

Abstract

Background: Kawasaki disease, a systemic vasculitis of unknown etiology with an increasing incidence in childhood, can be cause of the acquired heart diseases.

Objective: This study aimed to describe the prevalence of clinical manifestations, laboratory findings and outcome of Kawasaki disease with special notice to cardiac complications in patients referred to children's hospital of Tabriz during 2005-2015 in comparison to previous researches.

Materials and Methods: This descriptive cross sectional study performed on 82 Kawasaki disease patients referred to children's hospital of Tabriz during 2005-2015. Diagnostic criteria were fever, skin rash, bilateral noninfectious conjunctivitis, desquamation of extremities and alterations in the mouth and pharyngeal mucosa. Age, sex, clinical and paraclinical changes and outcome of cardiac complications in the patients were evaluated.

Results: Among 82 cases, 51 (62.1%) were males and 31 (37.8%) were females. The majority of patients (79.3%) were younger than 5 years old. The age range was from 3.5 months to 11 years. Fever seen in 100%, conjunctivitis in 73.1% (60), skin rash in 70.7% (58) and neck lymphadenopathy in 32.9% (27) of the cases. Moreover, the laboratory findings included leukocytosis in 42.6%, thrombocytosis in 43.9%, elevated ESR in 95.1 % and cardiac complications in 29.2% of the cases that after one year follow up as suitable time for Kawasaki disease follow up due to the sources, there was no mortality. None of patients got any medication during this period of time.

Conclusion: To prevent of cardiac complications of Kawasaki disease, diagnostic work up suggested in children with prolonged fever that unresponsive to antibiotics. It is also suggested to follow up Kawasaki cases during 3 to 5 years to prevent cardiac complications safely.

Keywords: Tabriz, Kawasaki disease, Children, Fever