Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active.
Cerebral vasculitis of medium-sized vessels as a possible mechanism of brain damage in COVID-19 patients

François Lerisy a, Mathieu Anheim b, c, Thibault Willaume a, Agathe Chammas a, Jean-Christophe Brisset d, François Cotton e, f, Stéphane Kremer a, g, * a Hôpitaux Universitaires de Strasbourg, Service d’imagerie 2, Hôpital de Hautepierre, Strasbourg, France
b Service de Neurologie, Hôpitaux Universitaires de Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France
c Institut de Génétique et de Biologie Moléculaire et Cellulaire (IGBMC), INSERM-U964/CNRS-UMR7104/Université de Strasbourg, Illkirch, France
d Observatoire Français de la Scérose en Plaques, Lyon, France
e MRI center, Centre Hospitalier Lyon Sud, Hospices Civils de Lyon, Lyon, France
f Université Lyon 1, CREATIS-LRMN, CNRS/UMR5220-INSERM U630, Villeurbanne, France
g Engineering science, computer science and imaging laboratory (ICube), Integrative Multimodal Imaging in Healthcare, UMR 7357, University of Strasbourg-CNRS, Strasbourg, France

ARTICLE INFO
Article history:
Available online 16 December 2020

Keywords:
Vasculitis
COVID-19
Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

ABSTRACT
Background and purpose. – Cerebral complications related to COVID-19 were recently reported, and the underlying mechanisms of brain damage remain uncertain, probably multifactorial. Among various hypotheses suggested, a possible vasculitis was issued but never confirmed. Herein, we aimed to describe brain MRIs focused on the intracranial vessel wall in a population of COVID-19 patients with neurologic manifestations.

Materials and methods. – Between March 1 and May 31, 2020, 69 consecutive COVID-19 patients with neurologic manifestations underwent a brain MRI allowing the study of the intracranial vessel wall at Strasbourg University hospitals and were retrospectively included. During the same period, 25 consecutive patients, without suspicion of SARS-CoV-2 infection, underwent a brain MRI urgently, with the same imaging protocols. A vasculitis seemed likely when imaging demonstrated vessel wall thickening with homogeneous and concentric enhancement.

Results. – Among the 69 COVID-19 patients included, 11 (16%) presented arterial vessel wall thickening with homogeneous and concentric enhancement, compatible with cerebral vasculitis. These neuroimaging findings were not found among the 25 patients without SARS-CoV-2 infection, and the difference was statistically significant (p = 0.03). Middle cerebral arteries, basilar artery, and posterior cerebral arteries were the most frequent vessels involved. For nine of them, imaging demonstrated ischemic or hemorrhagic complications.

Conclusion. – Cerebral vasculitis of medium-sized vessels seems to be one of the mechanisms at the origin of brain damage related to COVID-19.

© 2020 Elsevier Masson SAS. All rights reserved.

Introduction
In recent weeks, some cerebral complications related to COVID-19 were documented by brain MRIs. Nevertheless, the underlying mechanisms of brain damage remain unclear, probably multifactorial. Among various hypotheses suggested, a possible vasculitis was issued but never confirmed. A recent pathologic study has shown evidence of direct viral infection of the endothelial cells with endothelitis. Herein, we aimed to describe brain MRIs focused on the intracranial vessel wall in a population of COVID-19 patients with neurologic manifestations.

Materials & methods
The study was approved by the ethical committee of Strasbourg University Hospital (CE-2020-37) and was in accordance with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments. Due to the emergency in the context of COVID-19 pandemic responsible for
Table 1
Characteristics of the two populations.

|                        | COVID-19 patients (N = 69) | Patients without SARS-CoV-2 infection (N = 25) | p-Values |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------|
| Sex                    | 46 men/23 women             | 8 men/17 women                               | 0.004    |
| Age (median, range) (years) | 65 (21–86)               | 65 (27–91)                                  | 0.66     |
| History of stroke      | 4 (6%)                      | 4 (16%)                                     | 0.2      |
| Diabetes               | 17 (25%)                    | 6 (24%)                                     | 1        |
| High blood pressure    | 33 (48%)                    | 7 (28%)                                     | 0.1      |
| Hyperlipidemia         | 25 (43%)                    | 7 (28%)                                     | 0.62     |
| Smoking                | 6 (9%)                      | 4 (16%)                                     | 0.47     |
| Obesity                | 24 (35%)                    | 7 (28%)                                     | 0.62     |
| Vessel wall imaging compatible with cerebral vasculitis | 11 (16%) | 0 | **0.03** |

