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Dirección de Congresos y Eventos
Filial Córdoba



**38° CONGRESO
ARGENTINO
de PEDIATRÍA**

"Desafío, oportunidad y esperanza"
26, 27, 28 y 29 de septiembre de 2017



ENFERMEDAD DE KAWASAKI: UN DESAFIO PARA EL PEDIATRA

Manifestaciones clínicas y estrategia terapéutica

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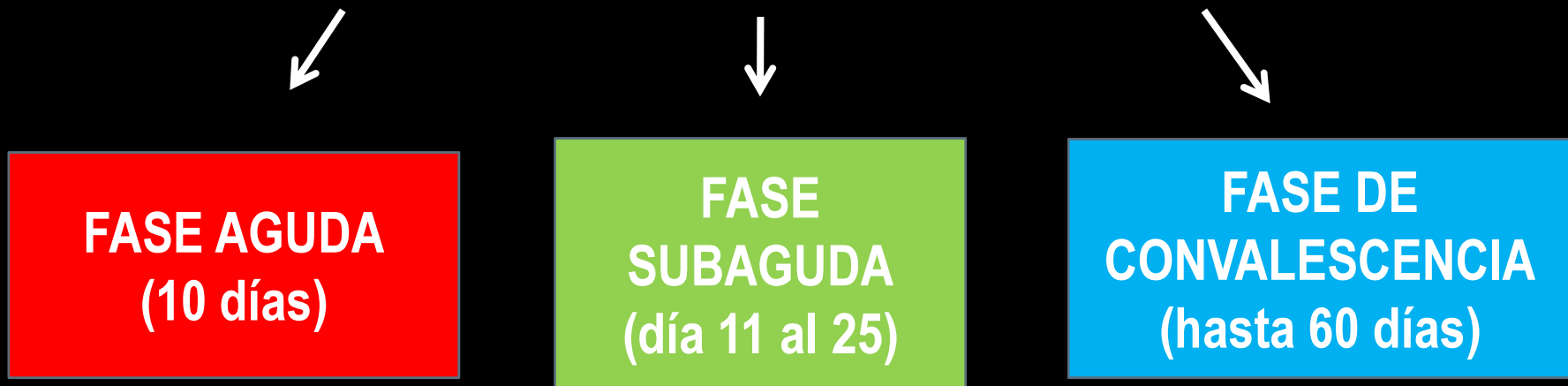
ENFERMEDAD DE KAWASAKI..... ES O NO ES??

ESA ES LA PREGUNTA



ENFERMEDAD DE KAWASAKI

FASES CLINICAS EVOLUTIVAS



ENFERMEDAD DE KAWASAKI

FASES CLINICAS EVOLUTIVAS

FASE AGUDA
(10 días)

Criterios diagnósticos
Síntomas menos frecuentes

FASE
SUBAGUDA
(día 11 al 25)

- Trombocitosis
- Descamación
- Artritis
- Coronariopatía

FASE DE
CONVALESCENCIA
(hasta 60 días)

- Normalización de RFA y Pla_q
- Tratamiento con AAS?

ENFERMEDAD DE KAWASAKI- CRITERIOS DIAGNOSTICO

AHA Scientific Statement

Diagnostic Guidelines for Kawasaki Disease

Council on Cardiovascular Disease in the Young, Committee on Rheumatic Fever, Endocarditis, and Kawasaki Disease, American Heart Association

Kawasaki disease, or mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome, is a disease of unknown etiology that most frequently (80% of the time) affects infants and children under 5 years of age. Accurate diagnosis and early therapeutic interventions such as aspirin and intravenous γ -globulin can

prolonged PR and/or QT intervals, occasionally low voltage, or ST-T-wave changes); chest x-ray abnormalities (cardiomegaly); echocardiographic changes (pericardial effusion, coronary aneurysms, or decreased contractility); mitral and/or aortic valvular insufficiency; and rarely, aneurysms of periph-

