

# Reasons for SARS-CoV-2 Infection in Children and Their Role in the Transmission of Infection According to Age: a Case-control Study.

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## Research Article

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# Abstract

**Background.** The locations where children get exposed to SARS-CoV-2 infection and their contribution in spreading the infection are still not fully understood. Aim of the article is to verify the most frequent reasons for SARS-CoV-2 infection in children and their role in the secondary transmission of the infection.

**Methods.** A case-control study was performed in all SARS-CoV-2 positive children (n= 81) and an equal number of age- and sex- matched controls who were referred to the S. Camillo-Forlanini Pediatric Walk-in Center of Rome. The results of all SARS-CoV-2 nasopharyngeal swabs performed in children aged <18 years from October 16 to December 19, 2020 were analyzed.

**Results.** School contacts were more frequent in controls than in cases (OR 0.49; 95% CI: 0.3-0.9), while household contacts were higher in cases (OR 5.09; 95% CI: 2.2-12.0 ). In both cases and controls, school contacts were significantly less frequent, while on the contrary household contacts seemed to be more frequent in nursery school children compared to primary school or middle/high school children. A multivariate logistic regression showed that the probability of being positive to SARS-CoV-2 was significantly lower in children who had school contacts or who had flu symptoms compared to children who had household contacts. Results showed a 30.6% secondary attack rate for household contacts.

**Conclusion.** In our study population, the two most frequent reasons for SARS-CoV-2 infection were school and home contacts. The risk of being positive was 5 times lower in children who had school contacts than in children who had household contacts.

## Background

It is still unclear where children are exposed to SARS-CoV-2 infection and their contribution in spreading the infection. In most cases of COVID-19, the infection is acquired at home. However, the way SARS-CoV-2 infection is transmitted in other locations, such as schools, is still indefinite and mainly reported in studies referring to the first phase of the pandemic, when schools were mostly closed.<sup>1</sup> Children of all ages can be infected and can therefore spread the virus. Young children seem to have a lower susceptibility to infection compared to adults, with individual susceptibility increasing with age.<sup>2</sup> Some studies suggest that children < 10 years may have a relatively small role in the transmission of the infection.<sup>3,4</sup> However, it is still unclear whether children are able to transmit SARS-CoV-2 as much as adults,<sup>5</sup> and most of the available information comes from studies carried out on symptomatic children.

Thanks to preventive measures, summer season and the implementation of vaccines, COVID-19 infection is decreasing in Italy as well as in other developed countries, even though it is still very active in other countries. Furthermore, children have not been vaccinated and there is still discussion about whether they should be vaccinated. Since it is not predictable the spreading situation of the virus during the fall when kids will be back in schools and people will be indoors, it can be useful to acknowledge the reasons for SARS Cov-2 infection in children and their role in spreading the infection.

## Methods

The main aims of the present study were to identify the most frequent reasons for SARS-CoV-2 infection during the second wave of the pandemic, and the role of children in the secondary transmission of the infection. The secondary aims included verifying the type and frequency of symptoms in symptomatic children, and the adherence, at home, to preventive measures to limit the spreading of SARS-CoV-2 in children from 3 different age groups, nursery school, primary school, and middle/high school.

The results from all SARS-CoV-2 nasopharyngeal swabs (NS) performed in children and adolescents aged < 18 years at the S. Camillo-Forlanini Pediatric Walk-in Center (SCPWC) from October 16 to December 19, 2020 were analyzed. According to the Italian Health Service of Lazio Region, Central Italy,<sup>6</sup> all children with a suspected SARS-CoV-2 infection were administered an antigen rapid detection test (Ag RDT) and, if appropriate (positive Ag RDT with cut off index (COI) < 10 UI), a SARS-CoV-2 nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT). Children were diagnosed as positive for SARS-CoV-2 in case of positive Ag RDT (COI > 10) or when an Ag RDT < 10 UI was confirmed by a positive SARS-CoV-2 NAAT result.<sup>7</sup> Children with a negative SARS-CoV-2 antigenic test or with an antigenic test < 10 UI and a negative NAAT test result were classified as negative. All children who were diagnosed as positive for SARS-CoV-2 infection and an equal number of age- and sex-matched controls were enrolled in this case-control study. The first age- and sex- matched consecutive child who was classified as negative was selected as control.