Fig. 1. 69-year old man with pathological wakefulness after sedation. Axial unenhanced T1-weighted spin-echo (A), axial (B, E), and coronal (C, D) contrast-enhanced T1-weighted spin-echo, 3D TOF MR angiography (F). Basilar artery wall enhancement (B, C). Left middle cerebral artery (D), and right posterior cerebral artery (E) with concentric wall enhancement. Posterior cerebral arteries narrowing (F).

acute respiratory and neurological manifestations, the requirement for patients’ written informed consent was waived.

**Patient cohort and brain MRI protocols**

During the COVID-19 outbreak between March 1 and May 31, 2020, 112 consecutive COVID-19 patients with neurologic manifestations underwent a brain MRI at Strasbourg University hospitals. The diagnosis of COVID-19 was confirmed by the detection of SARS-CoV-2 by reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) assays on the nasopharyngeal, throat, or lower respiratory tract swabs. Of these 112 patients, 69 patients were retrospectively included, based on the MRI sequences acquired: unenhanced and contrast-enhanced three-dimensional T1-weighted spin-echo MR imaging with a slice thickness of 1 mm or 1.2 mm (due to its black blood effect, the latter sequence allows the study of the intracranial vessel wall), time-of-flight MR angiography, diffusion weighted-imaging, axial susceptibility-weighted MR and FLAIR sequences. All subjects underwent MR imaging with a 3T MR unit.

During the same period, 25 consecutive patients, without suspicion of SARS-CoV-2 infection underwent a brain MRI in an emergency context, for neurologic disorders, with the same imaging protocols, and with similar 3T MR units.

Clinical and laboratory data were extracted from the patients’ electronic medical records in the Hospital Information System.

**MRI interpretation**

Two neuroradiologists (S.K and F.L with 20 and 9 years of experience in neuroradiology, respectively) blinded to all patient data (SARS-CoV-2 infection or not), independently reviewed all brain MRIs, and reached a final agreement concerning the diagnosis of cerebral vasculitis. According to expert consensus recommendations, a vasculitis occurs likely when imaging demonstrates vessel wall thickening with homogeneous and concentric enhancement. Nonconcentric vessel wall enhancements were considered to be possibly related to atherosclerotic plaque. This latter pathological condition may also be associated with the development of vasa vasorum, which can mimic vasculitis. Due to
|   | Sex | Age | Days from COVID-19 respiratory symptom onset to brain MRI | Neurological history | Risk factors for vascular diseases | Neurological manifestations | Localization of vessel wall enhancement | Other neuroimaging findings | CSF analysis |
|---|-----|-----|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | M   | 69  | 34                                                     | –                   | High blood pressure/Type 2 diabetes mellitus/Hyperlipidemia/Obesity | Pathological wakefulness after sedation | Basilar artery/Left MCA/Bilateral PCA | AIS in anterior choroidal artery territory/extensive WM microhemorrhages | NR           |
| 2 | M   | 70  | 36                                                     | –                   | –                                | Pathological wakefulness after sedation/Right pyramidal syndrome | Left MCA | Extensive WM microhemorrhages/Subarachnoid hemorrhages | 10 cells/mm³ | ↑ Total protein: 0.75 g/L ↑ Immunoglobulin G: 123 mg/L Oligoclonal bands identical in CSF and serum. SARS-CoV-2 ARN-3 cells/mm³ |
| 3 | M   | 79  | 40                                                     | –                   | Hyperlipidemia                    | Pathological wakefulness after sedation | Basilar artery/Bilateral MCA | Extensive WM microhemorrhages/Subarachnoid hemorrhages |                          |
| 4 | M   | 75  | 36                                                     | –                   | –                                | Pathological wakefulness after sedation/Right clonic seizures | Basilar artery/Left MCA | Extensive WM microhemorrhages |                          |
| 5 | M   | 61  | 34                                                     | –                   | Hyperlipidemia/Smoking            | Pathological wakefulness after sedation | Basilar artery/Bilateral MCA | Extensive WM microhemorrhages |                          |
| 6 | M   | 66  | 12                                                     | –                   | Hyperlipidemia/High blood pressure/Obesity | Confusion/Agitation | Basilar artery | – |                          |
### Table 2 (Continued)