Circulation. 2001;103:335-336

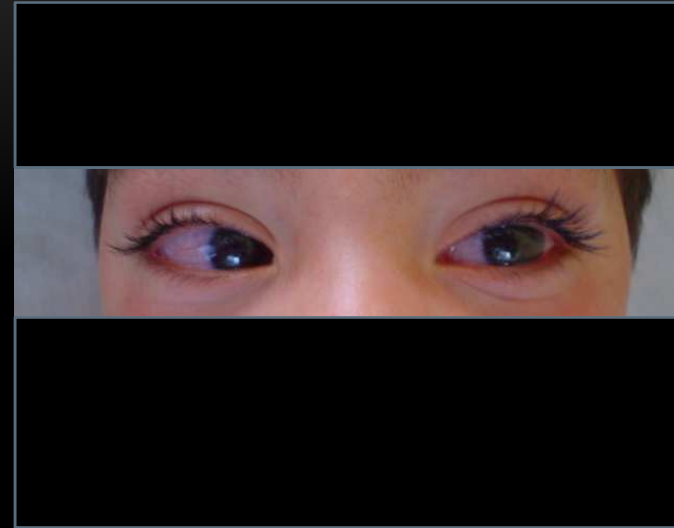
AHA SCIENTIFIC STATEMENT

Diagnosis, Treatment, and Long-Term Management of Kawasaki Disease

A Scientific Statement for Health Professionals From the American Heart Association

Circulation. 2017;135:00-00. DOI: 10.1161/CIR.0000000000000484

CRITERIOS DIAGNOSTICOS DE ENFERMEDAD DE KAWASAKI



FASE AGUDA -HALLAZGOS CLINICOS MENOS FRECUENTES-

SISTEMA	MANIFESTACION CLINICA
RESPIRATORIO	Nódulos pulmonares, Infiltrados intersticiales
MUSCULOESQUELETICO	Artralgias, Artritis (poli y oligoarticular)
GASTROINTESTINAL	Diarrea, Vómitos, Dolor abdominal, Hepatitis, Pancreatitis, Hidrops vesicular
NEUROLOGICO	Irritabilidad extrema, Meningitis aséptica, Déficit de pares craneales, Hipoacusia neurosensorial
GENITOURINARIO	Uretritis con piuria estéril, Hidrocele, Vulvitis
CARDIOVASCULAR	Miocarditis, pericarditis, insuficiencia valvular, shock, aneurismas de otras arterias medias
OTROS	Flemón retrofaríngeo, Uveítis anterior, Induración y Eritema periBCG

EL GRAN DESAFIO....
ENFERMEDAD DE KAWASAKI INCOMPLETA

AHA Scientific Statement

**Diagnosis, Treatment, and Long-Term Management of
Kawasaki Disease**

**A Statement for Health Professionals From the Committee on Rheumatic
Fever, Endocarditis and Kawasaki Disease, Council on Cardiovascular
Disease in the Young, American Heart Association**

Endorsed by the American Academy of Pediatrics

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Circulation 2004;110:2747-2771