Parents were contacted and interviewed by telephone using a standardized questionnaire. The Italian school system is structured in 4 levels: nursery school (0–5 years), primary school (6–10 years old), middle/junior high school (11–13 years), and high school (14–18 years). Nursery, primary, and middle/junior high schools were opened during our study period, while high schools were opened only until October 26th, when remote teaching was activated.<sup>3</sup> We classified children into 3 age-groups: nursery school (0–5 years), primary school (6–10 years), middle/high school (11–18 years). Four trained interviewers administered structured questionnaires by telephone.

T test was used to compare age between positive and negative children in the tested population. Chi square or Fisher exact tests were used to compare data between groups. In case of comparisons between the three age-classes, the chi square for trend was also reported. Univariable logistic regressions were used to calculate the Odd Ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (95% CI) of a positive result for each reason of NS in cases compared to controls.

A multivariable logistic regression with robust errors was used to assess the influence of the reason for undergoing a NS on the probability of being positive for SARS-CoV-2. Considering that multiple reasons were reported only in positive children, and thus some events are completely determinate (quasi complete separation), the multivariable logistic regression was applied only to cases and controls who reported one single reason. The reason was treated as dummy variable, and the positivity of a family member was considered as a reference value. Adjusted odd ratio (aOR) and their 95% CI were calculated. A sensitivity

analysis was performed with: 1) multivariable logistic regression with paired data (age and sex) as adjusting variables, 2) multivariable logistic regression with clusters (pairs), 3) conditional logistic regressions (n = 132) (Table 1 Supplemental content). The secondary attack rate and its exact Clopper Pearson 95% CI was also calculated. The software Stata 16.1 was used for all analysis, and a p value < 0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

Table 1  
Demographic data of all children that underwent a SARS-CoV-2 NS in the SCPWC

	All		SARS-CoV-2 positive		Controls		p
<b>N</b>	2837		96		2741		
<b>Sex (n,%)</b>							
Male	1468	51.7	50	52.1	1418	51.7	0.946
Female	1369	48.3	46	47.9	1323	48.3	
<b>Age</b>							
Mean (sd)	8.7	4.3	8.52	4.52	8.6	4.5	0.798
Nursery school (n,%)	800	23.2	28	29.2	772	28.2	0.800
Primary school (n,%)	1061	35.1	38	39.6	1023	37.3	
Middle/high school (n,%)	976	41.7	30	31.3	946	34.5	
Nursery school: 0–5 years; Primary school: 6–10 years; Middle/high school: 11–19 years							

## Results

During the study period, 2837 children were referred to the SCPWC, 52% of whom were males, with a mean age of 8.7 (SD 4.3) years. Of these, 96 (3.4%) children were diagnosed as positive for SARS-CoV-2. No significant differences were observed in sex and age between positive and negative children (Table 1). All telephone questionnaires were administered within 2 months from the NS test. Some parents could not be contacted or refused to be interviewed, thus reducing the population to 81/96 (84.3%) positive cases. Therefore, we considered as our study population 162 children (81 SARS-CoV-2 positive and 81 Controls), of whom 54.3% were males, 46 went to nursery school, 62 to primary school, and 54 to middle/high school. (Table 2 in Supplemental content).

The main reasons for being referred to the SCPWC for a NS were school contacts in 70 (43%) children, the presence of a SARS-CoV-2 positive family member in 37 (23%) children, the presence of flu symptoms in 36 (22%) children, having been in contact with a SARS-CoV-2 positive subject in a different location than school or at home in 21 (13%) children, and the presence of a family member who had been in contact with a SARS-CoV-2 positive subject in 14 (9%) children. In cases who reported school contacts, the reported contact was more frequently a SARS-CoV-2 positive child (n = 33) rather than a teacher (n = 23).