| Sex | Age | Days from COVID-19 respiratory symptom onset to brain MRI | Neurological history | Risk factors for vascular diseases | Neurological manifestations | Localization of vessel wall enhancement | Other neuroimaging findings | CSF analysis |
|-----|-----|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 7   | M   | 67                                                     | 34                  | Transient ischemic attack         | High blood pressure/Hyperlipidemia | Impaired consciousness/Agitation Bilateral pyramidal syndrome/Aphasia/Confusion | Basilar artery/Bilateral MCA/Bilateral PCA Basilar artery/Bilateral MCA | – | NR |
| 8   | M   | 64                                                     | 21                  | –                                 | High blood pressure/Type 2 diabetes mellitus | Pathological wakefulness after sedation | Bilateral MCA/Bilateral PCA | Subarachnoid hemorrhages/Extensive and confluent supratentorial white matter FLAIR hyperintensities | 0 cells/mm³ ↑ Total protein: 0.71 g/L ↑ Immunoglobulin G: 60 mg/L Oligoclonal bands identical in CSF and serum. SARS-CoV-2 ARN - 2 cells/mm³ Total protein: 0.3 g/L ↑ Immunoglobulin G: 42 mg/L Oligoclonal bands identical in CSF and serum. SARS-CoV-2 ARN - 2 cells/mm³ |
| 9   | W   | 71                                                     | 32                  | –                                 | High blood pressure/Type 2 diabetes mellitus/Hyperlipidemia/Obesity | Pathological wakefulness after sedation | Basilar artery/Bilateral MCA | AIS (bilateral ACA-MCA watershed cerebral infarction) Extensive white matter microhemorrhages | NR |
| 10  | M   | 65                                                     | 22                  | Transient ischemic attack         | High blood pressure/Type 2 diabetes mellitus | Pathological wakefulness after sedation | Basilar artery/Bilateral MCA | AIS (bilateral ACA-MCA and MCA-PCA watershed cerebral infarction) Extensive white matter microhemorrhages | NR |
| 11  | M   | 73                                                     | 37                  | –                                 | –                                 | Basilar artery/Bilateral MCA | AIS (bilateral ACA-MCA and MCA-PCA watershed cerebral infarction) Extensive white matter microhemorrhages | NR |

ACA = anterior cerebral artery.
AIS = acute ischemic stroke.
CSF = cerebrospinal fluid.
M = man.
MCA = middle cerebral artery.
NR = not realized.
PCA = posterior cerebral artery.
W = woman.
WM = white matter.

* FLAIR = fluid-attenuated inversion recovery.
the potential pitfall secondary to the development of intracranial vasa vasorum, concentric enhancements localized in the intracranial segments of the internal carotid and vertebral arteries have not been considered.\(^7\)\(^8\)

### Statistical analysis

As atherosclerosis may also be associated with concentric enhancements, we described and compared the distribution of the vascular disease risk factors in the two groups (with and without confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection) to avoid a bias related to their presence. In a second step, in the COVID-19 group, by the same reasoning, the patients with suspected cerebral vasculitis were compared to those with normal vessel wall imaging.

Data were described using frequency and proportion (n, %) for categorical variables, using median and range for quantitative data. Categorical data were compared using Fisher exact test. Quantitative data were compared using Student's t-test. A p-value lower than 0.05 was considered significant.

### Results

The characteristics of the two populations are summarized in Table 1.

Among the 69 COVID-19 patients included, 11 (16%), ten men and one woman, with a median age of 69 years (range: 64–79 years) presented arterial vessel wall thickening with homogeneous and concentric enhancement, compatible with cerebral vasculitis (Fig. 1). These neuroimaging findings were not found among the 25 patients without SARS-CoV-2 infection, and the difference was statistically significant (p = 0.03). They were more men in the group with SARS-CoV-2 infection (p = 0.004), without statistical differences concerning the other cardiovascular risk factors (Table 1).

