

The tables within this document accompany the National Child Mortality Database (NCMD) thematic report entitled 'Infection related deaths of children and young people in England'. The report analyses data on child (0-17 years) deaths in England between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2022 where infection may have contributed to death, or where infection provided a complete and sufficient explanation of death. Data were suppressed (represented by a '*') where small numbers lead to a potential risk of identification of an individual.

Please consult the full report for a further explanation of the information presented here.

Table 1: Number and risk of infection related child deaths in England between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2022 (3 years), by age and sex

	Number with data	Number of infection related deaths	Estimated population of children	Overall risk (per 100,000 children per year)
Total		1,507	35,891,252	4.20 (3.99 - 4.42)
Age	1,507			
Under 1 year		777 (52%)	1,799,516 (5%)	43.18 (40.20 - 46.32)
0 – 27 days		445	-	-
28 – 364 days		332	-	-
1 – 4 years		256 (17%)	7,816,354 (22%)	3.28 (2.89 - 3.70)
5 – 9 years		161 (11%)	10,426,330 (29%)	1.54 (1.31 - 1.80)
10 – 14 years		188 (12%)	10,203,369 (28%)	1.84 (1.59 - 2.13)
15 – 17 years		125 (8%)	5,645,683 (16%)	2.21 (1.84 - 2.64)
Sex	1,504			
Female		704 (47%)	17,487,721 (49%)	4.03 (3.73 - 4.33)
Male		800 (53%)	18,403,531 (51%)	4.35 (4.05 - 4.66)

Table 2: Number and risk of infection related child deaths in England between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2022 (3 years), by ethnicity

Ethnicity	Number with data	Number of infection related deaths	Estimated population of children	Overall risk (per 100,000 children per year)
Ethnicity	1,437			
Asian or Asian British		305 (21%)	4,347,234 (12%)	7.02 (6.25 - 7.85)
Bangladeshi		33	636,543	5.18 (3.57 - 7.28)
Chinese		6	212,805	2.82 (1.03 - 6.14)
Indian		57	1,220,685	4.67 (3.54 - 6.05)
Pakistani		148	1,586,907	9.33 (7.88 - 10.96)
Any other Asian background		61	690,294	8.84 (6.76 - 11.35)
Black or black British		123 (9%)	2,013,906 (6%)	6.11 (5.08 - 7.29)
African		90	1,308,579	6.88 (5.53 - 8.45)
Caribbean		17	293,373	5.79 (3.38 - 9.28)
Any other black background		16	411,954	3.88 (2.22 - 6.31)
Mixed		76 (5%)	2,404,014 (7%)	3.16 (2.49 - 3.96)
White and Asian		24	748,347	3.21 (2.05 - 4.77)
White and black African		5	382,923	1.31 (0.42 - 3.05)
White and black Caribbean		26	684,867	3.80 (2.48 - 5.56)
Any other mixed background		21	587,877	3.57 (2.21 - 5.46)
White		889 (62%)	25,561,908 (72%)	3.48 (3.25 - 3.71)
British		757	23,606,313	3.21 (2.98 - 3.44)
Gypsy or Irish traveller		2	65,052	3.07 (0.37 - 11.11)
Irish		7	88,749	7.89 (3.17 - 16.25)
Any other white background		123	1,801,794	6.83 (5.67 - 8.15)
Other		44 (3%)	996,744 (3%)	4.41 (3.21 - 5.93)
Arab		5	304,947	1.64 (0.53 - 3.83)
Any other ethnic group		39	691,797	5.64 (4.01 - 7.71)

Table 3: Number and risk of infection related child deaths in England between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2022 (3 years), by area, region and deprivation

