

Demographic Characteristics

Figure 2 shows the number of pediatric cases by age and sex. The colors show how many pediatric cases in each group were hospitalized, not hospitalized or have an unknown status. Of pediatric cases reported, there are more teenagers than young children, and cases are split relatively evenly between sexes.

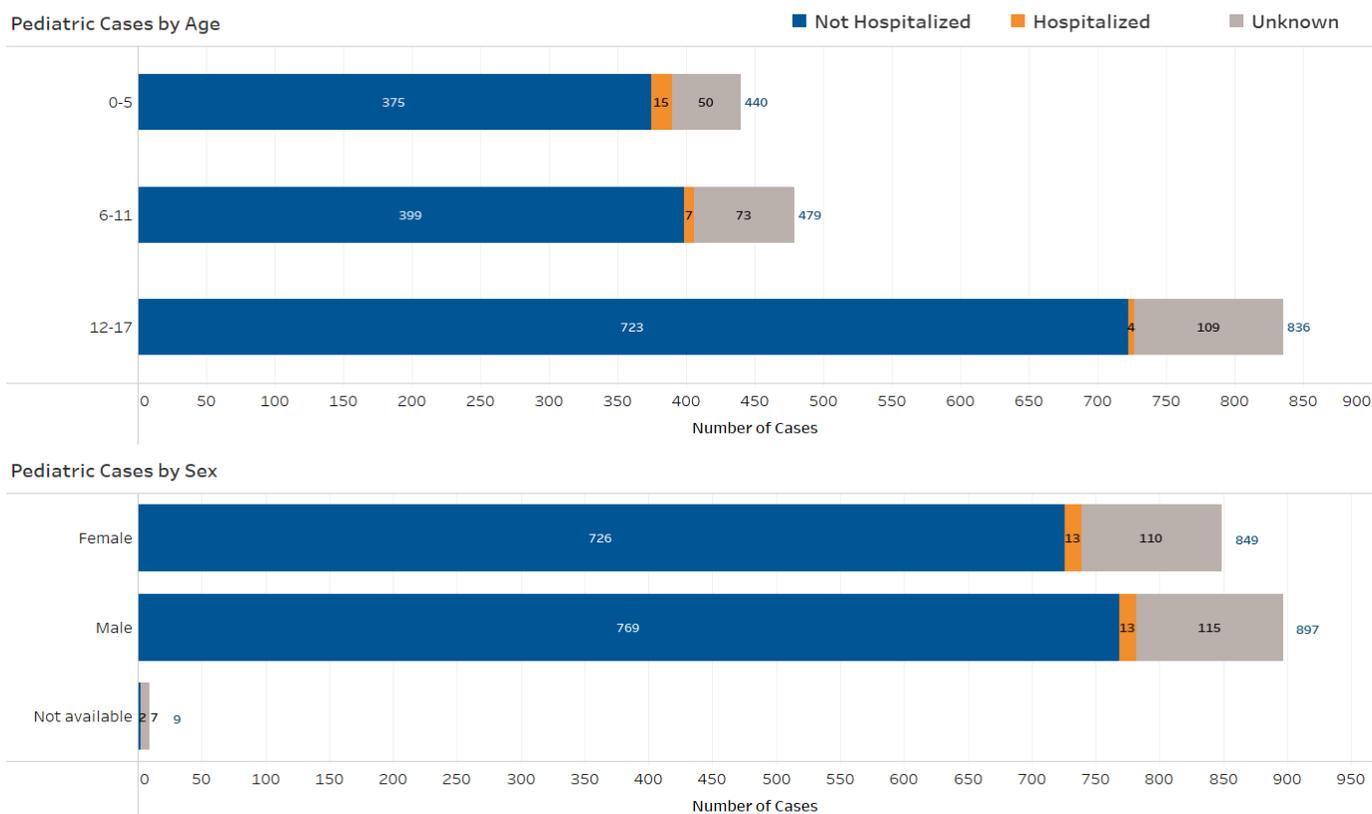


Figure 2. Demographic characteristics of pediatric COVID-19 cases.

Clinical Characteristics

Figure 3 shows that, since the beginning of June, Oregon has had a sharp rise in pediatric COVID-19 cases reported.