Among these 11 patients, the vascular involvement was unifocal in 3 (27%) cases and multifocal in 8 (73%) cases. Middle cerebral arteries (9 cases), basilar artery (8 cases), and posterior cerebral arteries (4 cases) were the most frequent vessels involved. Six patients (55%) demonstrated extensive white matter microhemorrhages, 3 (27%) subarachnoid hemorrhage, 4 (36%) acute ischemic stroke (especially watershed cerebral infarctions in three cases, the last patient demonstrated a small vessel infarct), and 2 (18%) brain parenchymal signal abnormalities (Table 2). Only two patients (18%) showed intracranial arterial narrowing (Fig. 1).

Of these 11 patients, 6 underwent a lumbar puncture (the median between the onset symptoms of COVID-19, mostly respiratory, to lumbar puncture was 28 days, range 8–44 days), which presented increased inflammation markers for three of them, but SARS-CoV-2 RNA was never detected. These patients' demographic and clinical characteristics, their neuroimaging findings, and cerebrospinal fluid analysis are summarized in Table 2.

As previously mentioned, the presence of vasa vasorum can mimic vasculitis, that is why the intracranial segments of the internal carotid and vertebral arteries have not been taken into account. Vasa vasorum may develop with pathologic conditions such as intracranial atherosclerotic plaques. As above-mentioned, to avoid a bias related to the presence of vascular disease risk factors, among the COVID-19 patients, the two populations, with and without suspicion of cerebral vasculitis, were compared (Table 3). The COVID-19 patients with normal vessel wall imaging were younger (p = 0.003) without differences concerning stroke history or other risk factors for vascular disease.

### Discussion

Our study reinforces the assumption of cerebral vasculitis as one of the mechanisms at the origin of brain damage related to COVID-19. This seems possible, as angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2), the main receptor for SARS-CoV-2, is expressed, among others, by endothelial cells.\(^6\) A recent pathologic study has shown for the first time that SARS-CoV-2 can infect endothelial cells with diffuse endothelial inflammation.\(^6\) This may recall what was previously described with the varicella-zoster virus (VZV), which is associated with a direct viral vascular involvement and cerebral vasculitis, either following a primary infection (varicella) or viral reactivation (herpes zoster).\(^3\)\(^10\) Indeed, its DNA and antigens were detected in cerebral arteries from patients with VZV vasculopathy.\(^9\) Nine of our eleven COVID-19 patients suspected to have cerebral vasculitis demonstrated common cerebral vasculitis complications, such as acute ischemic stroke, subarachnoid or cerebral hemorrhages. Six of them showed extensive white matter microhemorrhages with an atypical involvement of the corpus callosum. This pattern was recently described on brain MRIs in critically ill COVID-19 patients.\(^1\)\(^2\) However, the underlying pathophysiological mechanisms leading to diffuse microbleeds in the COVID-19 pandemic context remain unknown, and several hypotheses were proposed, notably those concerning the potential role of hypoxemia or vasculitis.\(^1\)\(^2\) Only two of our eleven COVID-19 patients suspected of cerebral vasculitis showed evidence of intracranial arterial narrowing, probably because small arteries injury could not be studied so easily as for medium-sized vessels. Moreover, although the presence of angiographic abnormalities (including vascular irregularities, stenoses, aneurysms, and occlusions) is helpful in diagnosing cerebral vasculitis, these are usually described if larger vessels are involved, and a normal angiography does not rule out the diagnosis of vasculitis.\(^1\)\(^1\) Concerning the cerebrospinal fluid analysis, only six patients suspected of cerebral vasculitis had a lumbar puncture, and SARS-CoV-2 RNA was never detected by RT-PCR, nevertheless, its absence does not exclude the diagnosis. First, it should be kept in mind that the lumbar punctures were performed late after SARS-CoV-2 infection (median of 28 days after the onset of respiratory symptoms). This long delay could explain our samples' negativity since the viral clearance was already significant at this time. Second, in VZV vasculopathy, search for VZV DNA in cerebrospinal fluid is frequently negative,\(^9\) and the
detection of VZV antibody seems to be more sensitive. Unfortunately, search for SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in cerebrospinal fluid was not done in our study. Third, the mechanism leading to cerebral blood vessels inflammation is not necessarily a direct viral infection but may involve other phenomena, such as immune-mediated disorders.

