal, it will not be taken seriously, and public communication will neglect it. We need to quantify it properly and accurately. We must measure recovery in those not presenting with severe disease at the outset.

Let us start simple. With other common viral illnesses, such as flu, we would expect recovery to mean going back to pre-infection levels of functionality and quality of life. This means we must follow up all patients with confirmed (by test) or highly probable (by symptoms) COVID and find out whether they have returned to their previous normal within a specified time from the onset of their symptoms.

The 'recovery' definition must include duration, severity and fluctuation of symptoms, as well as functionality and quality of life. Everyone who is symptomatic would remain a 'case' until they fulfilled the recovery criteria or died. This is basic bread-and-butter epidemiology. We just need to apply it to this pandemic.

To do so, we must also define who had the infection in the first place. When testing is absent or inaccurate, physicians must be provided with universal and simple criteria for what constitutes clinical COVID. A good starting point are the studies characterizing typical symptoms on a population level.

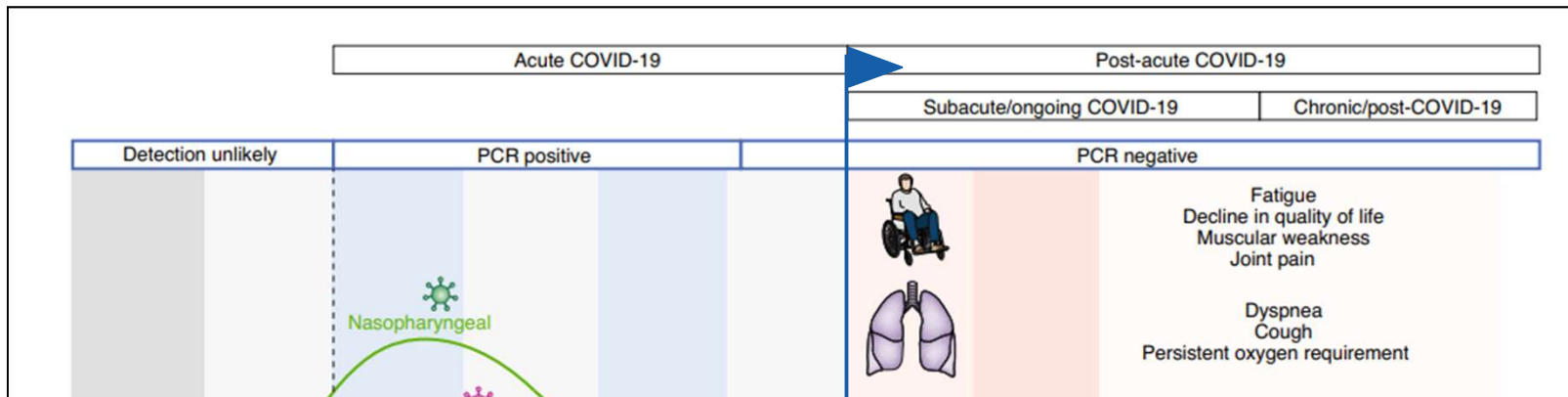
Measuring recovery is not an easy task with health and surveillance systems already struggling to cope. It makes sense to set up disease registers, akin to cancer registries, to track people over time and record their condition. This could be done through quick monthly, and subsequently annual, check-ups with health-care providers. If national registers are not quickly forthcoming, local ones could be started.

For surveillance, public-health agencies must prioritize agreement on criteria for a definition of recovery, and on the structures in which these criteria could be implemented. We must overlay research on surveillance with studies of the characteristics of those experiencing prolonged ill health. We must learn to identify and protect the most vulnerable.

The narrow narrative of death as the only bad outcome from COVID needs broadening to include people becoming less healthy, less capable, less productive and living with more pain. For that, we'll need better surveillance. The essential first step is getting clear and universal definitions for recovery and COVID severity.

NISREEN A. ALWAN

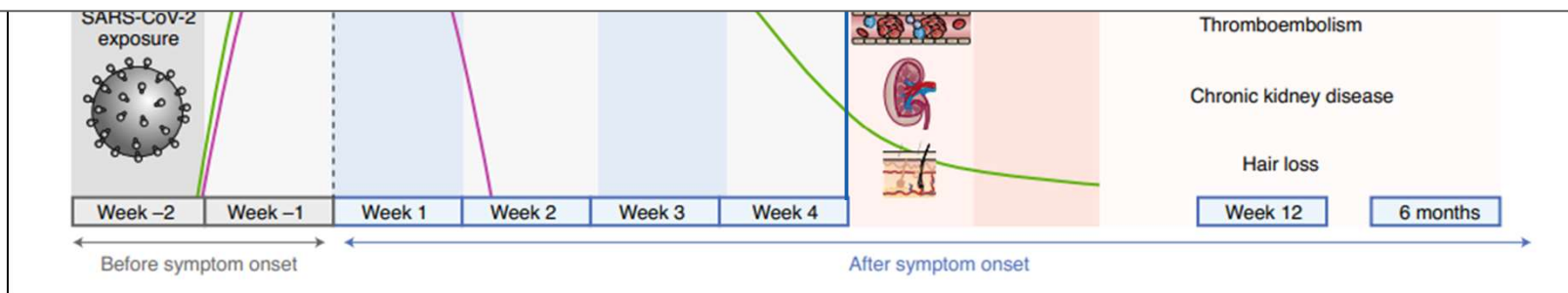
Synonym: „Post-akutes COVID-Syndrom (PACS)“



Weiteres Synonym : „Post-akute Folgen von COVID“ (PASC)

NIH, 2021, NIH launches new initiative to study “Long COVID” | National Institutes of Health (NIH), last accessed 21.10.2021

Groff D et al. Short-term and Long-term Rates of **Postacute Sequelae** of SARS-CoV-2 Infection: A Systematic Review. **JAMA Netw Open.** 2021:



Nalbandian A et al. Post-acute COVID-19 syndrome. **Nat Med.** 2021

Aktuelle Definitionen

WHO 06.10.21
„Post-COVID-19 Zustand“
ICD-10 U09.9

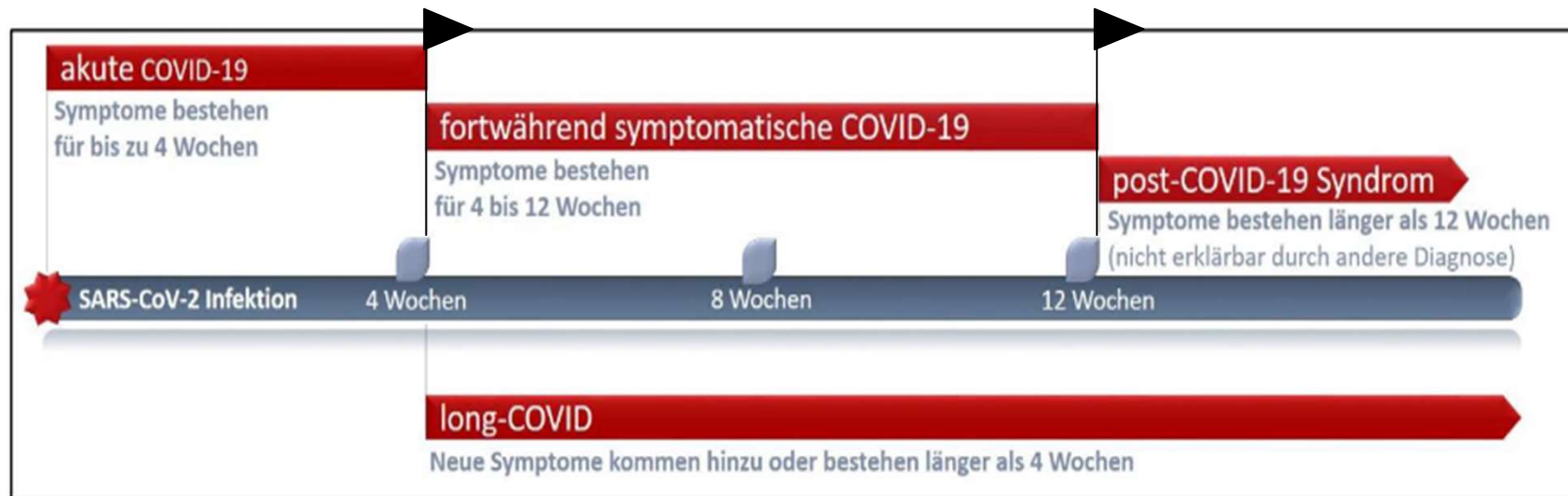
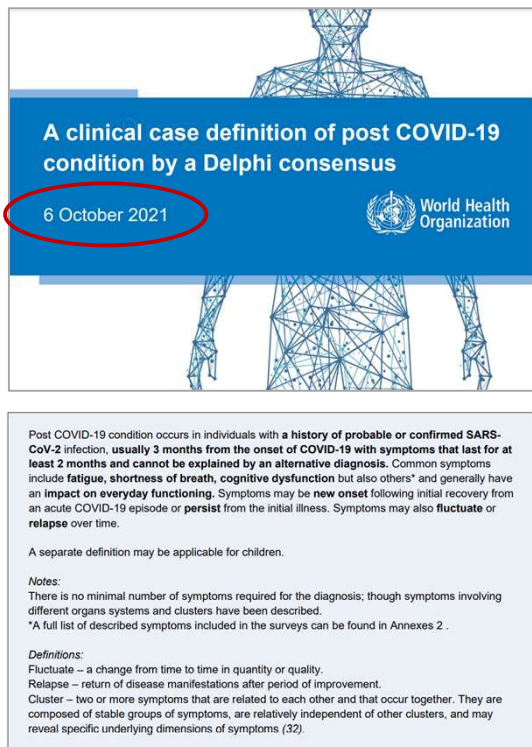