School contacts were more frequent in controls (51.9%) than in cases (23.6%)(P = 0.02), while a household contact with a positive subject or with a contact of a positive subject was more frequent in cases than in controls (35.8% vs 9.9%) (Table 2)

Table 2  
Reasons for performing a SARS-CoV-2 NS according to age-group

Reasons	Nursery school		Primary school		Secondary school		p	p for trend
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
N	46		62		54			
School contact (all)	11	23.9	32	51.6	27	50.0	0.008	0.011
Contact with a positive teacher	5	10.9	13	21.0	5	9.3	0.147	0.745
Contact with a positive child	3	6.5	14	22.6	16	29.6	0.014	0.005
Flu symptoms	13	28.3	13	21.0	10	18.5	0.483	0.251
Household contact with a positive case	17	37.0	12	19.4	8	14.8	0.022	0.010
Household contact with a contact of a positive case	6	13.0	6	9.7	2	3.7	0.237	0.095
Contact with a positive case in a location other than school or home	6	13.0	5	8.1	10	18.5	0.235	0.378
Nursery school: 0–5 years; Primary school: 6–10 years; Secondary school: 11–19 years								

Significant differences were observed in the reasons for being referred to the SCPWC for a NS across the three age groups, with school contact being less frequent in nursery school children (23.9%) compared to primary school (51.6%) and middle/high school children (50%) (p = 0.008). The probability of having had a contact with a positive child at school increased significantly with age, with a 6.5% probability in nursery school, a 22.6% probability in primary school, and a 29.6% probability in high/middle school (p = 0.005). Family contact, resulted more frequent in nursery school children (37.0%) compared to primary school (19.4%) and middle/high school children (14.8%) (p = 0.02). Only 5 out of 36 symptomatic children also reported some other type of contact (3 at school, 1 elsewhere, 1 within the family) (Table 3).

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None of the controls reported more than one reason, while 15 (18.5%) cases reported more than one reason, with 14 reporting 2 reasons and 1 reporting 3 reasons ( $p < 0.001$ ). A multivariable logistic regression with robust errors was performed to assess the probability of being Sars-CoV-2 positive in children reporting one reason ( $n = 147$ ; 66 cases and 81 controls) (Fig. 1). No differences in the probability of being positive in children who were tested due to a household contact with a positive subject or a contact of a positive subject compared to those who were tested due to a contact with a positive subject in another location. The probability of being positive was significantly lower in children who had a school contact (OR = 0.19; 95% CI: 0.07–0.50) or who presented flu symptoms in absence of any known contact (OR = 0.17; 95% CI: 0.06–0.52). Similar results were obtained from both the logistic regressions adjusted for sex and age-class and the conditional logistic regression (Table 1 in Supplemental content).

To assess the possible role of children in the spreading of the infection, we analyzed the number of family members of positive children that were infected at school, who subsequently resulted as positive for SARS-CoV-2. Twenty-eight out of 70 children resulted as SARS-CoV-2 positive following a school contact, thus leading to 88 at-risk family members. Of these, data from 16 family members were excluded as their NS was missing or was performed before the children's NS, or because they declared being positive due to a different contact than their child. A total of 22 secondary cases were found among the 72 considered family members, with a secondary attack rate of 30.6% (95% CI: 20.2–42.5). The age-specific attack rates were similar for nursery, primary and middle/high school children (33.3% vs 23.1% vs 35.3%, respectively) (Fig. 2).

