

Interventions

Aspirin

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Aspirin is administered for a number of reasons, including fever reduction and clot prevention. Additionally, aspirin is given to control inflammation associated with the disease.

Intravenous Immunoglobulin (IVIG)

Ivy-gold-goblin

Immunoglobulin G is administered intravenously and is effective in reducing the likelihood that a patient will develop coronary artery complications. An initial high dose of IVIG is given and has the best outcome if administered within 7 days of the onset of the illness. A second dose is recommended, if the fever persists for 36 hours following the initial dose.

Antipyretics

Ant-tie-pyro-fire

Antipyretics, such as acetaminophen and aspirin, can be given to reduce fever in patients with Kawasaki disease.

Considerations

Coronary Aneurysm

Crown-heart with Bulging-aneurysm

Kawasaki disease may cause long-term effects including the most serious complication of coronary artery aneurysm in some patients. The risk of developing a coronary artery aneurysm is greatest in the subacute phase of the disease.

Children < 5 Years old

Children Less Than (5) Hand

Kawasaki disease primarily affects children, especially those aged five years or younger.