Abb. 2: Überblick über COVID-19 Nomenklatur (in Anlehnung an NICE 2020 [199])

https://www.awmf.org/uploads/tx_szleitlinien/020-027I_S1_Post_COVID_Long_COVID_2021-07.pdf

https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-Post_COVID-19_condition-Clinical_case_definition-2021

WHO-Falldefinition des „Post COVID-19 Zustands“



„1) Anamnestisch **wahrscheinliche** oder **nachgewiesene** SARS-CoV-2 Infektion

2) In der Regel ab **3 Monate** nach Beginn der COVID-19 / SARS-CoV-2-Infektion

3) Symptome, die

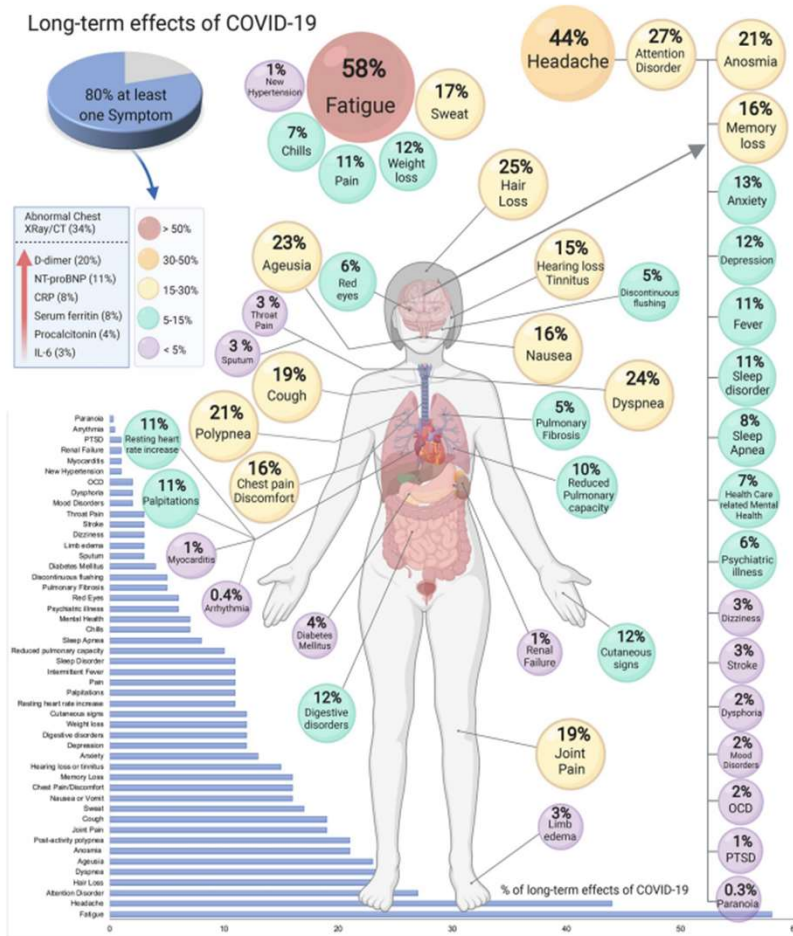
- über **mindestens 2 Monate** bestehen,
- **nicht** durch eine **andere Diagnose** erklärt werden können,
- häufig **Fatigue, Kurzatmigkeit, kognitive Dysfunktion**, aber auch **andere** Beschwerden beinhalten und generell Bedeutung für die **Alltagsfunktion** haben,
- evtl. **nach initialer Erholung** von COVID-19 aufgetreten sind oder seit COVID-19 **persistieren**,
- eventuell **fluktuieren** oder Verlauf **rezidivieren**.

4) Für Kinder ist evtl. eine separate Definition angemessen.“

https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-Post_COVID-19_condition-Clinical_case_definition-2021.1 (eigene Übersetzung)

Komplexe Symptomatik, häufig Fatigue

Long-term effects of COVID-19



↓ Alltagsfunktion
 ↓ Teilhabe
 ↓ Lebensqualität

Fatigue = krankhafte Erschöpfung (nicht „Müdigkeit“)

- post-Intensive Care Syndrom (PICS)
- mit Organpathologie
- ohne Organpathologie

Häufigkeit von long-COVID Symptomen



Lopez-Leon S et al. More than 50 long-term effects of COVID-19: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Sci Rep. 2021

https://www.awmf.org/uploads/tx_szleitlinien/020-027I_S1_Post_COVID_Long_COVID_2021-07.pdf

Long COVID-Symptome bei Kindern und Jugendlichen

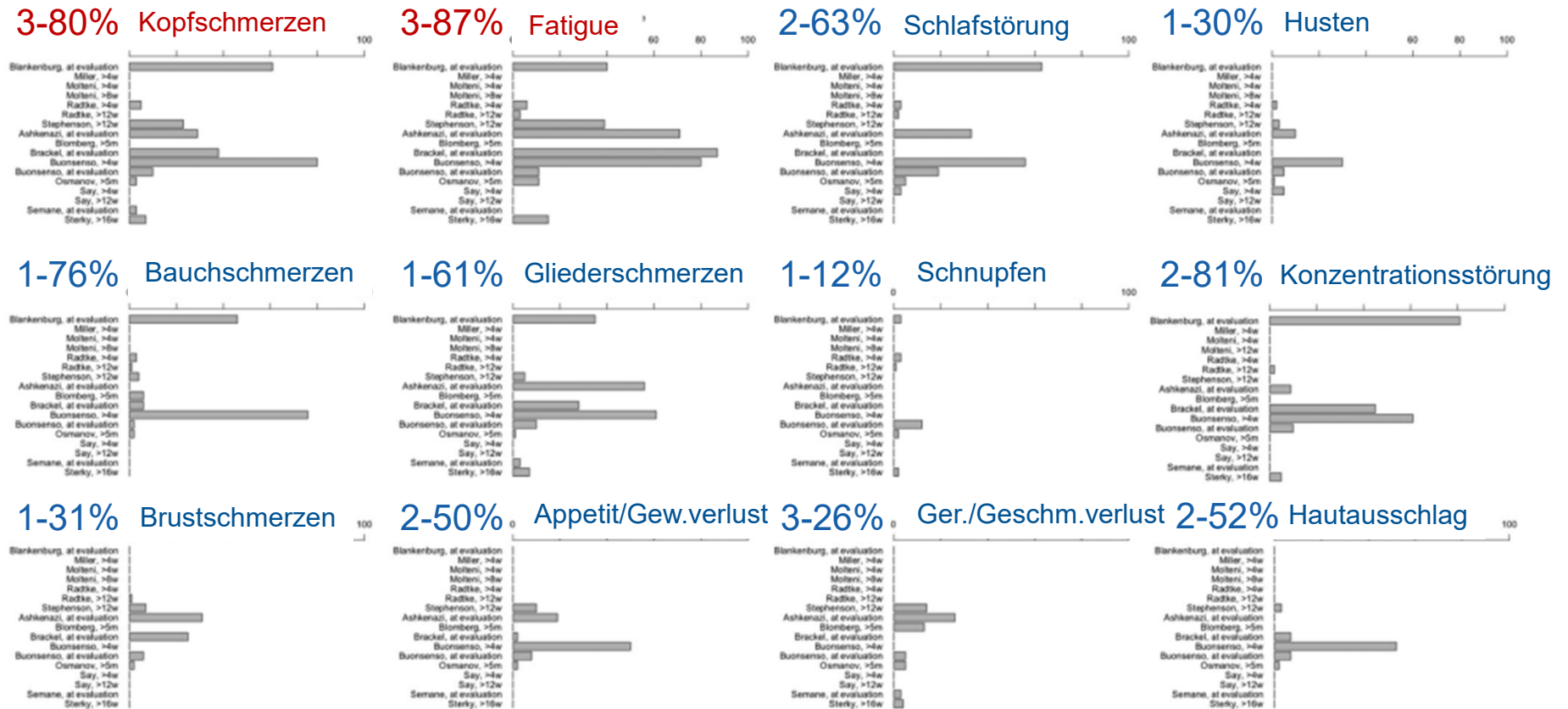
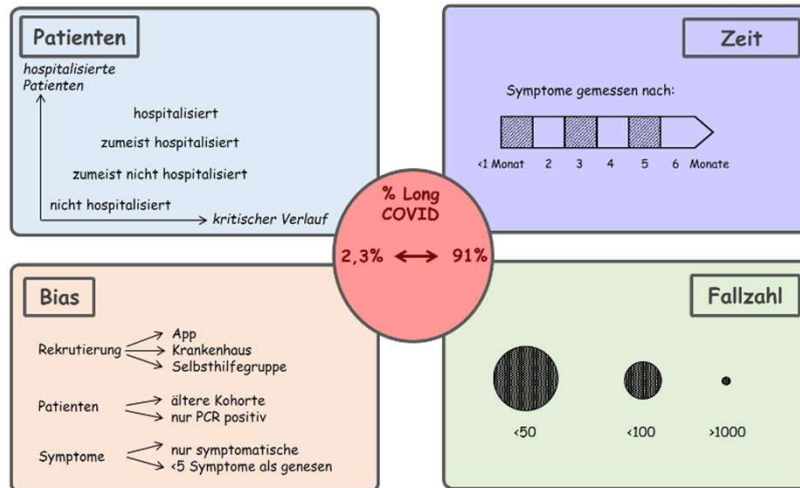


FIGURE 2. Most common reported persistent symptoms (%) after SARS-CoV-2 infection in children and adolescents (for studies in which a symptom was not reported bars are set at 0, except for Say, >12w when all children were asymptomatic).