All symptomatic children within our study population presented a mild form of the disease, and none of them needed to be hospitalized. At the time of the SN, 15 (18.5%) positive cases and 21 (25.9%) controls presented at least one symptom ( $p = 0.25$ ). The frequency of most of the symptoms, including fever and cough, did not differ between cases and controls, while gastrointestinal symptoms and rhinitis were significantly more frequent in controls than in positive cases. Within 14 days from the NS, however, almost half of the SARS-CoV-2 positive children (46/81; 56.8%) either developed or continued to show at least one symptom (fever, cough, rhinitis, headache, anosmia, gastrointestinal symptoms, asthenia) with a significantly higher frequency than controls (2/81; 2.5%,  $p < 0.001$ ) (Table 3 in Supplemental content). The two children who were symptomatic at the time of the NS appeared to be more contagious, with 80% (4/5) of their family members resulting as positive compared to 26.7% (18/67) positive family members in asymptomatic children ( $p = 0.028$ ). The attack rate in symptomatic children was 36.6% (15/41), while the attack rate in asymptomatic children was 22.6% (7/31) ( $P = 0.201$ ).

The adherence to preventive measure against the spreading of SARS-CoV-2 was lower in the families of positive children. Only 63% of the family members implemented preventive measures, with parents of nursery school children being the ones who took significantly less precautions, in particular when considering the use of face masks both in children (8.7% vs 38.7 in primary and 66.7% in middle/high school) and in parents (56% vs 35% in primary and 66,7% in middle/high school) (Fig. 3)

## Discussion

According to the WHO, children who tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 acquired the infection more frequently at home, while only few outbreaks were reported in schools. However, evidence is limited above all to studies performed while school were closed and other lockdown measures were on.<sup>8</sup> Our study was carried out during the second wave of Covid-19 in Italy. Our results showed a lower probability of infection in children who had a school contact compared to children who had a household contact. This confirms that house-contacts are the main reason for SARS-CoV-2 infection, with 35.8% SARS-CoV-2 positive subjects reporting a contact with a positive case within the household and 14.8% reporting contact with a contact of positive within household, compared to 34.6% of SARS-CoV-2 positive cases reporting a school-contact.

The role of children in the transmission of SARS-CoV-2 is still unclear. According to the WHO, younger children, such as nursery school and primary school children seem to be less involved in the transmission of SARS-CoV-2 when compared to adolescents and adults.<sup>8</sup> A high heterogeneity across studies was reported in relation to the transmission of the infection from children to the other family members within the household. Several studies reported few cases of family clusters where children were the index cases.<sup>9,10,11</sup> Two more studies carried out in Greece<sup>12</sup> and South Korea<sup>13</sup> also reported that children were very rarely a cause of secondary transmission of the infection. However, another study carried out in Korea reported positive cases in 11.8% of household contacts,<sup>14</sup> and a recent study performed in the US concluded that the transmission of the infection within the household is common, even by children. The study reported an overall secondary infection rate of 53% and a secondary attack rate of 53% (95% CI:

31%-74%), with index cases being aged < 12 years.<sup>15</sup> Children who resulted as positive due a school contact in our population had high proportion of family members who subsequently resulted as positive, thus leading to a secondary attack rate of 30.6% (95% CI 20.2–42.5). Moreover, the infection rate, while being similar across the 3 age groups, resulted higher among symptomatic children, in particular within the first few days after the onset of symptoms. This could be explained by a peak of respiratory viral load immediately after symptom onset, followed by a rapid decline in children.<sup>16</sup>

Three studies carried out in Germany,<sup>17</sup> Australia<sup>18</sup> and France<sup>19</sup> report that the transmission of SARS-CoV-2 infection in the school setting or in the kindergarden<sup>20</sup> seems to be relatively uncommon, even though some studies did not consider asymptomatic cases.<sup>21</sup> A recent epidemiological investigation on the transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in 41 classes of 36 schools in northern Italy showed an overall secondary attack rate of 3.2%, that reached 6.6% in middle and high schools.<sup>22</sup> A study carried out in the USA showed that reducing school attendance to only 2 days per week in combination with strict preventive measures allowed to significantly limit the secondary transmission of SARS-CoV-2 within the schools.<sup>23</sup> In our study the probability of being positive resulted almost 5 times lower in children who reported a school contact compared to children who reported a household contact (OR 0.19; 95% CI: 0.07–0.50).

