KAWASAKI DISEASE. AN INITIATIVE BY THE EGYPTIAN COLLEGE OF PEDIATRIC RHEUMATOLOGY

Y. El Miedany1,2, H. Lotty3, S. Salah3, M. H. Abu-Zaid4, S. S Mohamed5, S. Esam Maher6, M. El Gaafary7, H. Abdulhady7, W. A. Hassan8, M. Mortada9, Y. Amer9, N. S. Osman10, B. M. Medhat9, Y. Farag9, M. Eissa9, A. Radwan11, S. I. Nasef12, N. E. Elkaraly12, Amira T. El-Shanawany13, D. El Mikkawy14, D. M. Mosa15, G. El Deriny15, N. A. Fouad16 and S. A. Tabra17

Abstract citation ID: keac495.001

OBJECTIVES

To develop an expert, evidence-based recommendations for the diagnosis and management of children living with kDa.

METHODS

This study was carried out to achieve an Egyptian expert consensus on a management strategy for kDa using Delphi technique. A multistep process strategy was adopted, which started by developing 16 key clinical questions by scientific committee according to the Patient/Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcomes and Time (PICOT) approach. The core leadership team identified clinicians and researchers with expertise in pediatric rheumatology all over Egypt. An evidence-based, systematic, literature review was conducted to compile evidence for the kDa management. Delphi process was implemented (3-rounds) to reach a consensus.

RESULTS

Twenty-five expert panel participated in the 3 rounds with response rate 100%. A total of 21 recommendations, categorized into 9 domains (Definition, disease activity, predicting the development of coronary disease, assessment and monitoring (lab, imaging), treatment (acute and after acute attack), management of resistant cases, management of complications (cardiac complications, MAS and arthritis), vaccination and long term follow up. The Agreement with the recommendations (rank 7–9) ranged from 83.6–95.7%. The Consensus was reached (i.e. ≥75% of respondents strongly agreed or agreed) on all the clinical standards. Algorithm for management has also been developed.

CONCLUSION

This was an expert, consensus recommendations for the diagnosis and treatment of kDa, based on best available evidence and expert opinion. The recommendations provided a management approach based on easy-to-use algorithm and with the support of complementary tests.

The implication to policy, practice, research and advocacy: to provide updated recommendations for better management of kDa.