Original Paper

Correlation between coronary artery aneurysm and neutrophilia in children with Kawasaki disease

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Abstract

Background and Objective: Kawasaki disease is the common acquired heart disease in children. Kawasaki disease is a vasculitis that predominantly affects the medium-sized arteries, with a striking predilection for the coronary arteries. This study was done to determine the relationship between coronary aneurysm formation and neutrophilia, in children with Kawasaki disease.

Method: This descriptive-analytic study was done on 80 children (45 Males, 35 Females) with typic and atypical Kawasaki disease in Afzalipoor hospital, Kerman, Iran during 2011-13. According to transthoracic echocardiography, patients were divided into children with and without coronary aneurysm. CBC count, ESR and Peripheral blood smear was performed for each subject.

Results: White blood cells, neutrophils, platlets and ESR in children with coronary aneurysm, was non-significantly more than without aneurysm. Duration of fever in chidern without aneurysm was non-significantly more than children with coronary aneurysm.

Conclusion: Neutrophils counting by itself is not sufficient criteria for the prediction of the aneurysm risk in kawasaki disease.

Keywords: Kawasaki disease, Coronary aneurysm, Neutrophilia, Fever

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