Finally, a recent retrospective database cohort study conducted in a large Health Maintenance Organization in Israel showed that 602 (58.3%) out of 1032 children were infected by a parent and 122 (11.8%) acquired the infection at school<sup>24</sup>, and only 6 (5%) of the latter resulted in secondary cases in household. The Authors conclude that children are less likely to be the vector for the infection within the household. However, this study include only a relatively short time since schools were re-opened during a period of low infection rate. In our study, conducted during the second wave of the SARS-CoV-2 infection, 28 children who acquired the infection at school resulted in 22 secondary cases, with a secondary attack rate of 30.6%. Differences in the implementation of the preventive measures against the spreading of the infection at home or a diverse variant of SARS-CoV-2, could explain the different results.

The WHO recommended a set of measures to limit the spreading of the infection, with a particular focus on individual measures, including frequent hand hygiene, social distancing, respiratory etiquette, use of face masks and PPEs if symptomatic or when caring for symptomatic cases.<sup>25</sup> Results from different publications showed that the percentage of adherence to these preventive measures outside the households varied across studies, ranging from 67–72%<sup>26</sup> to 86–90%.<sup>27</sup> The variability might be due to several factors, including differences in the economic and educational level.<sup>28</sup> Few studies investigated the adherence to preventive measures at home in case of symptomatic children. When considering the ten recommended quarantine measures, Lou showed that the proportion of families who followed those measures and kept a 1.5 m distance, practiced proper hand hygiene, wore face masks at home, and applied a proper cough etiquette was very low (< 30% for each measure).<sup>29</sup> A study by Yun et al showed that the risk of infection of the caregivers in presence of symptomatic children was lower when the caregiver reported using a face mask and practicing hand hygiene, with no positive case among 15

caregivers of children with mild Covid-19 symptoms.<sup>30</sup> Our study showed that, despite the 1-year length of the Covid-19 pandemic, and the subsequent continuous dissemination of information on effective preventive measures through all media, the adherence to many of such measures at home is still low, in particular in case of symptomatic children of preschool age.

The present study has some limitations, mainly due to its retrospective design. In particular, a degree of recollection bias can be assumed on information relating to symptoms and other data. However, the time between the swab and the interview was usually very short, and the interviewed parents were very motivated to answer, as they felt that the reason for administering the questionnaire was very relevant to them.

In a recent publication, Munro requested the schools to be reopened, reporting that children are not super spreaders.<sup>31</sup> The WHO stated that children and schools are unlikely to be the main drivers of SARS-CoV-2 transmission, when community transmission is low and when appropriate mitigation measures are applied.<sup>8</sup> However, the probability of infection seem to significantly increase when the community transmission rate is higher. During the first wave of the pandemic, a delay in closing the schools was significantly associated to an increase in the incidence rate of infection during the following days.<sup>32</sup>

In conclusion, our study showed that during the second wave of the pandemic the risk of being positive to SARS-CoV-2 was lower after a school contact when compared to a household contact, and that household contact and school contact contribute in a similar way to the spreading of SARS-CoV-2 infection in children. All children can spread the infection to their family members at home, even nursery school children, and this may be due to a lower adherence to preventive measures. Additional initiatives to increase the adherence to preventive measures at home are needed, to motivate parents and family members to consistently implement these measures, in particular when knowing that the child had been in contact with a positive case.

## **Abbreviations**

SARS-CoV-2: Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2; COVID-19: Coronavirus Disease 2019; S. Camillo-Forlanini Pediatric Walk-in Center: SCPWC); nasopharyngeal swabs: NS; antigen rapid detection test: Ag RDT; cut off index: COI; nucleic acid amplification test: NAAT. OR: Odds Ratio; CI: Confidence Interval; WHO: World Health Organization;

## **Declarations**

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### **Authors' contributions**

“Conceptualization, MC; methodology, MC, NV, PP, VP; software, MC, VP; formal analysis, VP; investigation, GC, MC, FR, PS; data curation, GC, MC, FR, PS, VP, GP, BM; writing—original draft preparation, MC, VP; writing—review and editing, MC, VP, NV, PP; All authors made substantial revision of the manuscript and approved the final version.