ENFERMEDAD DE KAWASAKI INCOMPLETA

Evaluation of Suspected Incomplete Kawasaki Disease (KD)¹

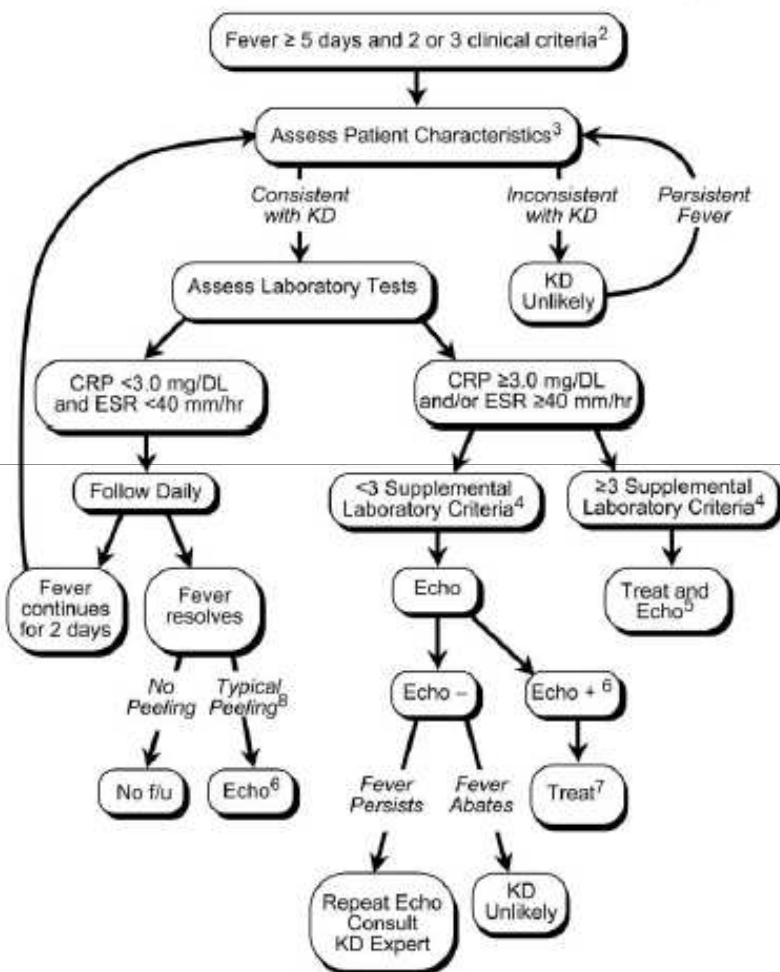


Figure 1. Evaluation of suspected incomplete Kawasaki disease. (1) In the absence of gold standard for diagnosis, this algorithm cannot be evidence based but rather represents the informed opinion of the expert committee. Consultation with an expert should be sought anytime assistance is needed. (2) Infants ≤ 6 months old on day ≥ 7 of fever without other explanation should undergo laboratory testing and, if evidence of systemic inflammation is found, an echocardiogram, even if the infants have no clinical criteria. (3) Patient characteristics suggesting Kawasaki disease are listed in Table 1. Characteristics suggesting disease other than Kawasaki disease include exudative conjunctivitis, exudative pharyngitis, discrete intraoral lesions, bullous or vesicular rash, or generalized adenopathy. Consider alternative diagnoses (see Table 2). (4) Supplemental laboratory criteria include albumin ≤ 3.0 g/dL, anemia for age, elevation of alanine aminotransferase, platelets after 7 d $\geq 450\,000/\text{mm}^3$, white blood cell count $\geq 15\,000/\text{mm}^3$, and urine ≥ 10 white blood cells/high-power field. (5) Can treat before performing echocardiogram. (6) Echocardiogram is considered positive for purposes of this algorithm if any of 3 conditions are met: z score of LAD or RCA ≥ 2.5 , coronary arteries meet Japanese Ministry of Health criteria for aneurysms, or ≥ 3 other suggestive features exist, including perivascular brightness, lack of tapering, decreased LV function, mitral regurgitation, pericardial effusion, or z scores in LAD or RCA of 2–2.5. (7) If the echocardiogram is positive, treatment should be given to children within 10 d of fever onset and those beyond day 10 with clinical and laboratory signs (CRP, ESR) of ongoing inflammation. (8) Typical peeling begins under nail bed of fingers and then toes.