Zimmermann P et al., How common is long COVID in Children and Adolescents, PIDJ 2021

Geringe Vergleichbarkeit der Studien



Die Prävalenz in Long-COVID Studien ist nicht vergleichbar.
(Basierend auf 12 Studien zur Long-COVID-Prävalenz publiziert von Wu, 10. Oktober 2020)
Übersetzt aus: <https://evidence.nihr.ac.uk/themedreview/living-with-covid19-second-review/>

WHO: **10 - 20 %** Langzeitfolgen bei Infizierten

https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-Post_COVID-19_condition-Clinical_case_definition-2021.1

Limitationen:

- Rekrutierungsstrategie
- Fallzahl
- Falldefinition
- Untersuchungszeitpunkte
- Befragung - Visite
- Differenzialdiagnostik
- Schweregrad
- Vorerkrankungen
- Virusvariante
- Dunkelziffer
- Kontrollgruppen
- Region, Land

Häufigkeit im Kindes- und Jugendalter noch unklar



Hübner J, Behrends U, Schneider D, Fischbach T, Berner R
SARS-CoV-2: Long COVID in der Pädiatrie,
 Dtsch Arztebl 2021



Lewis D
Long COVID and Kids: Science race to find answers.
 Nature 2021

REVIEW ARTICLES

How Common Is Long COVID in Children and Adolescents?

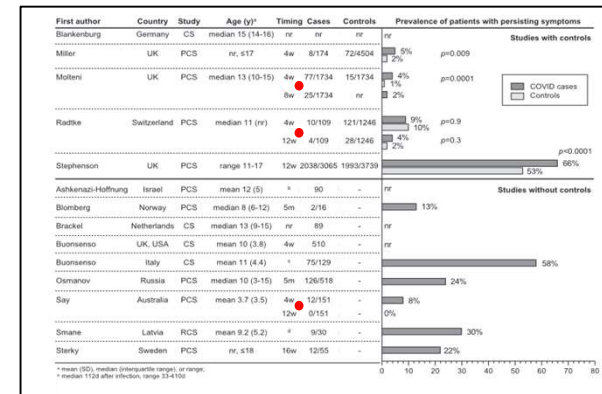
Petra Zimmermann, MD, PhD,*†‡§ Laure F. Pittet, MD-PhD,‡§¶ and Nigel Curtis, FRCPCH, PhD‡§||

Abstract: In children, the risk of coronavirus disease (COVID) being severe is low. However, the risk of persistent symptoms following infection with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is uncertain in this age group, and the features of "long COVID" are poorly characterized. We reviewed the 14 studies to date that have reported persistent symptoms following COVID in children and adolescents. Almost all the studies have major limitations, including the lack of a clear case definition, variable follow-up times, inclusion of children without confirmation of SARS-CoV-2 infection, reliance on self- or parent-reported symptoms without clinical assessment, nonresponse and other biases, and the absence of a control group. Of the 5 studies which included children and adolescents without SARS-CoV-2 infection as controls, 2 did not find persistent symptoms to be more prevalent in children and adolescents with evidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection. This highlights that long-term SARS-CoV-2 infection-associated symptoms are difficult to distinguish from pandemic-associated symptoms.

Key Words: SARS-CoV-2, symptoms, persistent, outcome, severity, neurologic, mental health, chronic fatigue, headache
(Pediatr Infect Dis J 2021;XX:00-00)

described mainly in adults, affecting the sensory, neurologic, and cardiorespiratory systems, as well as mental health.¹³⁻¹⁵ To date, there is no clear definition for this syndrome and no agreement on the duration of symptoms that justify the diagnosis, which ranges from 4 to 12 weeks after the acute infection. Over 200 symptoms have been attributed to long COVID, many of them nonspecific and highly prevalent in the general population, such as fatigue, sleep disturbance, concentration difficulties, loss of appetite, and muscle or joint pain.¹⁶⁻²⁰ In adults, reported risk factors for long COVID include female sex, middle age, white ethnicity and comorbidities, especially asthma.²¹⁻²³ There is much less data on long COVID in children and adolescents.

The low risk posed by the acute disease means that 1 of the key benefits of COVID vaccination of children and adolescents might be to protect them from long COVID. An accurate determination of the risk of long COVID is therefore crucial in the debate about the risks and benefits of vaccination in this age group. Here, we review and summarize studies that have reported long COVID symptoms in children and adolescents.



Zimmermann P et al.,
How common is long COVID in Children and Adolescents,
 PIDJ 2021

4-5 % nach 4 Wochen ??
 1-2 % nach 8 Wochen ??

Kontrollierte Morbiditätsdaten aus Deutschland

Post COVID-19 in children, adolescents, and adults: results of a matched cohort study including more than 150,000 individuals with COVID-19

Martin Roessler^a, Falko Tesch^a, Manuel Batram^b, Josephine Jacob^c, Friedrich Loser^d, Oliver Weidinger^e, Danny Wende^f, Annika Vivirito^g, Nicole Toepfner^h, Martin Seifert^a, Oliver Nagel^f, Christina König^d, Roland Jucknewitz^g, Jakob Peter Armann^h, Reinhard Berner^h, Marina Treskova-Schwarzbach^h, Dagmar Hertleⁱ, Stefan Scholz^h, Stefan Stern^e, Pedro Ballesterosⁱ, Stefan Baßler^j, Barbara Bertele^d, Uwe Repschläger^f, Nico Richter^f, Cordula Riederer^f, Franziska Sobik^k, Anja Schramm^l, Claudia Schulte^f, Lothar Wieler^b, Jochen Walker^f, Christa Scheidt-Nave^b, Jochen Schmitt^g

^aCenter for Evidence-Based Healthcare (ZEGV), University Hospital Carl Gustav Carus and Carl Gustav Carus Faculty of Medicine, TU Dresden, Dresden, Germany

^bVandage GmbH, Bielefeld, Germany and Faculty for Business Administration and Economics, Bielefeld University, Bielefeld, Germany

^cInGef - Institute for Applied Health Research Berlin, Berlin, Germany

^dTechniker Krankenkasse, Hamburg, Germany

^eAOK Bayern - Die Gesundheitskasse, Regensburg, Germany

^fBARMER Institut für Gesundheitssystemforschung (bifg), Berlin, Germany

^gDepartment of Pediatrics, University Hospital Carl Gustav Carus and Carl Gustav Carus Faculty of Medicine, TU Dresden, Dresden, Germany

^hRobert Koch-Institut, Berlin, Germany

ⁱAOK PLUS, Dresden, Germany

^jDAK-Gesundheit, Hamburg, Germany

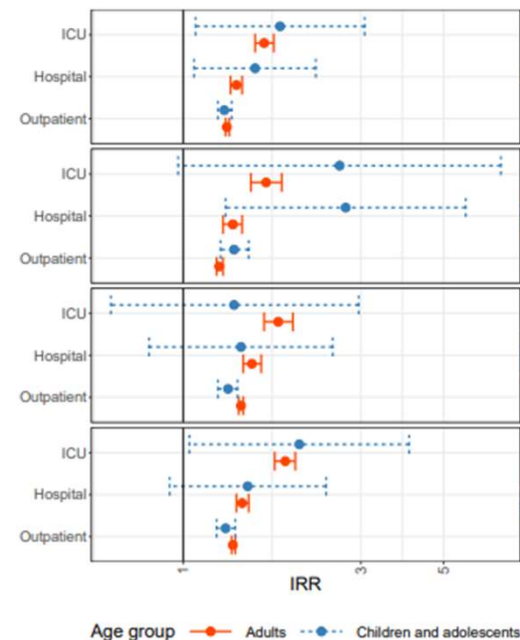
medRxiv 2021



11,950 Kinder & Adoleszente
145,184 Erwachsene

Table 2: 10 post COVID-19 outcomes in children/adolescents with highest IRRs and incidence of at least 1/100 person-years in the COVID-19 cohort

