INTRODUCTION

Kawasaki Disease (KD) is an acute febrile childhood disease capable of damaging the coronary arteries and causing aneurysms, which can then become complicated with thrombosis or coronary obstruction, leading to myocardial ischemia.

METHODS

Between October 1988 and April 2004, we assessed 150 children with KD. The mean age was 44.8 months (range, 3-114); 56 were girls and 94 were boys. Patients with “typical” American Heart Association (AHA) criteria were included: prolonged fever (≥5 days) plus 4 of the following criteria: a) changes in extremities, b) polymorphic exanthem, c) bilateral conjunctivitis without exudate, d) changes in oral cavity, and e) cervical lymphadenopathy. "Atypical or incomplete" cases with fever ≥5 days and fewer than 4 criteria, but with coronary artery complications on echocardiography, were also included.

Laboratory tests, including complete blood counts, erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), and platelet count, were performed. The cardiac complications of KD were assessed by color Doppler echocardiography from the fifth day, except in three patients due to a late echocardiographic finding, a retrospective diagnosis of KD in one child with angina, and a postmortem diagnosis in 1 infant with prolonged fever. The presence

Key words: Kawasaki disease. Coronary aneurysm.

Enfermedad de Kawasaki: afección cardiaca durante la infancia

Con objeto de determinar los factores de riesgo para la coronariopatía, el tipo de lesión cardiaca y la evolución a largo plazo en la enfermedad de Kawasaki, evaluamos a 150 niños con criterios de la enfermedad, de 3 meses a 9.5 años de edad. El 18% desarrolló cardiopatía, en todos los casos lesiones coronarias; el 11.1%, pancarditis y el 3.7%, insuficiencia mitral. Las lesiones coronarias fueron clasificadas como ectasia difusa en el 40.7%, aneurisma solitario en el 33.3%, aneurismas múltiples en el 11.1%, pancarditis en el 3.7%. La pancarditis fue predictora de aneurismas gigantes. La mortalidad fue del 3.7%. Los aneurismas coronarios fueron las lesiones cardíacas predominantes. La edad menor de 27 meses, la fiebre durante más de 8 días, la velocidad de sedimentación globular >70 mm y la pancarditis fueron factores de riesgo para aneurismas coronarios.

Palabras clave: Enfermedad de Kawasaki. Aneurismas coronarios.
and degree of valvular, myocardial, and pericardial compromise were determined, as well as the presence and type of coronary lesions, which were classified as follows:

1. Diffuse ectasia or dilation (diameter greater than that expected for the body surface area).\(^5\)

2. Coronary aneurysm (segmental dilation >1.5 times the adjacent segment); it was also indicated whether the aneurysm was single or multiple, small and/or medium-sized (up to 8 mm) or giant (over 8 mm).\(^7\)

3. Coronary stenosis.

Echocardiography was repeated in 4-6 weeks and at 1 year from the onset of symptoms in patients with no heart disease, every 6 months in those who had small to moderately sized aneurysms, and every 1-3 months in children with giant aneurysms. From 5 years of age, the patients were evaluated by a yearly stress test. Patients with residual moderate or giant coronary aneurysms also underwent perfusion myocardial testing (single photon emission computed tomography [SPECT]) at rest and with pharmacologic challenge every two years after 10 years of age.\(^8\) Coronary angiography was indicated in a child who consulted for angina and experienced an acute myocardial infarction (AMI).

The comparison of quantitative variables between patients who developed an aneurysm and those who did not was done by one-way analysis of variance in the case of parametric distributions and the Mann-Whitney/Wilcoxon test for 2 samples in the case of nonparametric distributions. The association between the qualitative characteristics and the development of aneurysms was assessed by a \(\chi^2\) test using the Yates correction or by Fisher’s exact test.

**RESULTS**

A total of 27 patients (18%) experienced cardiac complications.

Mitral regurgitation was mild, transient, and uncommon (3.7%). Three male patients who developed giant coronary aneurysms presented pancarditis (Figure). There were no cases of aortic valvulitis.

All had coronary lesions, which were classified as follows:

- Group 1: transient dilation (ectasia) in 11 patients.
- Group 2: single aneurysm of small or moderate size in 9 patients (group 2a) and multiple aneurysms of small and/or medium-sized (up to 8 mm) or giant (over 8 mm) in 3 patients (group 2b).
- Group 3: giant coronary aneurysms in 3 patients.
- Group 4: coronary stenosis in 1 patient (Table 1).

Follow-up was from 1 to 16 years (mean, 8.5 years). In total, 147 children received treatment following the diagnosis: oral acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) (80 mg/kg/day) and intravenous gamma globulin (400 mg/kg for 4

| TABLE 1. Classification of Patients With Coronary Aneurysms According to Severity and Risk |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Risk Group      | Patients, n     | Percentage      |
| 1               | 11              | 40.7            |
| 2a              | 9               | 33.3            |
| 2b              | 3               | 11.1            |
| 3               | 3               | 11.1            |
| 4               | 1               | 3.7             |

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\(^5\) Schroh AM et al. Kawasaki Disease: Heart Disease During Childhood

\(^6\) Echocardiographic image (short axis of large vessels) showing coronary aneurysms. Ao indicates aorta; LAD, left anterior descending artery; LCA, left coronary artery; RCA, right coronary artery.
In our series, mitral valve prolapse was also observed. In our population, which included 600 patients, mitral valve prolapse was predominantly observed in patients under 27 months, but also those of school age (5-10 years), had a higher incidence of cardiac complications. The incidence of coronary complications was higher among boys under 5 years of age.

In group A, the majority of the patients had coronary lesions involving the left main coronary artery (LCA). In group B, coronary lesions predominated in children under 2 years and in school-aged children (5-10 years). Boys were affected more often in both groups, but only boys had serious coronary lesions. In group B, 44% presented typical KD and 56%, incomplete forms of the disease (without statistical significance).

Group B had more prolonged fever than group A (8 vs 6 days; P<.05) and the average ESR was 70 mm in group B and 48 mm in group A (P<.05) (Table 2).

There were no differences in the number of leukocytes or platelets.

In the patients with coronary ectasia, diameters returned to normal within the first 45 days of KD; the aneurysm regressed in 100% of group 2a patients within the first 3 years of follow-up and persisted in 66% of group 2b patients, although without complications during the first 3 years of follow-up and persisted in 66% of group 2b patients. Giant aneurysms accounted for 66%. These aneurysms do not involute, but persist in 66% of group 2b. Giant aneurysms accounted for 66% of the total. These aneurysms do not involute, but can lead to obstruction.

Stress testing and myocardial perfusion (SPECT) images were used to detect myocardial ischemia. Coronary angiography should be performed if the patient is symptomatic or the noninvasive studies indicate myocardial ischemia, in order to assess feasibility of myocardial revascularization surgery, as occurred in 1 patient in our series.

**REFERENCES**