	Number with data	Number of infection related deaths	Estimated population of children	Overall risk (per 100,000 children per year)
Area	1,494			
Rural		180 (12%)	5,547,879 (15%)	3.24 (2.79 – 3.75)
Urban		1,314 (88%)	30,343,373 (85%)	4.33 (4.10 – 4.57)
Region of CDOP	1,507			
East Midlands		129 (9%)	3,001,285 (8%)	4.30 (3.59 – 5.11)
East of England		147 (10%)	4,033,249 (11%)	3.64 (3.08 – 4.28)
London		292 (19%)	5,978,095 (17%)	4.88 (4.34 – 5.48)
North East		84 (6%)	1,591,300 (4%)	5.28 (4.21 – 6.54)
North West		186 (12%)	4,698,054 (13%)	3.96 (3.41 – 4.57)
South East		218 (14%)	5,889,951 (16%)	3.70 (3.23 – 4.23)
South West		135 (9%)	3,308,258 (9%)	4.08 (3.42 – 4.83)
West Midlands		164 (11%)	3,899,464 (11%)	4.21 (3.59 – 4.90)
Yorkshire and Humber		152 (10%)	3,491,596 (10%)	4.35 (3.69 – 5.10)
Deprivation	1,494			
1 (most deprived)		492 (33%)	8,582,027 (24%)	5.73 (5.24 – 6.26)
2		353 (24%)	7,392,123 (21%)	4.78 (4.29 – 5.30)
3		276 (18%)	6,772,915 (19%)	4.08 (3.61 – 4.59)
4		197 (13%)	6,499,228 (18%)	3.03 (2.62 – 3.49)
5 (least deprived)		176 (12%)	6,644,959 (19%)	2.65 (2.27 – 3.07)

Table 4: Number and risk of child deaths in England between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2022 (3 years), where infection provided a complete and sufficient explanation of death, by age and sex

	Number with data	Number of deaths where infection provided a complete and sufficient explanation of death	Estimated population of children	Risk (per 100,000 children per year)
Total		553	35,891,252	1.54 (1.42 - 1.67)
Age	553			
Under 1 year		338 (61%)	1,799,516 (5%)	18.78 (16.83 - 20.90)
0 – 27 days		199	-	-
28 – 364 days		139	-	-
1 – 4 years		87 (16%)	7,816,354 (22%)	1.11 (0.89 - 1.37)
5 – 9 years		43 (8%)	10,426,330 (29%)	0.41 (0.30 - 0.56)
10 – 14 years		47 (8%)	10,203,369 (28%)	0.46 (0.34 - 0.61)
15 – 17 years		38 (7%)	5,645,683 (16%)	0.67 (0.48 - 0.92)
Sex	553			
Female		262 (47%)	17,487,721 (49%)	1.50 (1.32 - 1.69)
Male		291 (53%)	18,403,531 (51%)	1.58 (1.40 - 1.77)

Table 5: Number and risk of child deaths in England between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2022 (3 years), where infection provided a complete and sufficient explanation of death, by ethnicity

	Number with data	Number of deaths where infection provided a complete and sufficient explanation of death	Estimated population of children	Risk (per 100,000 children per year)
Ethnicity	531			
Asian or Asian British		108 (20%)	4,347,234 (12%)	2.48 (2.04 - 3.00)
Bangladeshi		14	636,543	2.20 (1.20 - 3.69)
Chinese		3	212,805	1.41 (0.29 - 4.12)
Indian		25	1,220,685	2.05 (1.33 - 3.02)
Pakistani		40	1,586,907	2.52 (1.80 - 3.43)
Any other Asian background		26	690,294	3.77 (2.46 - 5.52)
Black or black British		53 (10%)	2,013,906 (6%)	2.63 (1.97 - 3.44)
African		38	1,308,579	2.90 (2.05 - 3.99)
Caribbean		7	293,373	2.39 (0.96 - 4.92)
Any other black background		8	411,954	1.94 (0.84 - 3.83)
Mixed		34 (6%)	2,404,014 (7%)	1.46 (1.01 - 2.02)
White and Asian		13	748,347	1.74 (0.92 - 2.97)
White and black African		2	382,923	0.52 (0.06 - 1.89)
White and black Caribbean		11	684,867	1.61 (0.80 - 2.87)
Any other mixed background		9	587,877	1.53 (0.70 - 2.91)
White		328 (62%)	25,561,908 (72%)	1.28 (1.15 - 1.43)
British		281	23,606,313	1.19 (1.06 - 1.34)
Gypsy or Irish traveller		*	65,052	*
Irish		*	88,749	*
Any other white background		45	1,801,794	2.50 (1.82 - 3.34)
Other		8 (2%)	996,744 (3%)	0.80 (0.35 - 1.58)
Arab		0	304,947	-
Any other ethnic group		8	691,797	1.16 (0.50 - 2.28)

Table 6: Number and risk of child deaths in England between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2022 (3 years), where infection provided a complete and sufficient explanation of death, by area, region and deprivation