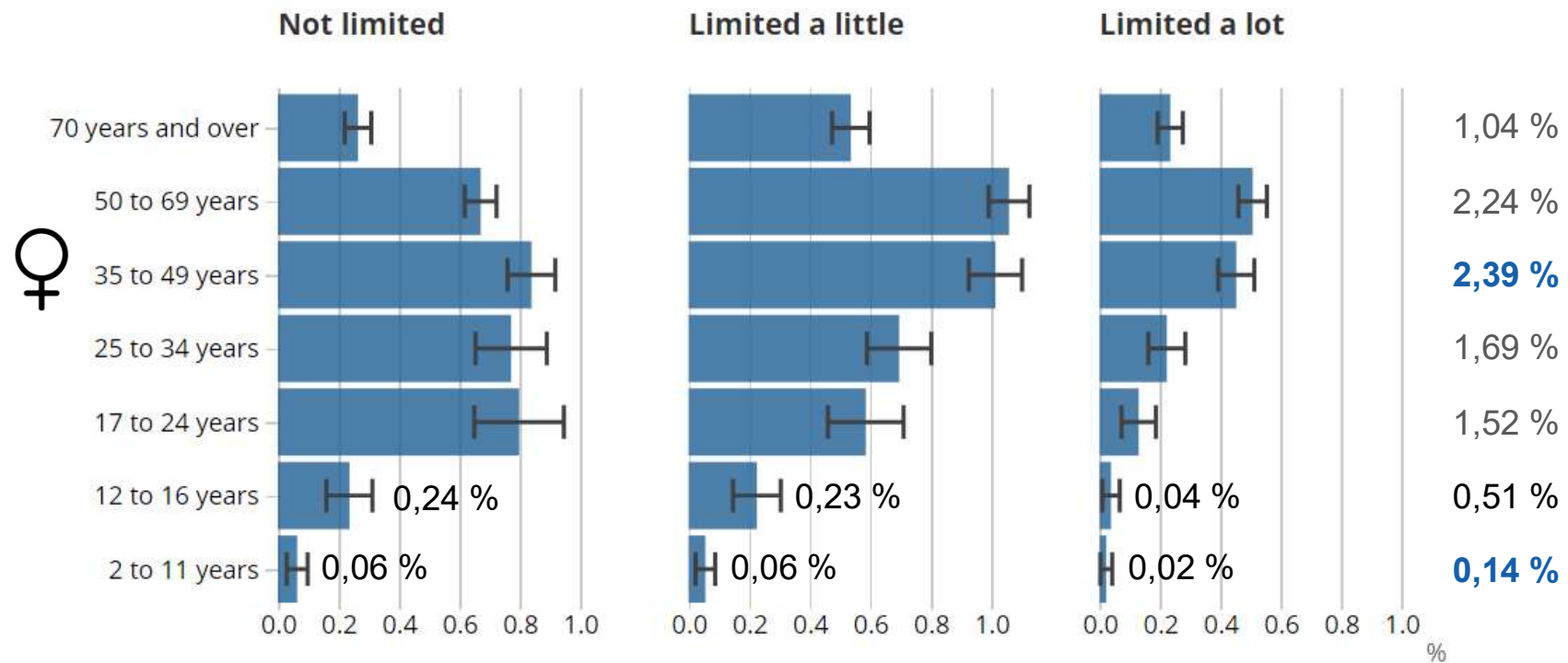
Rank	Name	IRR	95%-CI	IR COVID-19	IR Control
1	Malaise/fatigue/exhaustion	2.28**	[1.71-3.06]	12.58	5.51
2	Cough	1.74**	[1.48-2.04]	36.56	21.06
3	Throat/chest pain	1.72**	[1.39-2.12]	20.01	11.66
4	Adjustment disorder	1.71**	[1.42-2.06]	26.37	15.40
5	Somatization disorder	1.62**	[1.30-2.02]	17.90	11.06
6	Headache	1.58**	[1.35-1.84]	36.67	23.24
7	Fever	1.56**	[1.30-1.87]	27.84	17.84
8	Anxiety disorder	1.54**	[1.23-1.92]	16.70	10.87
9	Abdominal pain	1.45**	[1.27-1.64]	53.94	37.31
10	Depression	1.45**	[1.12-1.87]	12.05	8.32



ICD-10 G93.3 (ME/CFS)
Ki/Ju: IRR: 1,25
Erw.: IRR: 3.04

Populationsbasierte Altersverteilung, Schweregrad

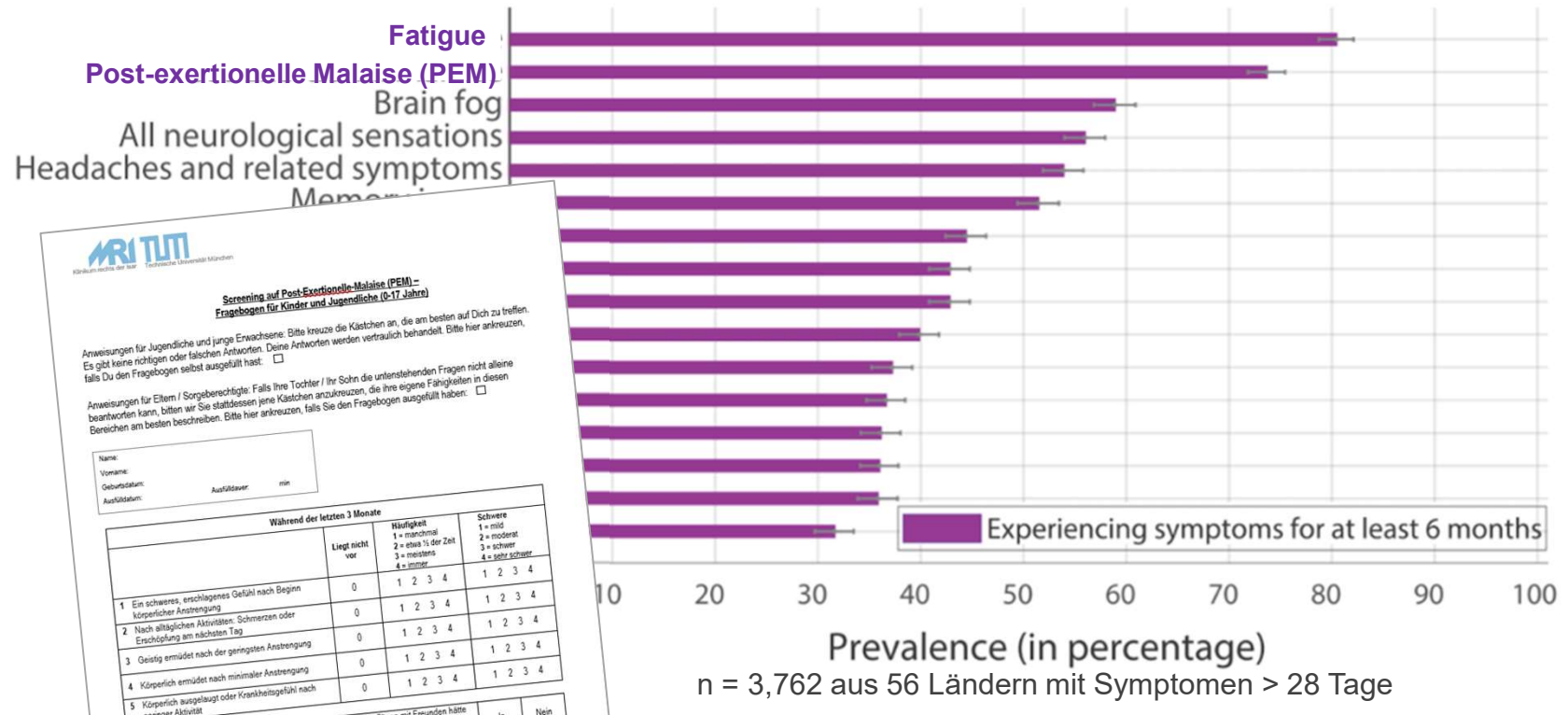
Altersspezifische Häufigkeit von **selbstberichteten Symptomen 5 Wochen** nach einer SARS-CoV-2 Infektion, angegeben als **Anteil der Gesamtbevölkerung** und bezogen auf den **Grad der Alltagseinschränkungen**



<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/conditionsanddiseases/bulletins/prevalenceofongoingsymptomsfollowingcoronaviruscovid19infectionintheuk/4june2021#prevalence-of-self-reported-long-covid> **04.06.2021**

Postvirale post-exertionelle Malaise (PEM)

Lange anhaltende Symptomverschlechterung
nach geringster Alltagsbelastung



Davis HE, Characterizing Long COVID in an International Cohort: 7 Months of Symptoms and Their Impact. **EClinicalMedicine**. 2021

Nach PEM stratifizierte Versorgung



Belastungsintoleranz mit **post-exertioneller Malaise (PEM)**: ja / nein

Strukturierte Aktivierung

Pacing
Planen
Prorisieren
Positionieren

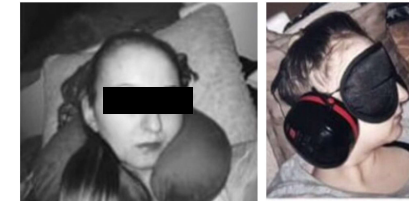
4x P

<https://evidence.nihr.ac.uk/themedreview/living-with-covid19-second-review/#Management>

Schwere Betroffene zeigen das klinische Bild von ME/CFS

Myalgische Encephalomyelitis / Chronisches Fatigue Syndrom (G93.3)