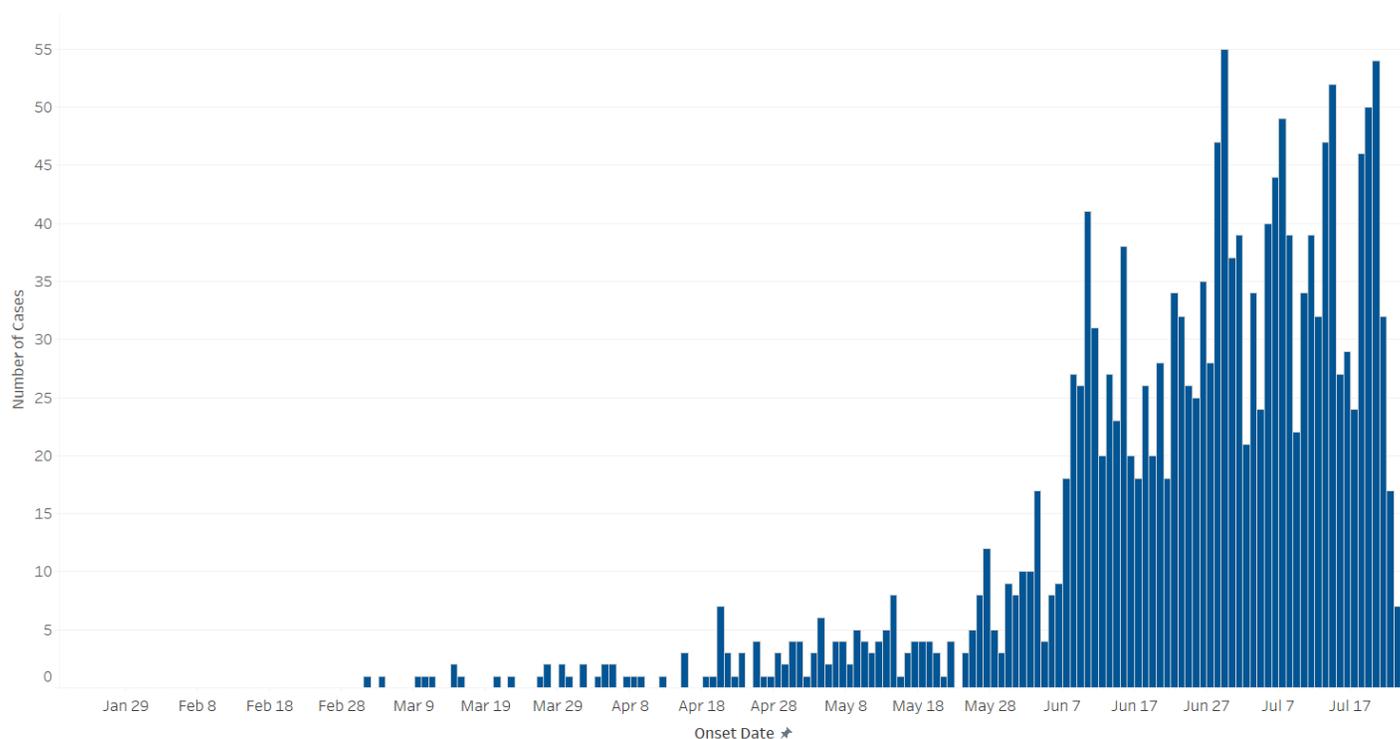


Figure 3. Pediatric cases by date of symptom onset.

While pediatric case counts have increased sharply, these patients are still far less likely than adults to develop severe COVID-19. Shown in Table 1, 26 people under age 18 (1.5%) have been hospitalized at some point during their COVID-19 illness. More than 1,488 people age 18 and older (9.7%) have been hospitalized at some point during their COVID-19 illness.

Pediatric Cases		Adult Cases	
Hospitalized	26 (1.5%)	Hospitalized	1,488 (9.7%)
Not Hospitalized	1,497 (85.3%)	Not Hospitalized	12,093 (78.9%)
Unknown	232 (13.2%)	Unknown	1,752 (11.4%)
Total	1,755 (100.0%)	Total	15,333 (100.0%)

Table 1. COVID-19 hospitalizations in pediatric cases compared to adult cases.

Figure 4 shows reported signs and symptoms of pediatric and adult COVID-19 cases. For example, 63.87% of pediatric cases report having at least one symptom.

Pediatric COVID-19 cases usually report fewer symptoms than adult COVID-19 cases. But, because people without symptoms are less likely to get tested, there are likely more asymptomatic people than shown below.