Of the six patients who had a lumbar puncture, five displayed identical oligoclonal bands in cerebrospinal fluid and serum (type IV), in agreement with previous reports. In this context, they were probably secondary to the systemic infection with massive diffusion into the cerebrospinal fluid.

Our study’s main limitation is the lack of neuropathological confirmation since none of our patients had a brain biopsy. Nevertheless, even if cerebral vasculitis related to COVID-19 has never been highlighted, clinical and histologic evidence of vasculitis has also been demonstrated in other organs, especially in the skin. Moreover, during the COVID-19 outbreak, the high incidence of Kawasaki disease, an example of vasculitis affecting medium- and small-sized vessels, seems to bolster this hypothesis.

Conclusion

Cerebral vasculitis of medium-sized vessels seems to be one of the mechanisms at the origin of brain damage related to COVID-19.

Authors contributions

| Name         | Location                  | Role       | Contribution                                                                 |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| François LERSYA, MD | University hospital of Strasbourg | Author     | Design and conceptualized study; analyzed the data; drafted the manuscript for intellectual content |
| Mathieu ANHEIM, MD, PhD | University hospital of Strasbourg | Author     | Drafted and reviewed manuscript of manuscript; analyzed the data; drafted the manuscript for intellectual content |
| Thiibault WILLAUME, MD     | University hospital of Strasbourg | Author     | Drafted and reviewed manuscript of manuscript; analyzed the data; drafted the manuscript for intellectual content |
| Agathe CHAMMAS, MD         | University hospital of Strasbourg | Author     | Drafted and reviewed manuscript of manuscript; analyzed the data; drafted the manuscript for intellectual content |
| Jean-Christophe BRISSET, PhD | French Multiple Sclerosis Observatory, Lyon | Author     | Drafted and reviewed manuscript of manuscript; analyzed the data; drafted the manuscript for intellectual content |
| François COTTON, MD, PhD   | University hospital of Lyon | Author     | Drafted and reviewed manuscript of manuscript; analyzed the data; drafted the manuscript for intellectual content |
| Stéphane KREMER, MD, PhD   | University hospital of Strasbourg | Author     | Drafted and reviewed manuscript of manuscript; analyzed the data; drafted the manuscript for intellectual content |

Sources of funding

None.

Disclosures

None.

Subject terms

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)/vascular disease.

Acknowledgments

None.