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## **Availability of data and materials**

The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

## **Ethics approval and consent to participate**

The study was approved by the Lazio 1 Committee (Prot. N. 43, 2021).

## **Consent for publication**

Obtained by patient’s parents.

## **Competing interests**

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

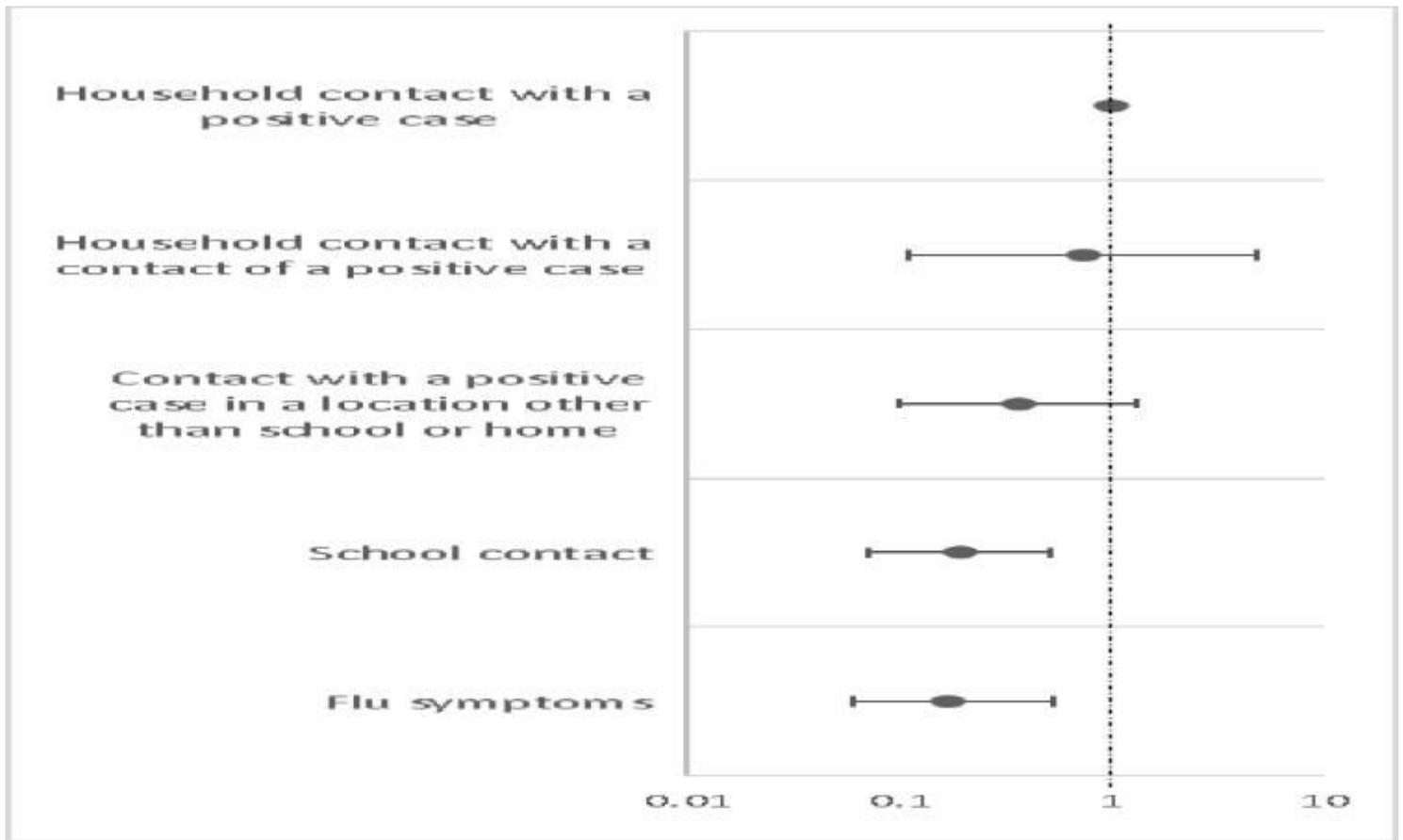
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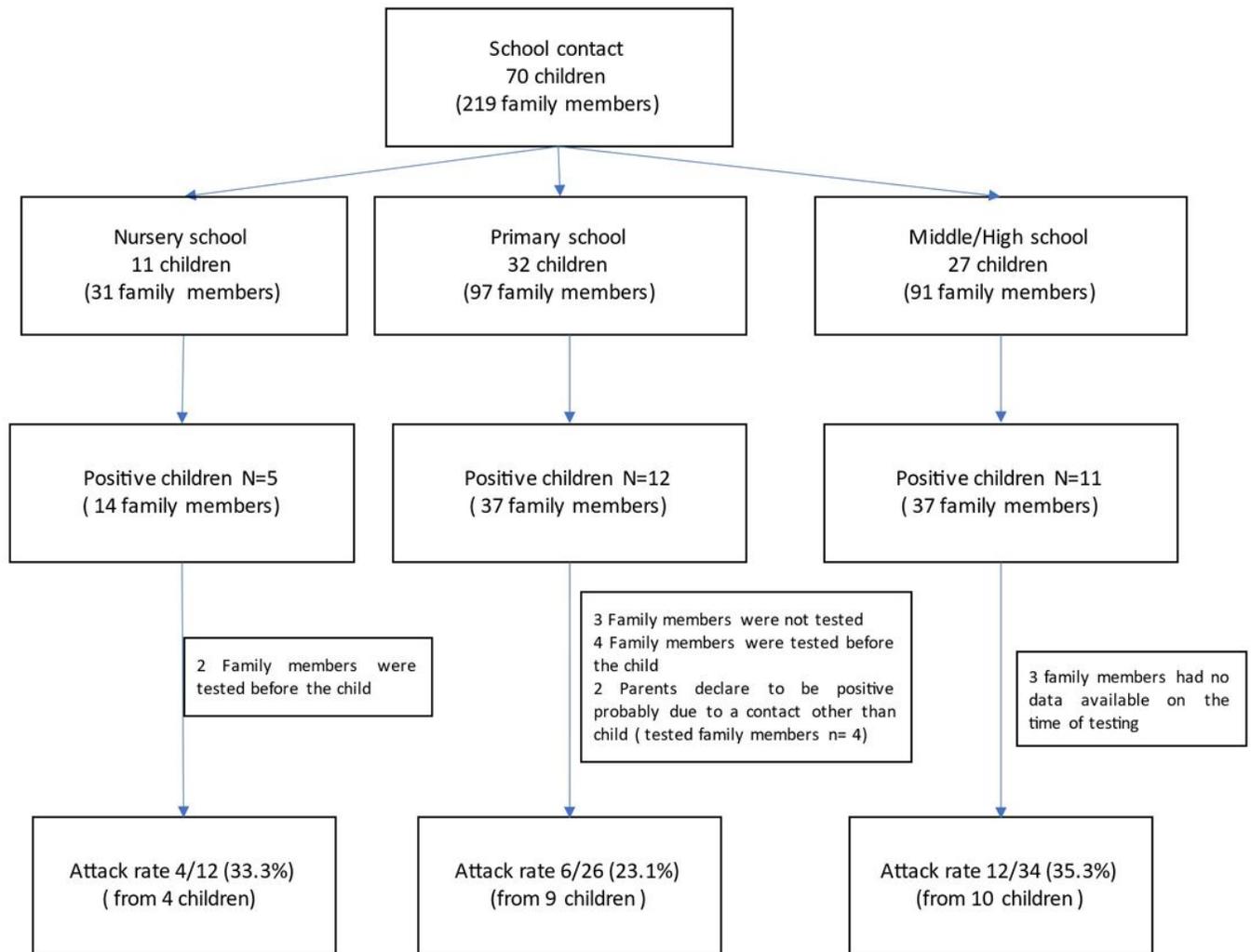
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## Figures



