



Special Disease Reporting

AFM and MIS-C

Acute Flaccid Myelitis (AFM)

- Uncommon, but life-threatening neurological condition
- Sudden onset of arm or leg weakness, loss of muscle tone, loss of reflexes
- Most likely caused by viruses, including enteroviruses
- Peaks every two years between August and November

Image from CDC

Look out for AFM signs and symptoms

Limb weakness and paralysis

The most common symptom of AFM



Some people may experience



Recent or current respiratory illness



Fever



Pain or numbness in the limb(s)



Gait difficulty



Headache



Back or neck pain



Difficulty talking or swallowing



Neck or facial weakness

Multi-System Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C)

- Patient <21 years presents with fever, laboratory evidence of inflammation, illness requiring hospitalization, multisystem organ involvement and no alternative diagnosis
- Patient may fulfill full or partial criteria for Kawasaki Disease
- Generally presents weeks after COVID-19 illness

Reporting Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C)

Accessible version: <https://www.cdc.gov/mis-c/hcp/index.html>

Clinical Presentation

Patients with MIS-C have presented with a persistent fever, fatigue, and a variety of signs and symptoms, including multiorgan (e.g., cardiac, gastrointestinal, renal, hematologic, dermatologic, neurologic) involvement and elevated inflammatory markers. Not all children will have the same signs and symptoms, and some children may have symptoms not listed here.

MIS-C may present weeks after a child is infected with SARS-CoV-2. The child may have been infected from an asymptomatic contact and, in some cases, the child and their caregivers may not even know they had been infected.

Case Definition

- An individual aged <21 years presenting with fever*, laboratory evidence of inflammation**, and evidence of clinically severe illness requiring hospitalization, with multisystem (>2) organ involvement (cardiac, renal, respiratory, hematologic, gastrointestinal, dermatologic or neurological); AND
- No alternative plausible diagnoses; AND
- Positive for current or recent SARS-CoV-2 infection by RT-PCR, serology, or antigen test; or exposure to a suspected or confirmed COVID-19 case within the 4 weeks prior to the onset of symptoms

*Fever >38.0°C for ≥24 hours, or report of subjective fever lasting ≥24 hours

Report possible cases of MIS-C to your local, state, or territorial health department.

Visit [cdc.gov/mis-c/hcp](https://www.cdc.gov/mis-c/hcp) for more information and a case report form.

Questions? Contact CDC's 24-hour Emergency Operations Center at 770-488-7100.

**Including, but not limited to, one or more of the following: an elevated C-reactive protein (CRP), erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), fibrinogen, procalcitonin, d-dimer, ferritin, lactic acid dehydrogenase (LDH), or interleukin 6 (IL-6), elevated neutrophils, reduced lymphocytes and low albumin

Additional comments:

- Some individuals may fulfill full or partial criteria for Kawasaki disease but should be reported if they meet the case definition for MIS-C.
- Consider MIS-C in any pediatric death with evidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Visit [Information for Healthcare Providers about Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children \(MIS-C\)](https://www.cdc.gov/mis-c/hcp) for more information about MIS-C.



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	Acute Flaccid Myelitis (AFM)	Multi-system Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C)
What to look for:	Sudden onset of flaccid limb weakness and MRI showing a spinal cord lesion in at least some gray matter	Kawasaki-like disease; persistent fever, fatigue, multiorgan involvement and elevated inflammatory markers
Resources :	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• https://www.cdc.gov/acute-flaccid-myelitis/hcp/clinicians-health-departments.html	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• https://www.cdc.gov/mis-c/index.html• https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/health/documents/cedep/novel-coronavirus/Call-for-Cases-MIS-C.pdf
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