

Kawasaki Disease: A Retrospective Study

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Objective: The aim of this study was to appraise/review the criteria of diagnosis of Kawasaki Disease (KD), cardiac status and the management.

Design: A cross-sectional, retrospective and descriptive study.

Setting: Pediatric Department, Salmaniya Medical Complex.

Method: A retrospective review of children with diagnosis of KD between June 1992 and August 2002.

Result: Medical records of 34 children were reviewed. The median age at diagnosis was 31 ± 22.2 months. Male to Female ratio was 1.8:1. Thirty children were Bahraini while the rest were: two Indians, one Pakistani and one Filipino. All patients fulfilled the criteria for diagnosis of KD. Heart complications were recorded in sixteen patients (47%). One child presented with myocarditis but fifteen patients showed coronary artery dilatation (CAD). Children with CAD received aspirin therapy. The majority of the patients (33/34) received IVIG; seventeen patients (51%) had intravenous immune globulin (IVIG) as a single infusion.

Conclusion: All children fulfilled the criteria for diagnosing KD. Fifteen patients (44%) presented with CAD but none of them had aneurysm. Aspirin and IVIG were the main treatment. The majority of the patients with KD had resolution of CAD in less than six months, no patient had a relapse or developed heart complications in the follow up period.

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