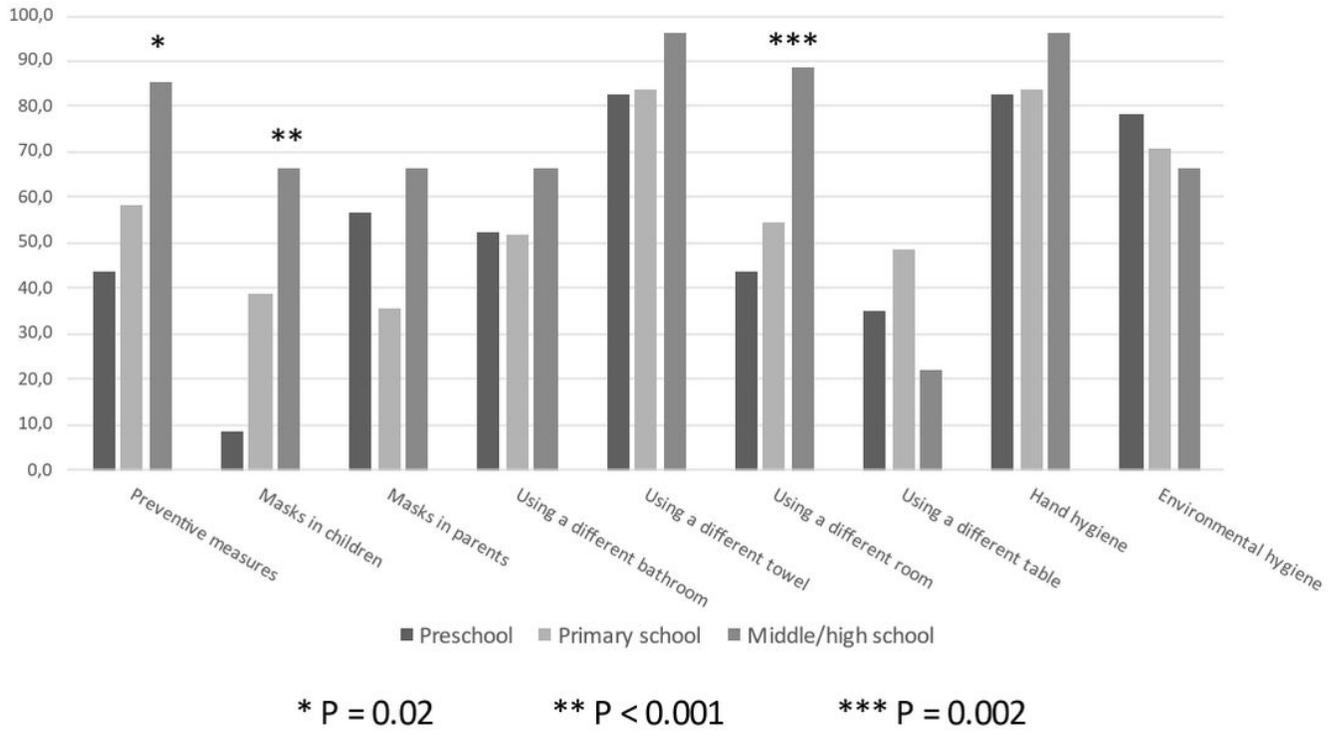
**Figure 1**

Unconditional multivariable logistic regression with robust errors in children that reported only 1 reason for undergoing a NS (n=147)



**Figure 2**

Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 infection from children (28 cases and 42 controls) who tested positive to a NS performed due to school contact to their family members



**Figure 3**

Percentage of children/family members applying recommended preventive measures according to type of measure and age group

## Supplementary Files

This is a list of supplementary files associated with this preprint. Click to download.

- [supplementalTablesJP.docx](#)