

## Hundreds of severe pediatric COVID-19 infections in Wuhan prior to the lockdown

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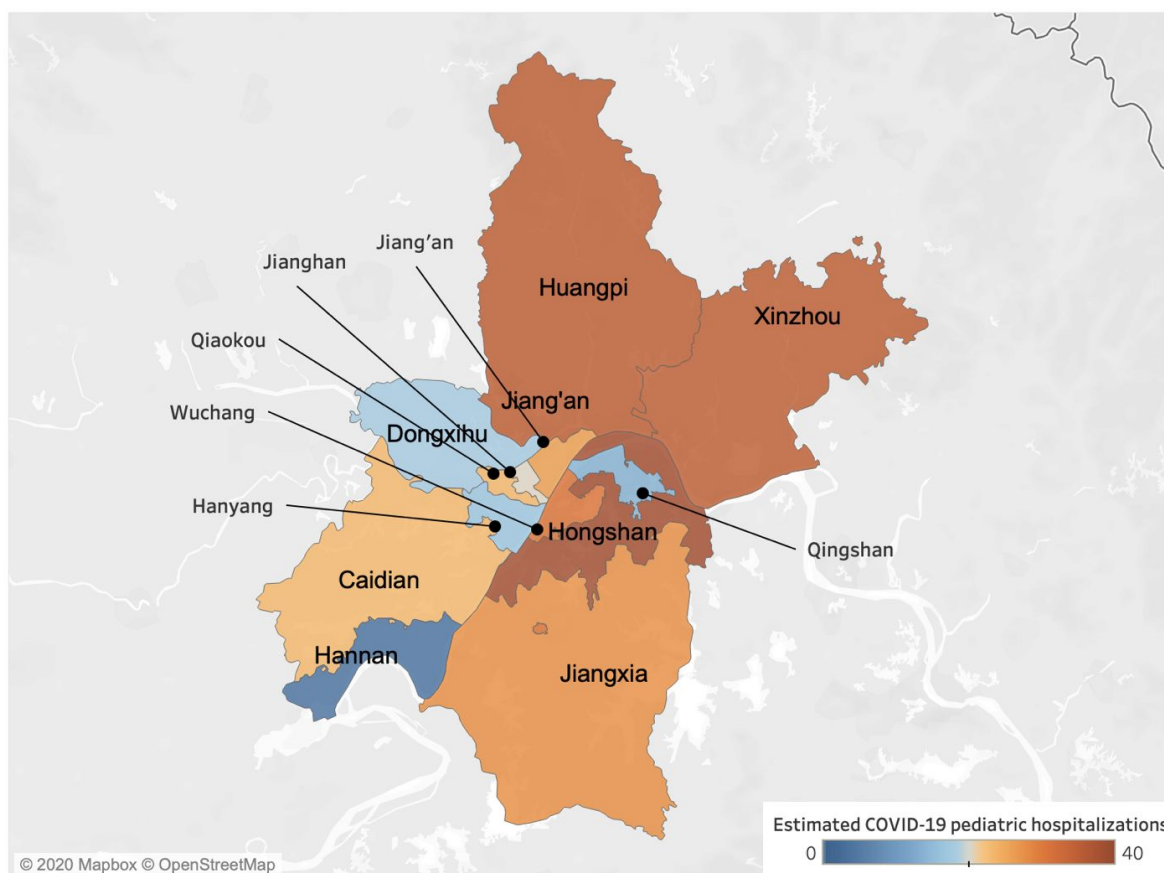
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Before January 22, 2020, only one pediatric case of COVID-19 was reported in mainland China<sup>1,2</sup>. However, a retrospective surveillance study<sup>3</sup> identified six children who had been hospitalized for COVID-19 in one of three central Wuhan hospitals between January 7th and January 15th. Given that Wuhan has over 395 other hospitals, there may have been far more severe pediatric cases than reported.

There were six and 43 children out of 336 who tested positive for COVID-19 and influenza, respectively among all pediatric admissions during the 9-day period<sup>3</sup>. By using this ratio in a detailed analysis of influenza surveillance data and COVID-19 epidemic dynamics (see Appendix), we estimate that there were 313 [95% CI: 171-520] children hospitalized for COVID-19 in Wuhan during January 7-15, 2020 (Figure). Under an epidemic doubling time of 7.31 days<sup>4</sup>, we estimate that there were 1105 [95% CI: 592, 1829] cumulative pediatric COVID-19 hospitalizations prior to the January 23rd lockdown, which far surpasses the 425 confirmed cases reported across all age groups, none of which were children under age 15<sup>1</sup>.

Children are strikingly absent from COVID-19 reports and limited data suggest that pediatric infections are overwhelmingly mild<sup>5</sup>. Thus, our estimates for hundreds of severe pediatric cases likely translates to thousands or even tens of thousands of mildly infected children, suggesting that the force of infection from children may be grossly underestimated and the infection fatality rate overestimated from confirmed case counts alone. This highlights the urgent need for more robust surveillance to gauge the true extent and severity of COVID-19 in all ages.



**Figure. Estimated COVID-19 pediatric hospitalizations (under age 17) in the 13 districts of Wuhan from January 7 to January 15, 2020.** A retrospective study identified five hospitalized pediatric cases of COVID-19 from four central districts of Wuhan<sup>3</sup> and one from the neighboring Huanshi district<sup>3</sup>. We estimate that there were a total of 313 [95% CI: 171-520] severe (hospitalized) cases of COVID-19 in children during that nine-day period across the 13 central districts of Wuhan. Across districts our estimates range from four [95% CI: 0-9] in suburban Hannan to 38 [95% CI: 19-68] in central Hongshan as indicated by shading (Table S1).

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### Author Contributions

Zhanwei Du, Ciara Nugent and Lauren Ancel Meyers: conceived the study, designed statistical methods, conducted analyses, interpreted results, wrote and revised the manuscript. Benjamin J. Cowling: conceived the study, interpreted results, and revised the manuscript.

### Declaration of interests

We declare no competing interests.

### Role of the funding source

The funders had no role in the design, analysis, write-up or decision to submit for publication.

### Ethics committee approval

Not applicable.

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