

Children and young people with Long Covid

CLoCK

Aims and Objectives

The aims of this study are:

- to describe the clinical phenotype and prevalence of post-COVID symptomatology (for example, fatigue, breathlessness, post exertional myalgia, sleep problems, muscle or joint pain, headaches, tics, sore throat, mental health problems including low mood, anxiety, self-harm, eating problems, problems thinking, remembering or concentrating (brain fog), flu-like symptoms, feeling dizzy or sick, palpitations) symptoms in test +ve and test -ve CYP
- to use these data to produce an operational definition of long COVID in CYP, a pre-requisite for any future epidemiological or interventional study – for example, an RCT of a graded activity intervention or rehabilitative approach as has been used for CFS (NICE guidance, under review); “Pandemic policy must include defining and measuring what we mean” (1), which can be done either by:
 - using the Dutch model of a national consensus methodology to define a chronic condition in children which can be used for epidemiological and interventional research (a national Delphi consensus process)



Esther Crawley *	University of Bristol	Esther.Crawley@bristol.ac.uk
Elizabeth Whittaker	Imperial College London	e.whittaker@imperial.ac.uk
Michael Levin	Imperial College London	m.levin@imperial.ac.uk
Bianca L De Stavola	UCL Great Ormond Street Institute of Child Health	b.destavola@ucl.ac.uk
Trudie Chalder *	King's College London	trudie.chalder@kcl.ac.uk