	Number with data	Number of deaths where infection provided a complete and sufficient explanation of death	Estimated population of children	Risk (per 100,000 children per year)
Area	550			
Rural		67 (12%)	5,547,879 (15%)	1.21 (0.94 - 1.53)
Urban		483 (88%)	30,343,373 (85%)	1.59 (1.45 - 1.74)
Region of CDOP	553			
East Midlands		40 (7%)	3,001,285 (8%)	1.33 (0.95 - 1.81)
East of England		52 (9%)	4,033,249 (11%)	1.29 (0.96 - 1.69)
London		130 (24%)	5,978,095 (17%)	2.17 (1.82 - 2.58)
North East		31 (6%)	1,591,300 (4%)	1.95 (1.32 - 2.77)
North West		57 (10%)	4,698,054 (13%)	1.21 (0.92 - 1.57)
South East		81 (15%)	5,889,951 (16%)	1.38 (1.09 - 1.71)
South West		51 (9%)	3,308,258 (9%)	1.54 (1.15 - 2.03)
West Midlands		55 (10%)	3,899,464 (11%)	1.41 (1.06 - 1.84)
Yorkshire and Humber		56 (10%)	3,491,596 (10%)	1.60 (1.21 - 2.08)
Deprivation	550			
1 (most deprived)		177 (32%)	8,582,027 (24%)	2.06 (1.77 - 2.39)
2		124 (23%)	7,392,123 (21%)	1.68 (1.40 - 2.00)
3		102 (19%)	6,772,915 (19%)	1.51 (1.23 - 1.83)
4		73 (13%)	6,499,228 (18%)	1.12 (0.88 - 1.41)
5 (least deprived)		74 (13%)	6,644,959 (19%)	1.11 (0.87 - 1.40)

Table 7: Number of infection related child deaths in England between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2022 (3 years), by pathogens

	Infection provided a complete and sufficient explanation of death	Infection may have contributed to the death	Total infection related deaths
Total deaths	553	954	1,507
Bacteria (all)	238 (43%)	280 (29%)	518 (34%)
Streptococcus (all)	101 (18%)	45 (5%)	146 (10%)
Streptococcus (group A)	21	11	32
Streptococcus (group B)	49	21	70
Streptococcus pneumoniae (pneumococcal)	24	8	32
Streptococcus (Other or unspecified)	8	5	13
Gram negative bacteria	107 (19%)	202 (21%)	309 (21%)
E. coli	43	58	101
Pseudomonas	16	64	80
Haemophilus influenzae	9	3	12
Other gram negative bacteria	57	110	167
Other Bacteria	45 (8%)	58 (6%)	103 (7%)
Listeria	2	0	2
Meningococcal sp.	13	2	15
Staphylococcus sp.	22	34	56
Enterococcus sp.	8	22	30
Tuberculosis (TB)	*	*	2
Virus	149 (27%)	201 (21%)	350 (23%)
Herpes simplex virus (HSV)	28	9	37
Influenzae	17	16	33
Parainfluenzae	11	17	28
Varicella zoster virus (VZV)	5	3	8
Coronavirus	45	64	109
Metapneumovirus	6	17	23

Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	7	27	34
Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)	18	22	40
Enterovirus	17	23	40
Adenovirus	15	24	39
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)	0	0	0
Fungal	17 (3%)	67 (7%)	84 (6%)
Total where a pathogen was identified	357 (65%)	484 (51%)	841 (56%)
Total where no pathogen was identified	196 (35%)	470 (49%)	666 (44%)

For more information on how pathogens were identified please see the Technical Information document
More than one pathogen may have been identified in each death and therefore figures may not sum to the total

Table 8: Number of infection related child deaths in England between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2022 (3 years), by clinical conditions

Clinical conditions	Infection provided a complete and sufficient explanation of death	Infection may have contributed to the death	Total infection related deaths
Total deaths	553	954	1507
Congenital pneumonia/ lower respiratory tract infection	12 (2%)	8 (1%)	20 (1%)
Gastroenteritis	9 (2%)	4 (0%)	13 (1%)
Meningitis/encephalitis	87 (16%)	39 (4%)	126 (8%)
Myocarditis	28 (5%)	22 (2%)	50 (3%)
Pneumonia/lower respiratory tract infection	191 (35%)	402 (42%)	593 (39%)
Upper respiratory tract infection/pharyngitis/tonsillitis	6 (1%)	14 (1%)	20 (1%)
Urinary tract infection	10 (2%)	17 (2%)	27 (2%)
Total where a condition was identified	315 (57%)	470 (49%)	785 (52%)
Total where no condition was identified	238 (43%)	484 (51%)	722 (48%)

For more information on how clinical conditions were identified please see the Technical Information document
More than one clinical condition may have been identified in each death and therefore figures may not sum to the total