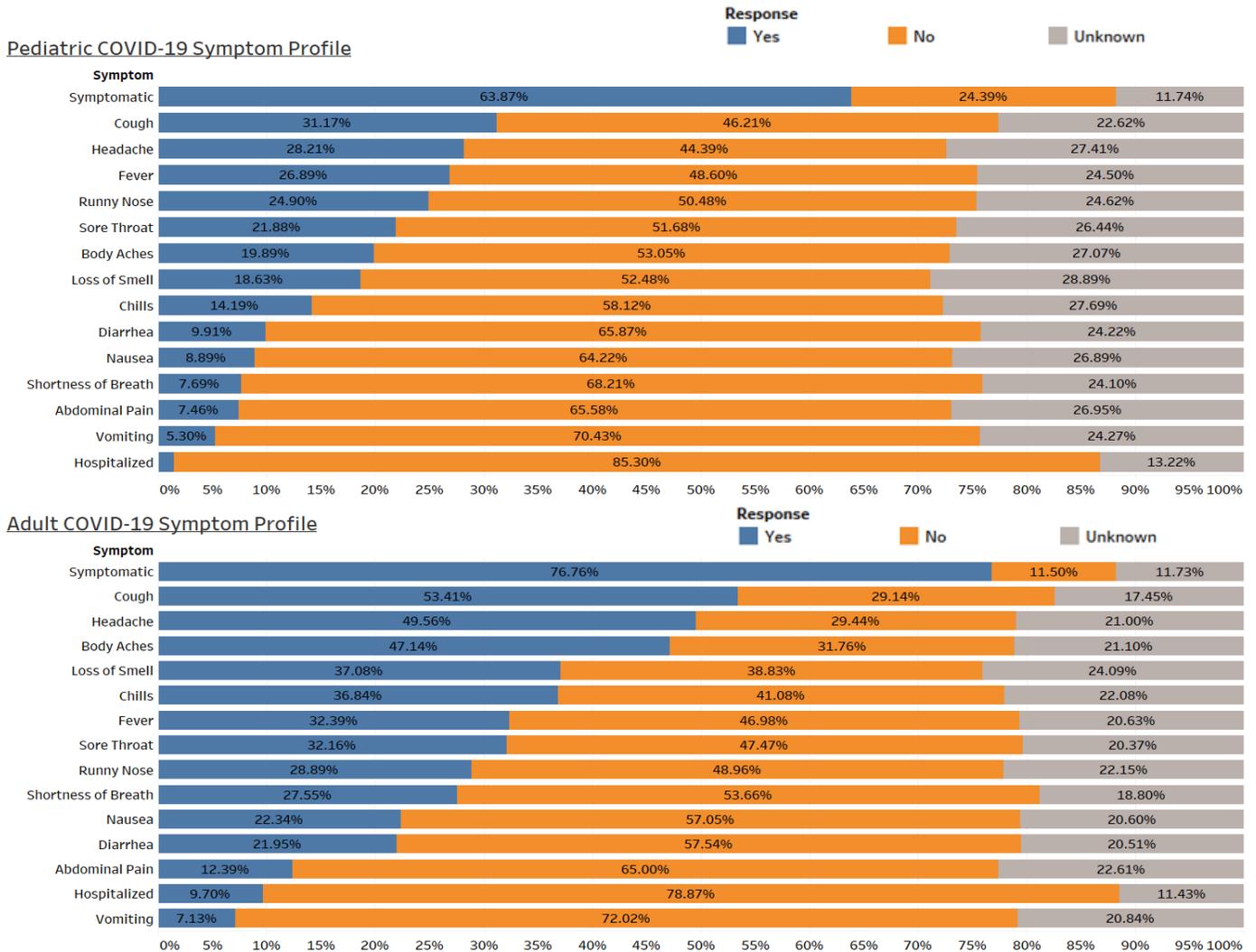


Figure 4. Reported signs and symptoms for pediatric and adult COVID-19 cases.

Epidemiologic Characteristics

Figure 5 shows epidemiologic links for pediatric and adult COVID-19 cases. Epidemiologic links are places or people that COVID-19 cases have in common. These links are identified by interviewing confirmed and presumptive COVID-19 cases.

More pediatric cases are connected to a known epidemiologic link (cluster, outbreak or household) than adult cases. The most common epidemiologic link for pediatric cases is households, which is likely because people who live with a COVID-19 case are more likely to receive a test.

Pediatric COVID-19 Epidemiologic Links

Adult COVID-19 Epidemiologic Links

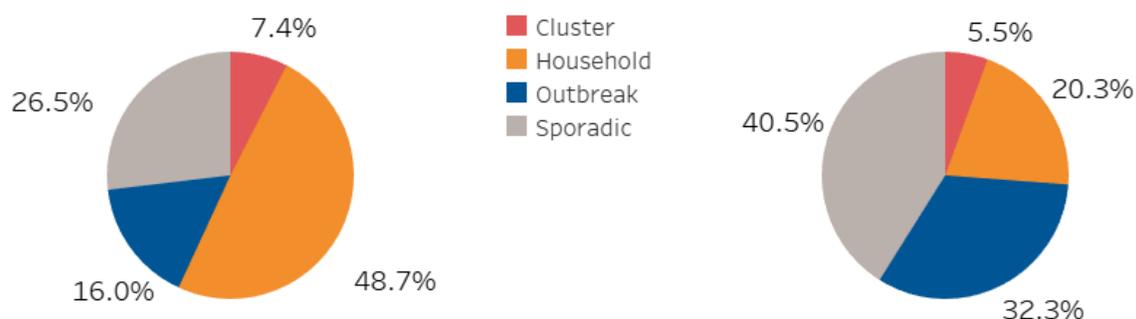


Figure 5. Epidemiological links among pediatric and adult COVID-19 cases.