- **FIEBRE** > 5 DIAS + 2 o 3 criterios

- **ERS** >40 mm o **PCR** >3 mg/dl

+

- **Laboratorio complementario**

GB > 15.000 x mm³

↑ TGO/TGP

Albumina < 3gr/dl

Anemia normo/normo

Piuria >10 leuco x cpo

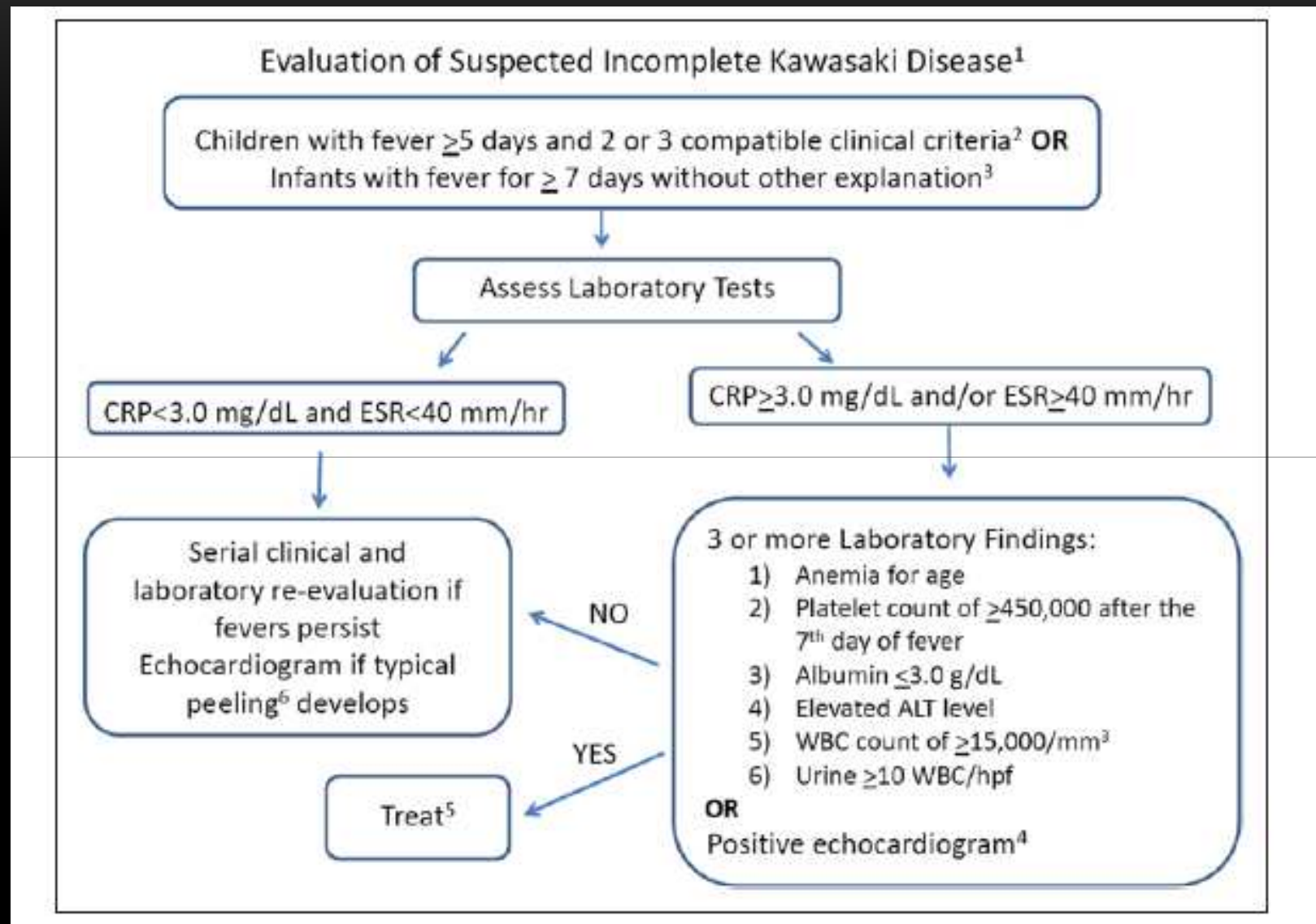
Plaquetas >450.000 x mm³

luego del día 7

o +

- **Ecocardiograma positivo**

ENFERMEDAD DE KAWASAKI INCOMPLETA



ENFERMEDAD DE KAWASAKI

KAWASAKI INCOMPLETO: paciente con cuadro febril sin causa conocida, que presenta menos de 4 criterios asociados a la fiebre, pero con características típicas de la enfermedad.

KAWASAKI ATIPICO: paciente con Enfermedad de kawasaki que presenta dentro de su cuadro clínico, síntomas inusuales como shock o falla renal.

ENFERMEDAD DE KAWASAKI

Estrategia terapéutica del episodio agudo

TRATAMIENTO DE ENFERMEDAD DE KAWASAKI (EK)

¿¿A que pacientes tratar??

Pacientes que cumplan criterios de EK completa o algoritmo para EK incompleta dentro de los 10 días de la aparición de la enfermedad al momento del diagnóstico (Clase I -Nivel de evidencia A).

Los niños que aun presenten fiebre o coronariopatía con signos de inflamación sistémica activa después de 10 días de enfermedad (Clase IIa -Evidencia B).

TRATAMIENTO PRIMERA LÍNEA (CLASE I /NIVEL DE EVIDENCIA A)

GAMMAGLOBULINA ENDOVENOSA 2 grs/Kg en infusión lenta
ASPIRINA vo 80-100 mg/Kg en 3-4 dosis diarias

ESTUDIO	DISEÑO	TEMA	Clase de R
Sakata K, y col 2007	Multicentrico, prospectivo randomizado controlado	Dosis optima de IVIG 2 gr/Kg	Ib
Oates-Whitehead RM y col 2003	Review sistematico	Tratamiento con IVIG mas AAS	Ia
Terai M y col 1997	Meta-analisis	Dependencia de coronariopatía con tto con IVIG pero no con AAS	Ia
Durongpisitkul K, y col 1995	Meta-analisis	Eficacia y seguridad del tto con IVIG y AAS	Ia
Morikawa Y, y col 1994	Multicentrico, prospectivo randomizado controlado	Tratamiento con IVIG en Kawasaki agudo	Ib

TRATAMIENTO DE ENFERMEDAD DE KAWASAKI (EK)

**SIN FIEBRE a las 48 hs de
GGEV.**

**PACIENTE RESPONDEDOR
A GAMMAGLOBULINA**

**DESCENDER AAS
a 3-5 mg/Kg/día
en 1 dosis diaria**

La dosis altas AAS deben mantenerse hasta que el paciente permanezca afebril, aunque no hay evidencia de que esta medida reduzca la posibilidades de aneurismas de las arterias coronarias. (Clase IIa – Nivel de Evidencia C).