References

1. Kremer S, Lersy F, de Sèze J, et al. Brain MRI findings in severe COVID-19: a retrospective observational study [published online ahead of print, 2020 Jun 16]. Radiology. 2020; http://dx.doi.org/10.1148/ radiol.2020202222, 202222.
2. Qureshi AA, Dorman A, Lui YW, et al. COVID-19-associated diffuse leuocencephalopathy and microhemorrhages [published online ahead of print, 2020 May 21]. Radiology. 2020; http://dx.doi.org/10.1148/ radiol.2020202040, 202040.
3. Kremer S, Lersy F, Anheim M, et al. Neurologic and neuroimaging findings in COVID-19 patients: a retrospective multicenter study [published online ahead of print, 2020 Jul 17]. Neurology. 2020; http://dx.doi.org/10.1212/WNL.0000000000010112.
4. Hanafi R, Roger PA, Perin B, et al. COVID-19 neuroinfectious complication with CNS vasculitis-like pattern [published online ahead of print, 2020 Jun 18]. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol. 2020; http://dx.doi.org/10.3174/ajnr.A6051.
5. Fernández-Fernández F, Sandoval Valencia H, Barbella-Aposte RA, et al. Cerebrovascular disease in patients with COVID-19: neuroimaging, histopathological and clinical description. Brain. 2020;143(October 10):3089–3103, http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/brain/awaa239. PMID: 32645151; PMCID: PMC7454411.
6. Varga Z, Flammer AJ, Steiger P, et al. Endothelial cell infection and endotheliitis in COVID-19. Lancet. 2020;395(10234):1417–1418, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30977-7.
7. Mandelli DM, Mossa-Bashia M, Qiao Y, et al. Intracranial wall MRI: Principles and expert consensus recommendations of the American Society of Neuroradiology. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol. 2017;38(2):218–229, http://dx.doi.org/10.3174/ajnr.A4993.
8. Portanova A, Hakakian M, Nikulis DJ, Virmari R, Abdalla WM, Wasserman BA. Intracranial vasa vasmorum: insights and implications for imaging. Radiology. 2013;267(3):667–679, http://dx.doi.org/10.1148/radiol.13112130.
9. Nagel MA, Cohrs RJ, Mahalingam R, et al. The varicella zoster virus vasculopathies: clinical, CSF, imaging, and virologic features. Neurology. 2008;70(March 11):853–860, http://dx.doi.org/10.1212/0w0003004747.38502.e8. PMID: 18332343; PMCID: PMC2938746.
10. Nagel MA, Mahalingam R, Cohrs RJ, Gilden D. Virus vasculopathy and stroke: an under-recognized cause and treatment target. Infect Disord Drug Targets. 2010;10(April 2):105–111.
11. Suthiphosuwan S, Bharatha A, Hsu CC, et al. Tumefactive primary central nervous system vasculitis: imaging findings of a rare and underrecognized neuroinflammatory disease. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol. 2020;September, http://dx.doi.org/10.3174/ajnr.A6736. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 32883666.
12. Bellon M, Schwieblin C, Lambeng N, et al. Cerebrospinal fluid features in SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR positive patients [published online ahead of print, 2020 Aug 8]. Clin Infect Dis. 2020, http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciaa165, ciaa165.
13. Neumann R, Schnidhuber M, Dimitriadis K, et al. Cerebrospinal fluid findings in COVID-19 patients with neurological symptoms [published online ahead of print, 2020 Aug 11]. J Neurol Sci. 2020;418:117090, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jns.2020.117090.
14. Trbojevic-Cep M. Detection of oligoclonal Ig bands: clinical significance and trends in methodological improvement. JIFCC. 2004;15(3):86–94. Published 2004 Aug 31.
15. Caputo V, Schroeder J, Rongioletti F. A generalized purpuric eruption with histopathologic features of leucocytoclastic vasculitis in a patient severely ill with COVID-19 [published online ahead of print, 2020 Jun 12]. J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol. 2020, http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/jdv.17677.
16. Mayor-Ibaruguen A, Feito-Rodriguez M, Quintana Castrado L, Ruiz-Bravo E, Montero Vega D, Herranz-Pinto P. Cutaneous small vessel vasculitis secondary to COVID-19 infection: a case report. J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol. 2020;34(October 10):e541–e542, http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/jdv.16670. Epub 2020 Jul 3. PMID: 32441876; PMCID: PMC7280661.
17. Dominguez-Santas M, Diaz-Guimaraens B, Garcia Abellas P, Moreno-Garcia Del Real C, Burgos-Blasco P, Suarez-Valle A. Cutaneous small- vessel vasculitis associated with novel 2019 coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 infection (COVID-19). J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol. 2020;34(October 10):e536–e537, http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/jdv.16663. Epub 2020 Jul 2. PMID: 32453865; PMCID: PMC7283648.
18. Verdoni L, Maza A, Gervasoni A, et al. An outbreak of severe Kawasaki-like disease at the Italian epicentre of the SARS-CoV-2 epidemic: an observational cohort study. Lancet. 2020;395(10239):1771–1778, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)31103-X.
19. Ouldali N, Pouletty M, Mariarin P, et al. Emergence of Kawasaki disease related to SARS-CoV-2 infection in an epicentre of the French COVID-19 epidemic: a time-series analysis [published online ahead of print, 2020 Jul 2]. Lancet Child Adolesc Health. 2020, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2352-4642(20)30175-9, S2352-4642(20)30175-9.
20. Jennette JC, Falk RJ, Bacon PA, et al. 2012 revised international chapel hill consensus conference nomenclature of vasculitides. Arthritis Rheum. 2013;65(January 1):1–11, http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/art.37715. PMID: 23045170.