Epidemiologic Link Definitions:

Sporadic: Cases without known exposure to another case or outbreak. Sporadic cases give us an idea of community spread.

Outbreak: Cases who have a shared, defined exposure with at least one other case from a different household. For example, a defined exposure could be an event, a workplace, a congregate setting such as a daycare or long-term care facility, etc.

Cluster: Cases who had contact with someone who has COVID-19 from a different household, but the exposure is not well defined. For example, two people who have COVID-19 from two households who interacted many times prior to illness onset.

Household: Cases who were exposed to someone who has COVID-19 in their household.

Figure 6 shows the percent of new pediatric cases each week that are symptomatic. The more orange you see in any given week shows that we are identifying more asymptomatic cases. The large grey (unknown) portions in the most recent weeks are due to a lag in reporting. The amount of grey will decrease as interviews are completed.

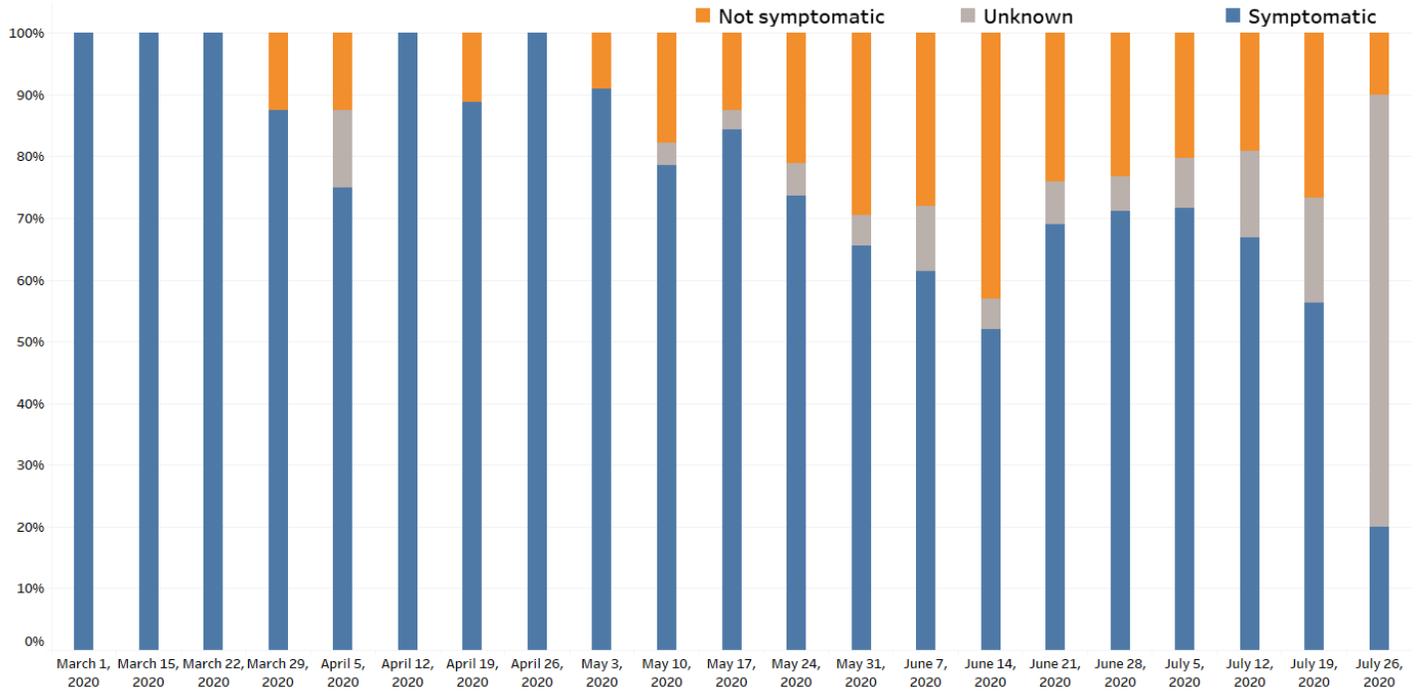


Figure 6. Proportion of pediatric cases who are symptomatic by week of identification to public health.

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