Table 9: Number of infection related child deaths in England between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2022 (3 years), by underlying health conditions

	Infection provided a complete and sufficient explanation of death	Infection may have contributed to the death	Total infection related deaths
	553	954	1507
Underlying health condition	423 (76%)	938 (98%)	1361 (90%)
Life-limiting condition (including life-threatening conditions)	275	749	1024
Preterm or perinatal event	124	135	259
Other underlying health condition	24	54	78
No underlying health condition	130 (24%)	16 (2%)	146 (10%)

Life-limiting conditions are identified through NCMD or HES APC data using ICD-10 codes used [here](#). See the Technical Information document for more information.

Table 10: Number of infection related deaths in children aged 5 – 17 years in England between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2022 (3 years), by whether the child had a learning disability

	Infection provided a complete and sufficient explanation of death	Infection may have contributed to the death	Total infection related deaths
Total deaths (aged 5-17 years)	111	314	425
Children with a learning disability	58 (52%)	227 (72%)	285 (67%)

There were 49 deaths excluded as data on diagnosis of a learning disability was missing or not known
Learning disability data presented was collected in the statutory reporting form used during the CDOP process

Table 11: Number of infection related child deaths in England between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2022 (3 years), by pathogens and age group

	Number of infection related deaths		
	Under 1 year	1-17 years	Total
Total deaths	777	730	1,507
Bacteria (all)	340 (44%)	178 (24%)	518 (34%)
Streptococcus (all)	83 (11%)	63 (9%)	146 (10%)
Streptococcus (group A)	2	30	32
Streptococcus (group B)	65	5	70
Streptococcus pneumoniae (pneumococcal)	13	19	32
Streptococcus (Other or unspecified)	3	10	13
Gram negative bacteria	223 (29%)	86 (12%)	309 (21%)
E. coli	88	13	101
Pseudomonas	37	43	80
Haemophilus influenzae	9	3	12
Other gram negative bacteria	127	40	167
Other Bacteria	58 (7%)	45 (6%)	103 (7%)
Listeria	*	*	2

Meningococcal sp.	7	8	15
Staphylococcus sp.	33	23	56
Enterococcus sp.	15	15	30
Tuberculosis (TB)	*	*	2
Virus	131 (17%)	219 (30%)	350 (23%)
Herpes simplex virus (HSV)	30	7	37
Influenzae	3	30	33
Parainfluenzae	9	19	28
Varicella zoster virus (VZV)	*	*	8
Coronavirus	19	90	109
Metapneumovirus	6	17	23
Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	21	13	34
Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)	25	15	40
Enterovirus	20	20	40
Adenovirus	11	28	39
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)	0	0	0
Fungal	32 (4%)	52 (7%)	84 (6%)
Total where a pathogen was identified	460 (59%)	381 (52%)	841 (56%)
Total where no pathogen was identified	317 (41%)	349 (48%)	666 (44%)

For more information on how pathogens were identified please see the Technical Information document

More than one pathogen may have been identified in each death and therefore figures may not sum to the total

Table 12: Number of infection related child deaths in England between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2022 (3 years), by clinical conditions and age group

Clinical conditions	Number of infection related deaths		
	Under 1 year	1 – 17 years	Total
Total deaths	777	730	1507
Congenital pneumonia/ lower respiratory tract infection	20 (3%)	0 (0%)	20 (1%)
Gastroenteritis	3 (0%)	10 (1%)	13 (1%)
Meningitis/encephalitis	77 (10%)	49 (7%)	126 (8%)
Myocarditis	14 (2%)	36 (5%)	50 (3%)
Pneumonia/lower respiratory tract infection	197 (25%)	396 (54%)	593 (39%)
Upper respiratory tract infection/pharyngitis/tonsillitis	5 (1%)	15 (2%)	20 (1%)
Urinary tract infection	14 (2%)	13 (2%)	27 (2%)
Total where a condition was identified	310 (40%)	475 (65%)	785 (52%)
Total where no condition was identified	467 (60%)	255 (35%)	722 (48%)

For more information on how clinical conditions were identified please see the Technical Information document

More than one clinical condition may have been identified in each death and therefore figures may not sum to the total

Table 13: Number of child deaths in England between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2022 (3 years), where infection provided a complete and sufficient explanation of death, by pathogens and age group