- Schwere Fatigue mit Funktionsverlust Belastungsintoleranz (**Post-exertionelle Malaise, PEM**) Schlafstörungen, Schlaf ist nicht erholsam Schmerzen, Konzentrations-, Gedächtnisstörungen Reizüberempfindlichkeit, Kreislauf-, Darmprobleme, Hitze-, Kälteintoleranz, Grippe-, Krankheitsgefühl Wdh. Halsschmerzen, Lymphknotenschwellung
- Häufigkeit 0,1-0,5 % Fluktuierend, dadurch schwer vorhersehbar 25 % hausgebunden, 60 % erwerbsunfähig, Lebensqualität niedriger als bei anderen schweren Reduzierte Lebenserwartung (Herzerkrankung) Hohe gesundheitsökonomische Belastung Besser Prognose bei Kindern und Jugendlichen



Mit freundlicher Genehmigung

MRI TUM
Klinikum rechts der Isar Technische Universität München

Munich Berlin Symptom Questionnaire (MBSQ) – Fragebogen für Kinder und Jugendliche

CHARITÉ
UNIVERSITÄT MEDIZINISCHES KOLLEGIUM

Name: _____ Name (Arzt*in): _____
 Vorname: _____ Datum (Arzt*in): _____
 Geburtsdatum: _____ Einrichtung: _____
 Ausfülldatum: _____ Ausfülldauer: _____ min Erkrankungsbeginn: _____

Bitte fülle den Fragebogen soweit möglich alleine aus und lass Dir falls nötig von Deinen Eltern helfen.
 Alle weiteren offenen Punkte oder Verständnisprobleme sollen im ärztlichen Gespräch geklärt werden.

	Liegt nicht vor	Während der letzten 3 Monate				Ärztlicher Vermerk
		Häufigkeit	Schwere			
		1 = manchmal	2 = etwa 1x der Zeit	3 = meistens	4 = immer	
I Fatigue/Alltagsfunktion						
1 Fatigue (Erschöpfung, Abgeschlagenheit, Schlägtheit)	0	1	2	3	4	1 2 3 4
2 Einschränkungen im Alltag - Schule/ Ausbildung	0	1	2	3	4	1 2 3 4
3 Einschränkungen im Alltag - Sozial	0	1	2	3	4	1 2 3 4
4 Einschränkungen im Alltag - Persönlich	0	1	2	3	4	1 2 3 4
5 Falls Fatigue vorliegt, hat diese neu oder zu einem definierten Zeitpunkt begonnen?		1	2	3	4	1 2 3 4
6 Falls Fatigue vorliegt, ist sie das Ergebnis von anhaltender, übermäßiger Belastung?		Ja	Nein			
7 Falls Fatigue vorliegt, bessert sich diese deutlich durch Ausruhen?		Ja	Nein			
II Belastungsintoleranz						
8 Vermindertes geistiges oder körperliches Durchhaltevermögen	0	1	2	3	4	1 2 3 4
9 Vermehrte Beschwerden nach geringen Alltagsbelastungen	0	1	2	3	4	1 2 3 4
10 Falls Belastungsintoleranz vorliegt, wie lästig?	0	1	2	3	4	1 2 3 4

Rowe PC et al., Chronisches Fatigue-Syndrom/CFS Praktische Empfehlungen zur Diagnostik und Therapie, **Front Pediatr 2017**

Scheibenbogen C, ... Behrends U, Chronisches Fatigue-Syndrom/CFS - Praktische Empfehlungen zur Diagnostik und Therapie, **Ärztblatt Sachsen 2019**

Postvirales ME/CFS – Ausbrüche, Krankheitslast

1934 Los Angeles

1956 London

1988 Lake Tahoe

2002 / 2003 SARS Cov-1

Nach EBV-IM	6 Monate	12 Monate	24 Monate
Mädchen	35 (11,6%)	22 (7,3%)	13 (4,3%)
Jungen	4 (1,3%)	0	0
Gesamt	39 (12,9%)	22 (7,3%)	13 (4,3%)

Katz BZ et al., Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Following Infectious Mononucleosis in Adolescents: A Prospective Cohort Study. **Pediatrics** 2009

In Folge der **SARS-CoV-2-Pandemie** wird eine **Verdopplung** der Fallzahlen von ME/CFS befürchtet, geschätzt **10 Millionen neue Fälle von ME/CFS weltweit**.

Komaroff AL & Lipkin WI. Insights from myalgic encephalomyelitis/ chronic fatigue syndrome may help unravel the pathogenesis of postacute COVID-19 syndrome. **Trends Mol Med.** 2021

Gemeinsamkeiten Long COVID - ME/CFS

“It’s extraordinary how many people [with Covid-19] have a post-viral syndrome that’s very strikingly similar to myalgic encephalomyelitis/ chronic fatigue syndrome.

— DR. ANTHONY FAUCI

DIRECTOR OF NIAID, U.S. NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
MEMBER OF THE WHITE HOUSE CORONAVIRUS TASKFORCE



Wissen zu **ME/CFS** liefert Chancen für die erfolgreiche **Erforschung** und angemessene **Versorgung** von **Long COVID**

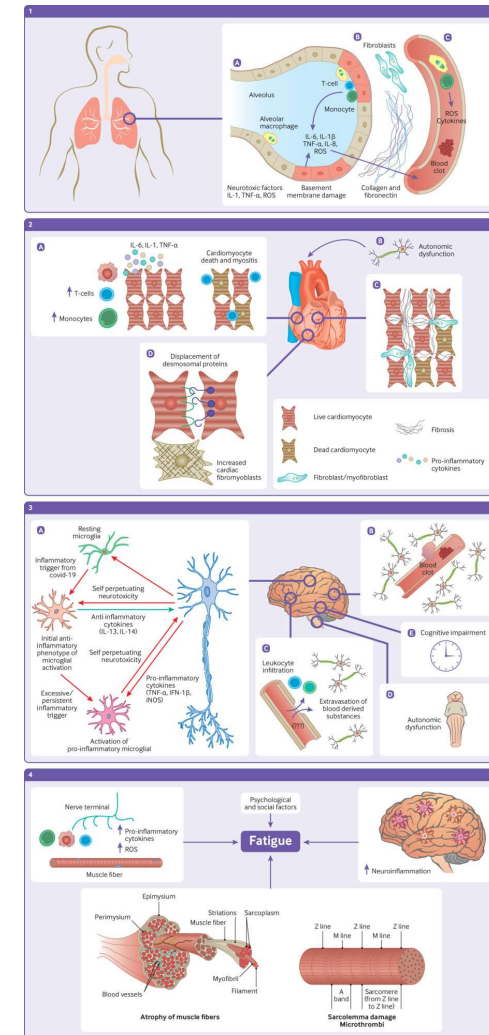
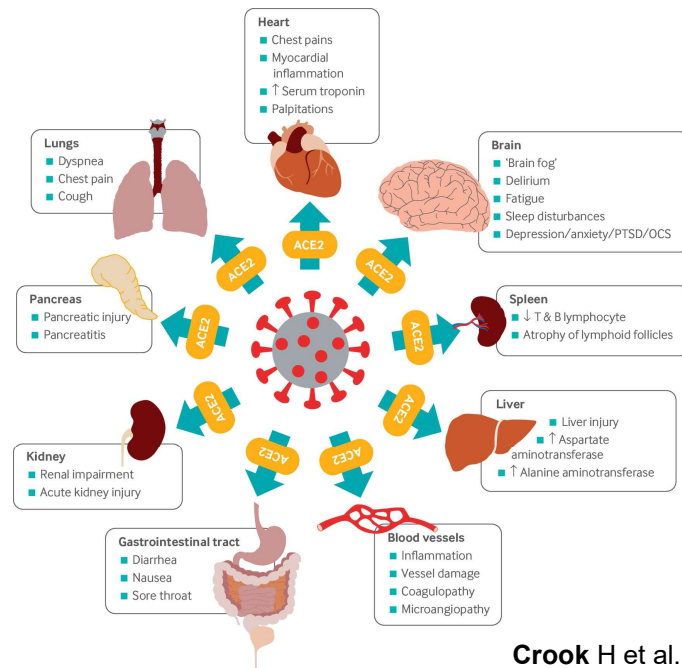
- und umgekehrt.

