JCK Oral

JCK Oral 7 (III-JCKO7)
Kawasaki Disease/General Cardiology 2

Chair:Mamoru Ayusawa(Department of Pediatrics and Child Health Nihon University school of Medicine & Itabashi Hospital, Japan)
Chair:Lucy Youngmin Eun(Department of Pediatric Cardiology, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea)
Sun. Jul 9, 2017 10:15 AM - 11:05 AM ROOM 3 (Exhibition and Event Hall Room 3)

10:15 AM - 11:05 AM

[III-JCKO7-02]Clinical analysis of hospitalized children with Kawasaki disease based on E - Science model, single center registry from 2009 to 2016

○Sirui Song, Danying Zhu, Min Huang, Lijian Xie, Tingting Xiao (Department of Cardiology,Shanghai Children's Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Jiaotong University,Shanghai,China)

Objective Based on the E-Science environment, the data of Kawasaki disease (KD) patients in Shanghai Children's Hospital from 2009 to 2016 were analyzed in order to provide the basis for clinical diagnosis and treatment. The study aimed to investigate the clinical characteristics and risk factors of coronary artery lesion (CAL) in KD patients with the registry database .
Method The children with KD who were hospitalized in Shanghai Children's Hospital,selected according to the American Heart Association (AHA) diagnostic guidelines ,the incidence of CAL was determined according to the results of cardiac ultrasonography(UCG), all clinical indexes had been tagged and captured by electronic data capture (EDC) system. Statistical analyses were conducted by the Doctor Research Information Management System(DRIMS). Clinical indexes were performed to analyze the risk factors and incidence trend of CAL.
Results A total of 1157 cases were hospitalized mostly in spring and summer. The incidence of IVIG non-response was 13.1% . UCG found 22.92% cases of CAL, including 2.05% of coronary aneurysm. The trend of CAL incidence was declining by year. C-reactive protein (CRP) level, serum sodium level, and ALT＞40U/L or AST＞40U/L were the influencing factors of CAL.
Conclusion Our findings highlight the frame of data management and analysis.The E-Science environment shows a good effect on the large-scale epidemiological investigation. There are a certain epidemic characteristics of Kawasaki disease in our single center.