	Number of deaths where infection provided a complete and sufficient explanation of death		
	Under 1 year	1-17 years	Total
Total deaths	338	215	553
Bacteria (all)	166 (49%)	72 (33%)	238 (43%)
Streptococcus (all)	63 (19%)	38 (18%)	101 (18%)
Streptococcus (group A)	2	19	21
Streptococcus (group B)	47	2	49
Streptococcus pneumoniae (pneumococcal)	13	11	24
Streptococcus (Other or unspecified)	*	*	8
Gram negative bacteria	87 (26%)	20 (9%)	107 (19%)
E. coli	38	5	43
Pseudomonas	9	7	16
Haemophilus influenzae	*	*	9
Other gram negative bacteria	43	14	57
Other Bacteria	27 (8%)	18 (8%)	45 (8%)
Listeria	*	*	2
Meningococcal sp.	7	6	13
Staphylococcus sp.	14	8	22
Enterococcus sp.	4	4	8
Tuberculosis (TB)	*	*	2
Virus	75 (22%)	74 (34%)	149 (27%)
Herpes simplex virus (HSV)	*	*	28
Influenzae	*	*	17
Parainfluenzae	2	9	11
Varicella zoster virus (VZV)	*	*	5
Coronavirus	9	36	45
Metapneumovirus	4	2	6
Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	7	0	7
Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)	13	5	18
Enterovirus	13	4	17
Adenovirus	5	10	15

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)	0	0	0
Fungal	8 (2%)	9 (4%)	17 (3%)
Total where a pathogen was identified	227 (67%)	130 (60%)	357 (65%)
Total where no pathogen was identified	111 (33%)	85 (40%)	196 (35%)

For more information on how pathogens were identified please see the Technical Information document
More than one pathogen may have been identified in each death and therefore figures may not sum to the total

Table 14: Number of child deaths in England between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2022 (3 years), where infection provided a complete and sufficient explanation of death, by clinical conditions and age group

Clinical conditions	Number of deaths where infection provided a complete and sufficient explanation of death		
	Under 1 year	1 – 17 years	Total
Total deaths	338	215	553
Congenital pneumonia/ lower respiratory tract infection	12 (4%)	0 (0%)	12 (2%)
Gastroenteritis	2 (1%)	7 (3%)	9 (2%)
Meningitis/encephalitis	63 (19%)	24 (11%)	87 (16%)
Myocarditis	11 (3%)	17 (8%)	28 (5%)
Pneumonia/lower respiratory tract infection	88 (26%)	103 (48%)	191 (35%)
Upper respiratory tract infection/pharyngitis/tonsillitis	3 (1%)	3 (1%)	6 (1%)
Urinary tract infection	8 (2%)	2 (1%)	10 (2%)
Total where a condition was identified	173 (51%)	142 (66%)	315 (57%)
Total where no condition was identified	165 (49%)	73 (34%)	238 (43%)

For more information on how clinical conditions were identified please see the Technical Information document
More than one clinical condition may have been identified in each death and therefore figures may not sum to the total

Table 15: Number of infection related child deaths in England between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2022 (3 years), by pathogens and presence of a life-limiting condition

	Children with a life-limiting condition	Children without a life-limiting condition	Total
Total deaths	1,024	483	1,507
Bacteria (all)	321 (31%)	197 (41%)	518 (34%)
Streptococcus (all)	70 (7%)	76 (16%)	146 (10%)
Streptococcus (group A)	13	19	32
Streptococcus (group B)	35	35	70
Streptococcus (pneumococcal/pneumoniae)	17	15	32
Streptococcus (Other or unspecified)	5	8	13
Gram negative bacteria	214 (21%)	95 (20%)	309 (21%)
E. coli	65	36	101
Pseudomonas	70	10	80
Haemophilus influenzae	6	6	12
Other gram negative bacteria	112	55	167
Other Bacteria	64 (6%)	39 (8%)	103 (7%)
Listeria	*	*	2
Meningococcal sp.	3	12	15
Staphylococcus sp.	37	19	56
Enterococcus sp.	25	5	30
Tuberculosis (TB)	*	*	2
Virus	252 (25%)	98 (20%)	350 (23%)
Herpes simplex virus (HSV)	29	8	37
Influenzae	17	16	33
Parainfluenzae	20	8	28
Varicella zoster virus (VZV)	5	3	8
Coronavirus	81	28	109

Metapneumovirus	18	5	23
Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	31	3	34
Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)	25	15	40
Enterovirus	25	15	40
Adenovirus	31	8	39
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)	0	0	0
Fungal	72 (7%)	12 (2%)	84 (6%)
Total where a pathogen was identified	560 (55%)	281 (58%)	841 (56%)
Total where no pathogen was identified	464 (45%)	202 (42%)	666 (44%)