Kedor C et al. (Charité, Berlin) Chronic COVID-19 Syndrome and Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (ME/CFS) following the first pandemic wave in Germany – a first analysis of a prospective observational study. **medRxiv, Februar 2021**. **Petracek LS, ...**, Rowe PC (Baltimore, U.S.A.). Adolescent and Young Adult ME/CFS After Confirmed or Probable COVID-19. **Front Med (Lausanne) 2021**. **Wong TL & Weitzer DJ**. Long COVID and Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (ME/CFS) –A Systemic Review and Comparison of Clinical Presentation and Symptomatology. **Medicina (Kaunas), 2021**. **Jason LA, Islam M, Conroy K, Cotler J, Torres C, Johnson M, Mabie B**. COVID-19 Symptoms Over Time: Comparing Long-Haulers to ME/CFS. **Fatigue. 2021**. **Komaroff AL & Lipkin WI**. Insights from myalgic encephalomyelitis/ chronic fatigue syndrome may help unravel the pathogenesis of postacute COVID-19 syndrome. **Trends Mol Med. 2021**. **Crook H et al.**, Long covid—mechanisms, risk factors, and management, **BMJ 2021**

Hypothesen zur Pathogenese

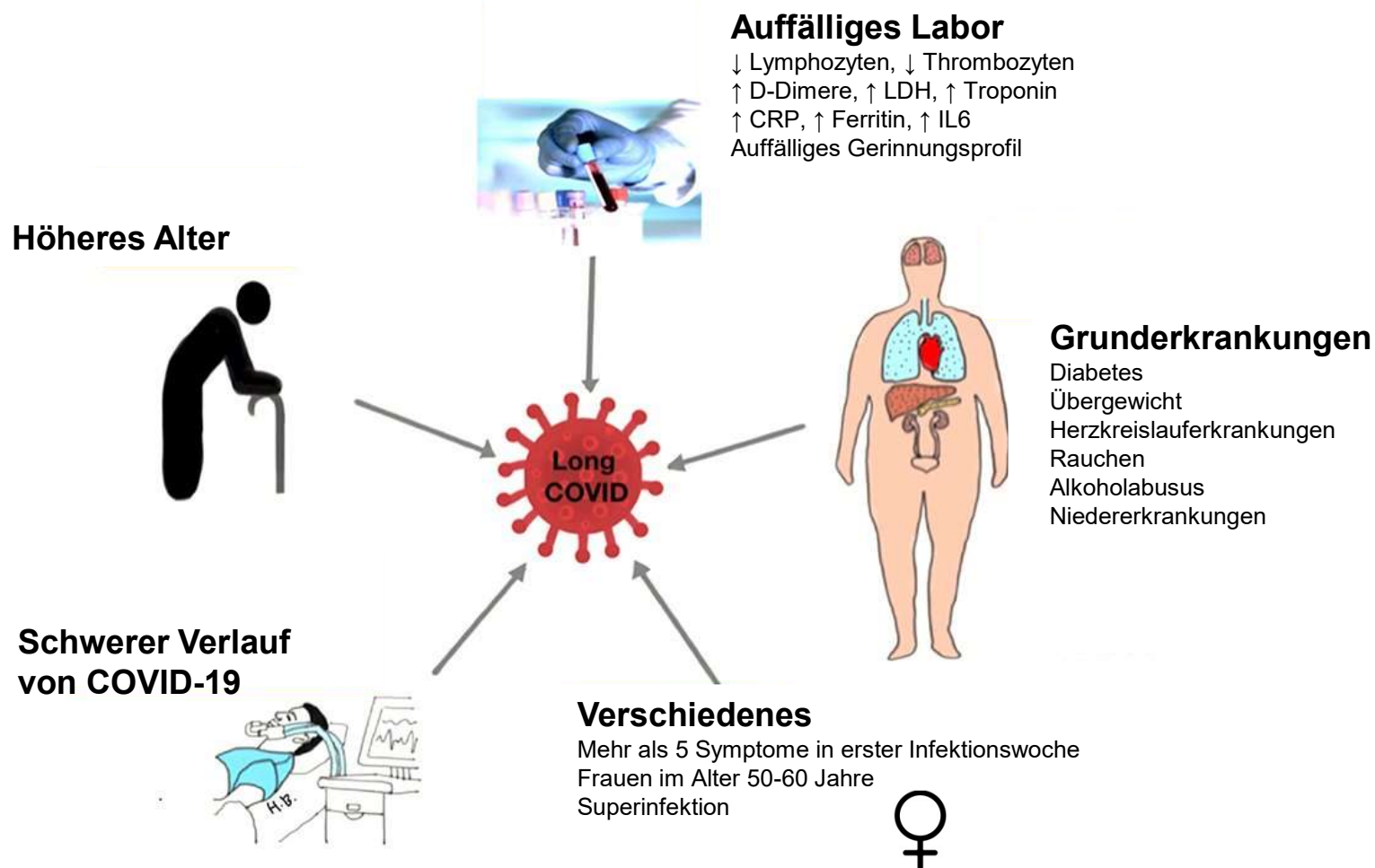
- Virus (protein, RNA) - Reservoir
- Genetische Faktoren
- Hyperinflammation → Fibrose
- Autoimmunreaktionen
- Gefäßveränderungen

→ **Dysfunktion u./o. strukturelle Veränderung**



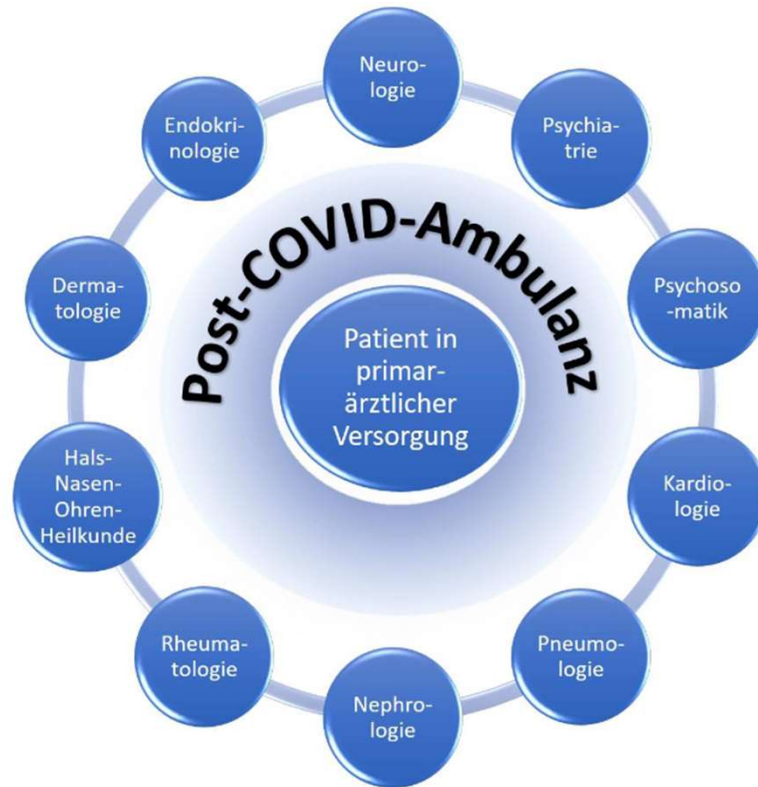
Crook H et al., Long covid—mechanisms, risk factors, and management, **BMJ 2021** (Imperial College London)

Risikofaktoren für Long COVID



Garg M et al., The Conundrum of 'Long-COVID-19': A Narrative Review. *Int J Gen Med.* 2021 (ins Deutsche übersetzt)

Interdisziplinäre Herausforderung



- Keine Biomarker
→ **Ausschlussdiagnose** (DD Long lock down)
- Keine kausale Therapie
→ **Multiprofessioneller, symptomorientierter, medizinischer & psychosozialer Support**
→ **Experimentelle Immunmodulation**
- Keine Rehakonzepte für PEM
→ **Modellprojekte**
- Limitierte telemedizinische und aufsuchende Behandlungsoptionen
→ **Modellprojekte**
- Prävention
→ **Impfung, Impfstudien, Hygienekonzepte**



https://www.awmf.org/uploads/tx_szleitlinien/020-0271_S1_Post_COVID_Long_COVID_2021-07.pdf

Modellprojekt München - Regensburg

Bayerisches Staatsministerium für
Gesundheit und Pflege



BARMHERZIGE BRÜDER
Klinik St. Hedwig
Regensburg

m[•]k
MÜNCHEN
KLINIK

ARI TUM

Zentrum für Kinder- und Jugendmedizin: Eine Kooperation der
München Klinik und des Klinikums rechts der Isar der TUM

POST-COVID Kids BAVARIA

Langzeiteffekte von Coronavirusinfektionen bei Kindern und
Jugendlichen in Bayern:

