

Frequently Asked Questions

Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS) Associated with SARS-CoV-2 Infection

What is MIS?

MIS is a rare but serious condition that can follow an infection of COVID-19. The condition causes widespread inflammation that can affect multiple organs, including the heart, lungs, kidneys, brain, skin, and gastrointestinal organs. Symptoms may arise weeks after the initial COVID-19 infection and can lead to severe complications if not treated promptly.

Who gets MIS?

MIS can affect children (MIS-C) and adults (MIS-A).. MIS in children tends to have a higher incidence than that of adults. The exact reasons why some individuals develop MIS is currently unknown. However, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is actively working with health departments and additional partners to investigate the underlying factors that contribute to the disease.

What are the symptoms of MIS?

Both children and adults with MIS experience an ongoing high fever, and one or more of the following symptoms:

- Stomach pain
- Bloodshot eyes
- Diarrhea
- Dizziness or lightheadedness (signs of low blood pressure)
- Skin rash
- Vomiting.

However, more severe symptoms are also associated with MIS being:

- Trouble breathing
- Pain or pressure in the chest that does not go away.
- Confusion or unusual behavior
- Severe abdominal pain
- Inability to wake or stay awake.
- Pale, gray, or blue-colored skin, lips, or nail beds, depending on skin tone.

How soon do symptoms appear?

Not everyone who is infected with COVID-19 develops MIS, but for those who do, symptoms typically present two to six weeks after a COVID-19 infection.

Office of Infectious Disease Epidemiology 24/7 Emergency Contact Number: 1-888-295-5156

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What is the treatment for MIS?

The treatment for MIS varies and depends on severe an individual's condition is. In general, hospitalization is usually needed, and anti-inflammatory medications will be given to help reduce inflammation throughout the body.

What can a person do to prevent MIS?

Based on current knowledge of MIS, the best way to prevent it is to take actions to protect yourself from COVID-19 including staying up to date on COVID-19 vaccinations.

Resources

About MIS. (2024, May 23). Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS).

https://www.cdc.gov/mis/about/index.html#cdc_disease_basics_quick_facts_call out_callout-quick-facts

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