For more information on how pathogens were identified please see the Technical Information document
More than one pathogen condition may have been identified in each death and therefore figures may not sum to the total

Table 16: Number of infection related child deaths in England between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2022 (3 years), by clinical conditions and presence of a life-limiting condition

Clinical conditions	Children with a life-limiting condition	Children without a life-limiting condition	Total
Total deaths	1,024	483	1,507
Congenital pneumonia/ lower respiratory tract infection	8 (1%)	12 (2%)	20 (1%)
Gastroenteritis	6 (1%)	7 (1%)	13 (1%)
Meningitis/encephalitis	77 (8%)	49 (10%)	126 (8%)
Myocarditis	11 (1%)	39 (8%)	50 (3%)
Pneumonia/lower respiratory tract infection	462 (45%)	131 (27%)	593 (39%)
Upper respiratory tract infection/pharyngitis/tonsillitis	12 (1%)	8 (2%)	20 (1%)
Urinary tract infection	19 (2%)	8 (2%)	27 (2%)
Total where a condition was identified	555 (54%)	230 (48%)	785 (52%)
Total where no condition was identified	469 (46%)	253 (52%)	722 (48%)

For more information on how clinical conditions were identified please see the Technical Information document

More than one clinical condition may have been identified in each death and therefore figures may not sum to the total

Table 17: Number of infection related deaths in children aged 5 – 17 years in England between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2022 (3 years), by pathogens and whether the child had a learning disability

	Children with a learning disability (5 – 17 years)	Children without a learning disability (5 – 17 years)	Total
Total deaths	285	140	425
Bacteria (all)	58 (20%)	46 (33%)	104 (24%)
Streptococcus (all)	14 (5%)	20 (14%)	34 (8%)
Streptococcus (group A)	4	10	14
Streptococcus (group B)	*	*	2
Streptococcus (pneumococcal/pneumoniae)	6	4	10
Streptococcus (Other or unspecified)	3	5	8
Gram negative bacteria	37 (13%)	15 (11%)	52 (12%)
E. coli	2	5	7
Pseudomonas	23	6	29
Haemophilus influenzae	*	*	*
Other gram negative bacteria	16	7	23
Other Bacteria	16 (6%)	13 (9%)	29 (7%)
Listeria	0	0	0
Meningococcal sp.	0	3	3
Staphylococcus sp.	11	6	17
Enterococcus sp.	5	5	10
Tuberculosis (TB)	0	0	0
Virus	77 (27%)	51 (36%)	128 (30%)
Herpes simplex virus (HSV)	2	2	4
Influenzae	10	10	20
Parainfluenzae	8	0	8
Varicella zoster virus (VZV)	*	*	4
Coronavirus	43	26	69
Metapneumovirus	*	*	6
Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	3	6	9
Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)	3	2	5
Enterovirus	*	*	8
Adenovirus	2	4	6

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)	0	0	0
Fungal	12 (4%)	24 (17%)	36 (8%)
Total where a pathogen was identified	124 (44%)	100 (71%)	224 (53%)
Total where no pathogen was identified	161 (56%)	40 (29%)	201 (47%)

For more information on how pathogens were identified please see the Technical Information document
More than one pathogen may have been identified in each death and therefore figures may not sum to the total

Table 18: Number of infection related deaths in children aged 5 – 17 years in England between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2022 (3 years), by clinical conditions and whether the child had a learning disability

Clinical conditions	Children with a learning disability (5 – 17 years)	Children without a learning disability (5 – 17 years)	Total
Total deaths	285	140	425
Gastroenteritis	*	*	4 (1%)
Meningitis/encephalitis	12 (4%)	14 (10%)	26 (6%)
Myocarditis	5 (2%)	17 (12%)	22 (5%)
Pneumonia/lower respiratory tract infection	215 (75%)	35 (25%)	250 (59%)
Upper respiratory tract infection/pharyngitis/tonsillitis	*	*	7 (2%)
Urinary tract infection	7 (2%)	0 (0%)	7 (2%)
Total where a condition was identified	223 (78%)	66 (47%)	289 (68%)
Total where no condition was identified	62 (22%)	74 (53%)	136 (32%)

For more information on how clinical conditions were identified please see the Technical Information document
More than one clinical condition may have been identified in each death and therefore figures may not sum to the total