Erkennung und frühzeitige Behandlung von Folgeerkrankungen



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KLINIK

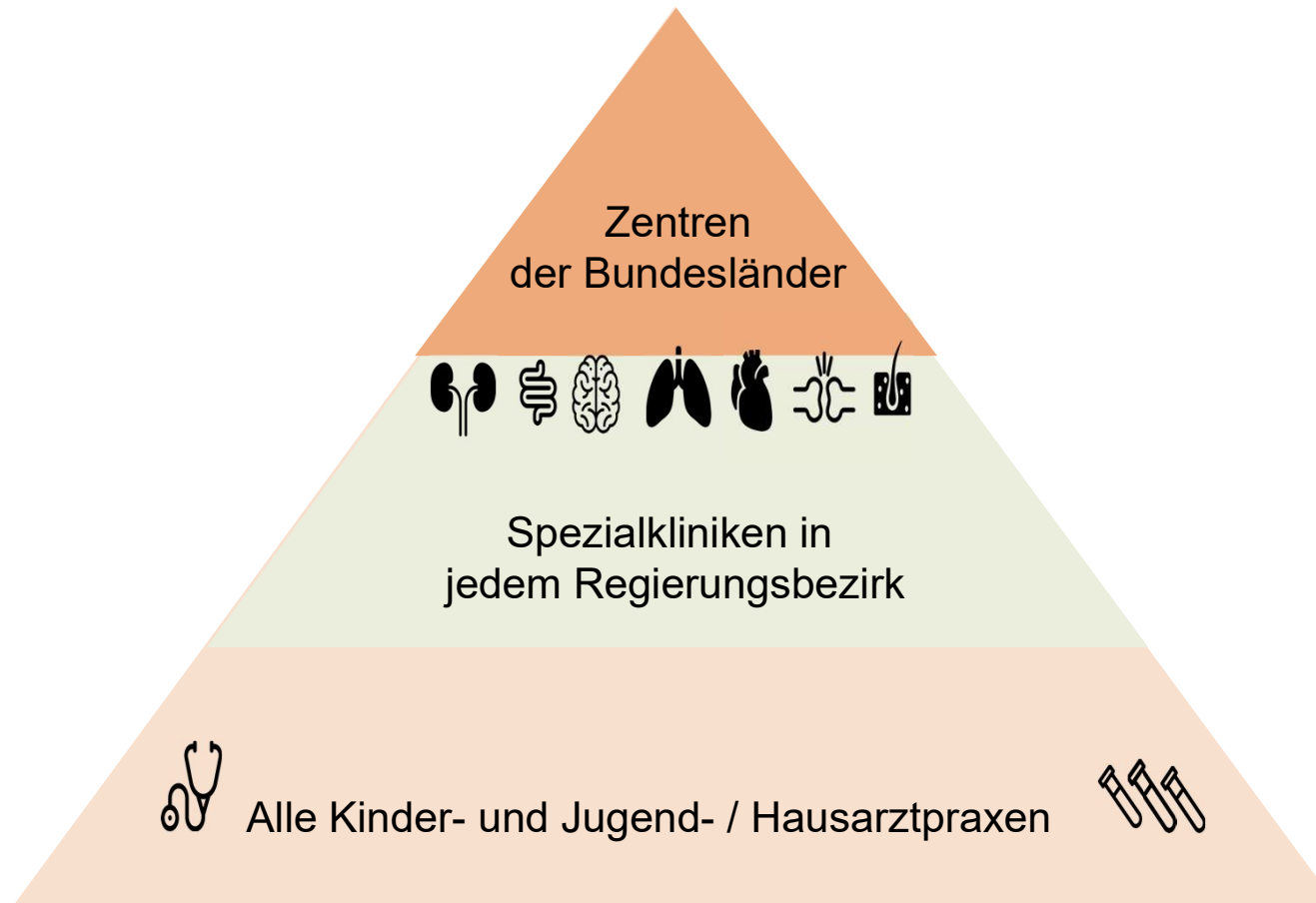


Technische Universität München

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Deutsches Forschungszentrum für Gesundheit und Umwelt



Intersektorale Versorgung auf 3 Stufen



Telemedizin



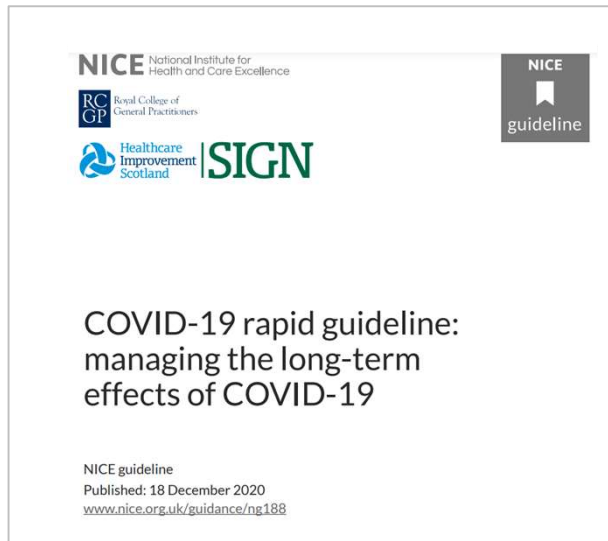
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Stationäre Reha & Schmerztherapie



Zentrum für Schmerztherapie junger Menschen


Long COVID-Leitlinien



NICE National Institute for Health and Care Excellence
RCGP Royal College of General Practitioners
Healthcare Improvement Scotland | SIGN

**COVID-19 rapid guideline:
managing the long-term
effects of COVID-19**

NICE guideline
Published: 18 December 2020
www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng188

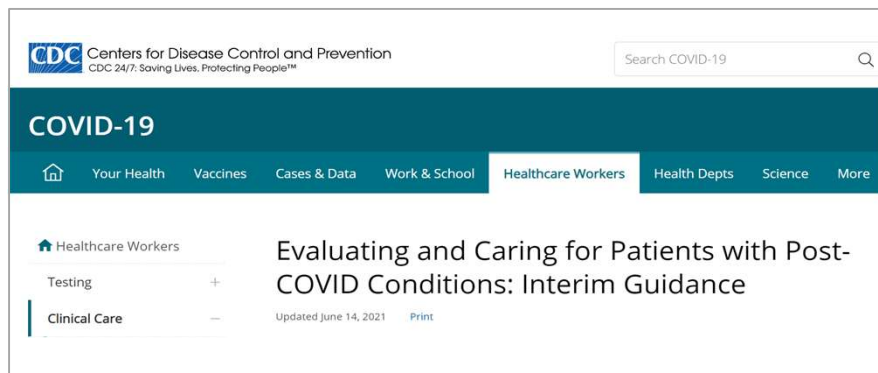
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AWMF-Register Nr. 020/027

S1-Leitlinie Post-COVID/Long-COVID

(Stand 12.07.2021)

Koczulla, AR¹, Ankermann, T¹⁰, Behrends, U¹⁷, Berlit, P⁵, Böing, S⁸, Brinkmann, F¹⁰, Franke, C⁸, Glöckl, R¹, Gogoll, C¹, Hummel, T¹², Kronsbein, J², Maibaum, T³, Peters, EMJ⁴, Pfeifer, M¹, Platz, T⁷, Pletz, M¹¹, Pongratz, G¹⁶, Powitz, F⁸, Rabe, KF¹, Scheibenbogen C¹⁵, Stallmach, A⁹, Stegbauer, M², Wagner, HO³, Waller, C¹⁴, Wirtz, H¹, Zeiher, A⁶, Zwick, R¹³



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Clinical Care - Updated June 14, 2021 Print

Evaluating and Caring for Patients with Post-COVID Conditions: Interim Guidance

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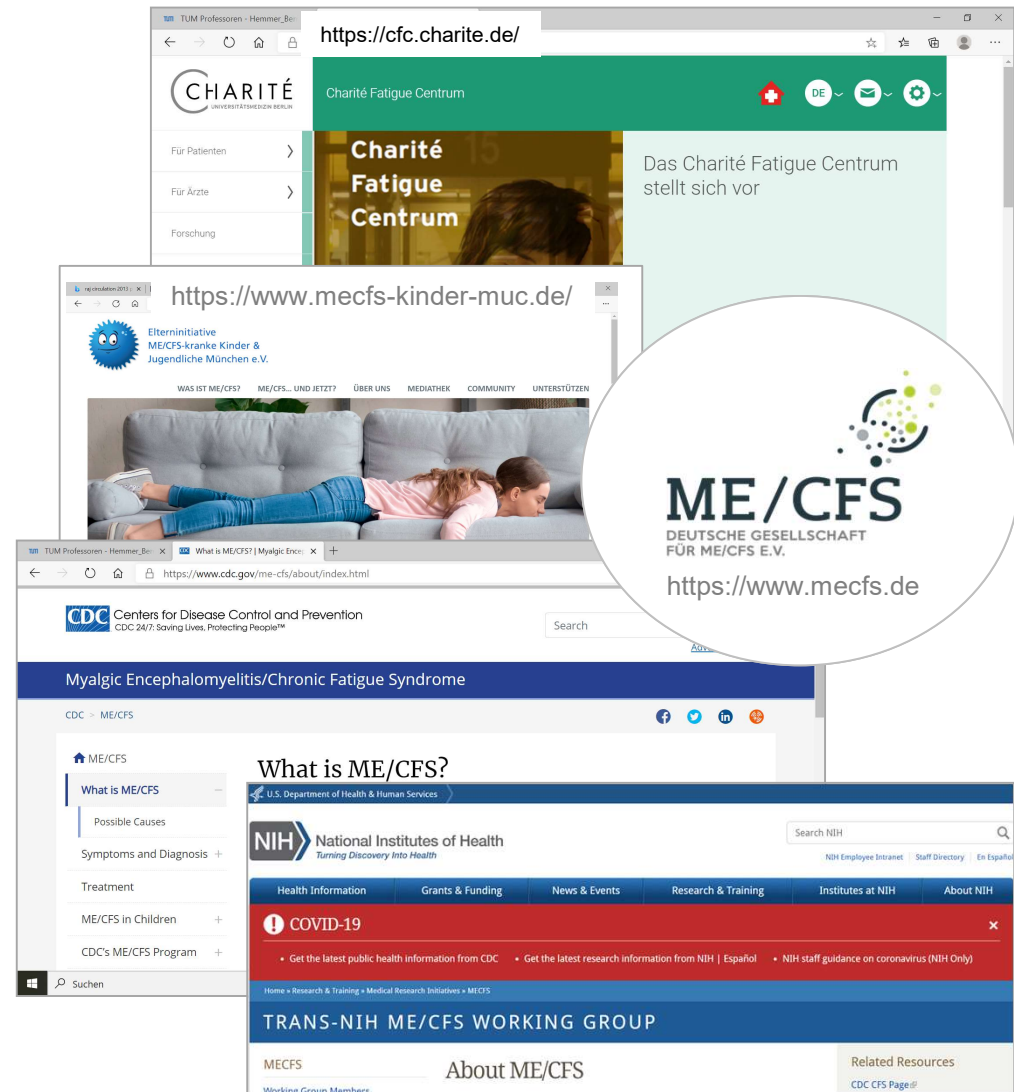
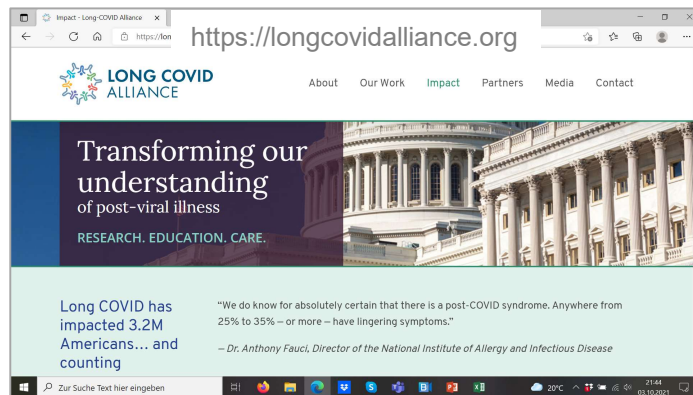
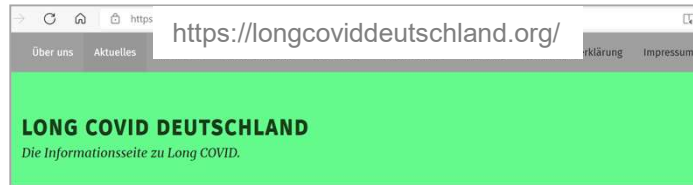
Eine Leitlinie "Long-/Post-COVID-Syndrom" für Betroffene, Angehörige, nahestehende und pflegende Personen, die sich auf eine ärztliche Leitlinie stützt („S1-Leitlinie Long-/Post-COVID“ der AWMF; Registernummer 020 - 027)

