

Clinical Outcome of Children with Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Infection at 2 to 4 Months Follow-up

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hospital Kepala Batas (HKB) was a full COVID-19 hospital in the Penang region since November 2020. The objective was to study the clinical presentation and effect of COVID-19 infection on paediatric patients at 2-4 months follow up. **Methods:** This retrospective observational study included all paediatric COVID-19 admissions to HKB from November 2020 to March 2021. We excluded children whom we were unable to contact during follow-up phone call. Clinical and epidemiological characteristics on admission and follow up based on perception of the recurrent symptoms of parents, visits to healthcare centre and effect on attendance to school/childcare centre were documented and analysed. **Results:** Ninety paediatric patients aged from 3 months to 144 months old were included. Seven cases were excluded and 98% of them were infected via close contact with family members. There were 47% category 1, 43% category 2, 8.9% category 3 and 1.1% category 4. None of them were category 5. All symptoms were resolved upon discharge. During phone call follow-up, 14 (15.6%) patients had recurrent symptoms, where 1 patient had 2 episodes of illness and 13 patients had 1 episode of illness. The symptoms were cough (12), fever (9), coryza (8), vomiting (2), diarrhoea (1), sore throat (1) and chest discomfort (1), which average lasted for 5 days. Thirteen patients visited healthcare centre. None of them required admission. School/childcare attendance was not affected in 71 (98.6%) patients. **Conclusion:** There was no chronic symptom reported by parents post COVID-19 infection in children.

Mobile Health Applications: A Study on Awareness, Attitude and Practice among Medical Students in Sarawak

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: In tandem with the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), integrated mobile Health (mHealth) applications (apps) are important for the rapidly evolving digital healthcare. However, there are limited studies exploring on mHealth apps especially among medical students. Thus, we aim to assess the awareness, attitude and practice of mHealth apps among medical students. **Methods:** We conducted a cross-sectional study among medical students in Universiti Malaysia Sarawak from January to April 2021. Validated questionnaires on basic demographics, awareness, attitude and practice on mHealth apps (medical education, health and fitness and COVID-19 management) were administered to all consented students. **Results:** More than half of the respondents had high awareness for mHealth apps (medical education (61.8%), health & fitness (76.3%) and COVID-19 management (82.7%)). Positive attitude towards these apps were observed (97.2%, 98.4% and 97.5% respectively). However, less than half of the respondents had installed the medical education apps (n=89, 35.7%) and health and fitness apps (n=97, 39%). The practice of medical education apps was significantly associated with household income of the respondents (p<0.05) whereby the usage was seen most in T20 category. ¹ The uncertainty of respondents to choose suitable apps was the most common barrier reported to the use of medical education apps (n=110, 68.8%) and health and fitness apps (n=112, 73.7%) **Conclusion:** Our medical students had good awareness and attitude towards mHealth apps. However, the practice of using mHealth apps was relatively low. Thus, efforts to address the barriers and the promotion of use of mHealth apps are necessary.