TRATAMIENTO DE ENFERMEDAD DE KAWASAKI (EK)

**FIEBRE persistente o
recrudesciente a las
36-48 hs de infusión de
GGEV**

**PACIENTE *NO* RESPONDEDOR
A GGEV (10-20%)**

**-NO DESCENDER AAS
-RETRATAR CON GGEV**

OTRAS OPCIONES
1) Pulsos de Metilprednisolona
2) Infliximab

TRATAMIENTO DE ENFERMEDAD DE KAWASAKI (EK)

RETRATAMIENTO CON GAMMAGLOBULINA ENDOVENOSA

(Clase IIa – Nivel de Evidencia B)

Guideline

Guidelines for medical treatment of acute Kawasaki disease: Report of the Research Committee of the Japanese Society of Pediatric Cardiology and Cardiac Surgery (2012 revised version)

Research Committee of the Japanese Society of Pediatric Cardiology and Cardiac Surgery Committee for Development of Guidelines for Medical Treatment of Acute Kawasaki Disease

Pediatrics International (2014) 56, 135–158

IVIG retreatment for IVIG-resistant patients

Although IVIG is the established first-line treatment for KD, approximately 15–20% of all KD patients (16.6% of patients in the 21st Nationwide Survey of KD¹) have persistent or recrudescence fever after 2 g/kg of IVIG, and there has been considerable debate regarding the optimal second-line treatment for such patients. The 21st Nationwide Survey of KD reported that additional IVIG was given to a large majority (91.5%) of the 3231 IVIG-resistant patients reported during the survey period. Steroid was given together with IVIG in 29.0% of patients, IFX in 4.3%, immunosuppressants in 3.7%, and PE in 2.2% of patients. **IVIG retreatment alone was effective in approximately half of the patients.**²⁴

Review Article

Kawasaki Disease: A Clinician's Update

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5.1. IVIG Resistance. Between 11% and 23% of patients may present with IVIG resistance, diagnosed if a patient exhibits persistent or recurrent fever at least 36 hours after the first IVIG dose has been infused [57, 58]. IVIG resistance is problematic because recalcitrant fever is indicative of ongoing arteritis, which places patients at a higher risk of developing coronary artery aneurysms [39]. **It is recommended that refractory disease is first treated with a second dose of IVIG 2 g/kg, though the efficacy of a number of other therapeutic options, including intravenous corticosteroid pulse therapy, anti-TNF-alpha antibodies, and cytotoxic agents, is an ongoing area of research [8, 11, 59].**

TRATAMIENTO DE ENFERMEDAD DE KAWASAKI (EK)

¿¿¿SE PUEDEN ASOCIAR OTRAS DROGAS AL TRATAMIENTO DE PRIMERA LINEA PARA DISMINUIR LA RESISTENCIA???



**PULSO DE
METILPREDNISOLONA**

**Ciclo de CORTICOIDES
ORALES por 2-3 semanas**

**INFLIXIMAB u
otros antiTNF**

TRATAMIENTO DE ENFERMEDAD DE KAWASAKI (EK)

Otras opciones en paciente no respondedor a GGEV

METILPREDNISOLONA PULSOS 30 mg/Kg en 3 días consecutivos

seguidos de prednisona vo 1-2 mg/Kg/día a descender en 3 semanas

(Clase IIb – Nivel de Evidencia B)

estudio	diseño	tratamiento	CR
Miura M y col 2008	Prospectivo, randomizado	IVIG 2° dosis vs 3 pulsos de MTP	IIb
Newburger JW, y col. 2007	Multicentrico Prospectivo, randomizado controlado doble ciego	Pulsos de MTP en resistentes a gamma	IIa
Hashino K, y col 2001	Prospectivo, randomizado	IVIG 2ª dosis vs Pulsos de MTP	IIb

TRATAMIENTO DE ENFERMEDAD DE KAWASAKI (EK)

Otras opciones en paciente no respondedor a GGEV

INFLIXIMAB: la administración de Infliximab (5 mg / kg) puede considerarse como una alternativa a una segunda infusión de IVIG o corticosteroides para pacientes resistentes a GGEV (Clase IIb, Nivel de Evidencia C).

OTRAS OPCIONES: los anticuerpos monoclonales; inmunomoduladores; agentes citotóxicos o raramente plasmaferesis puede considerarse en pacientes altamente refractarios que no han respondido a una segunda infusión de IVIG ni a un curso prolongado de esteroides ni a infliximab (Clase IIb, Nivel de Evidencia C).

MUCHAS GRACIAS POR SU ATENCIÓN!!