Erste Ausgabe September 2021

Autoren und Fachgesellschaften in alphabetischer Reihenfolge:

Gogoll, C¹, Ankermann, T¹⁰, Behrends, U¹⁷, Berlit, P⁵, Brinkmann, F¹⁰, Hummel, T¹², Koczulla, AR¹, Kronsbein, J², Maibaum, T³, Peters, EMJ⁴, Platz, T⁷, Pletz, M¹¹, Pongratz, G¹⁵, Powitz, F⁸, Rabe, KF¹, Reißhauer, A¹³, Scheibenbogen C¹⁵, Schüller, PO¹, Stallmach, A⁹, Stegbauer, M², Wagner, HO³, Wirtz, H¹, Zeiher, A⁶

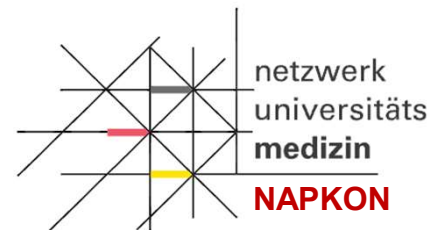
Selbsthilfegruppen, Allianzen, Informationsportale



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Bunter Kreis e.V.
Ambulantes Kinderhospiz e.V.
Elterninitiative ME/CFS-krankte Kinder u. Jugendl. München e.V.
Prof. Carmen Scheibenbogen, Charité, Berlin

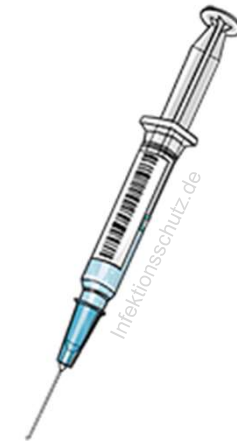


BUNDESVERBAND BUNTER KREIS E.V.
Kranke Kinder brauchen unsere Hilfe – überall in Deutschland!



Erste Studien zur Impfung im Kontext von Long COVID

- Evidenz dafür, dass **zweimalige SARS-CoV-2-Impfung** das **Risiko für Long COVID** im Falle einer Infektion **reduziert**
- SARS-CoV-2-Impfung wird für Patienten mit Long COVID **6 Monate** nach der SARS-CoV-2-Infektion empfohlen
- Inwieweit die SARS-CoV-2-Impfung die Symptomatik bei Patienten mit Long COVID beeinflusst, wird in **Studien** untersucht



Antonelli M et al., Risk factors and disease profile of post-vaccination SARS-CoV-2 infection in UK users of the COVID Symptom Study app: a prospective, community-based, nested, case-control study. **Lancet Infect Dis. Sep 2021**
Arnold DT et al., Are vaccines safe in patients with Long COVID? A prospective observational study. **medRxiv 2021**
Tran VT et al., Efficacy of COVID-19 Vaccination on the Symptoms of Patients With Long COVID: A Target Trial Emulation Using Data From the ComPaRe e-Cohort in France **Preprint in the Lancet**

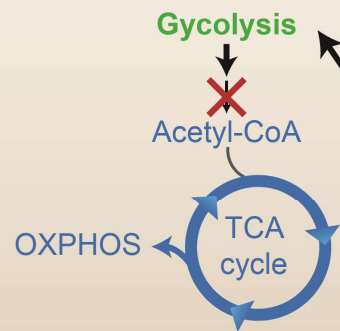
ME/CFS: Hinweise auf Autoimmunerkrankung

Die rätselhafte Krankheit - Leben mit ME/CFS | Doku
<https://www.youtube.com>

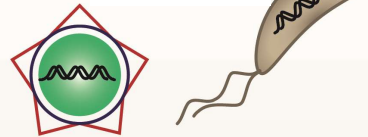
Risikofaktoren

- Stress
- Genetische Faktoren

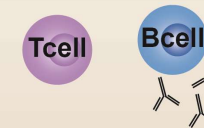
Stoffwechselstörung



Infektion



Störung des Immunsystems



ME/CFS

Störung des Nerven- und Gefäßsystems



Sotzny F, ..., Scheibenbogen C, Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome - Evidence for an autoimmune disease. *Autoimmun Rev.* 2018
Wirth K, Scheibenbogen C. A Unifying Hypothesis of the Pathophysiology of Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (ME/CFS):
Recognitions from the finding of autoantibodies against β 2-adrenergic receptors. *Autoimmun Rev.* 2020

Long COVID: Zahl von Anmeldungen nimmt zu

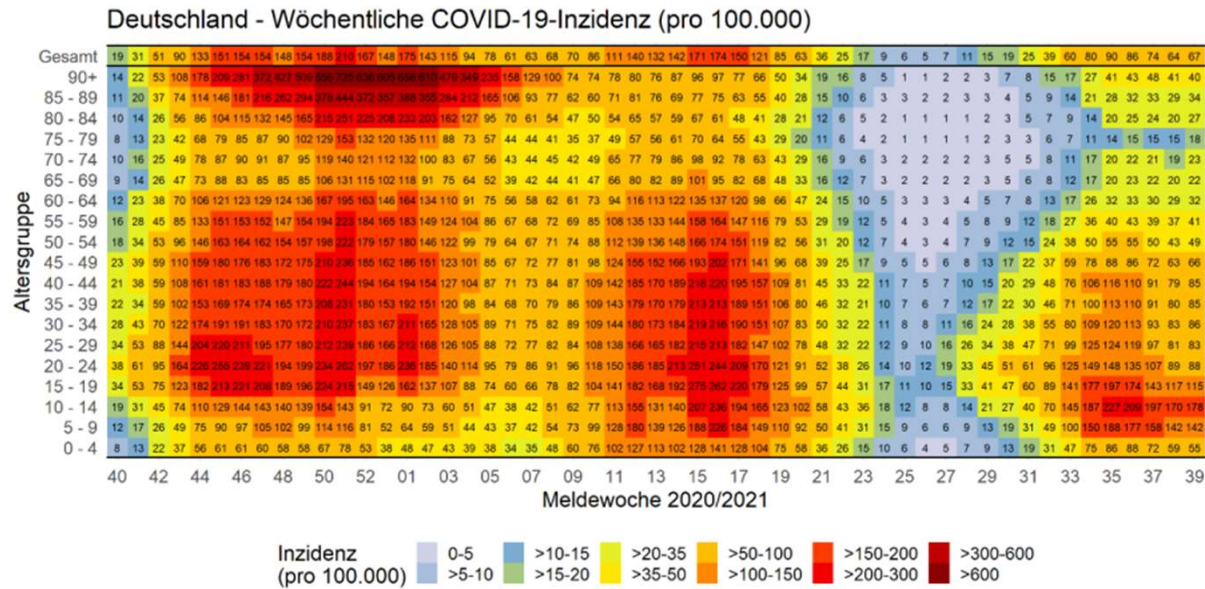


Abbildung 1: Darstellung der 7-Tage-Inzidenz der COVID-19-Fälle in Deutschland nach Altersgruppe und Meldewoche (n=3.968.050 Fälle mit entsprechenden Angaben in den Meldewochen 40/2020 bis 39/2021; Datenstand 06.10.2021, 00:00 Uhr).

- Seit Januar 2021 zunehmende **Long COVID Anfragen** an unserem MRI Chronische Fatigue Centrum für junge Menschen (**MCFC**)