

ABCIXIMAB IN REFRACTORY KAWASAKI DISEASE

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Purpose:

To describe a case of refractory Kawasaki Disease (KD) in which abciximab (ABX) was used in order to promote vascular remodeling.

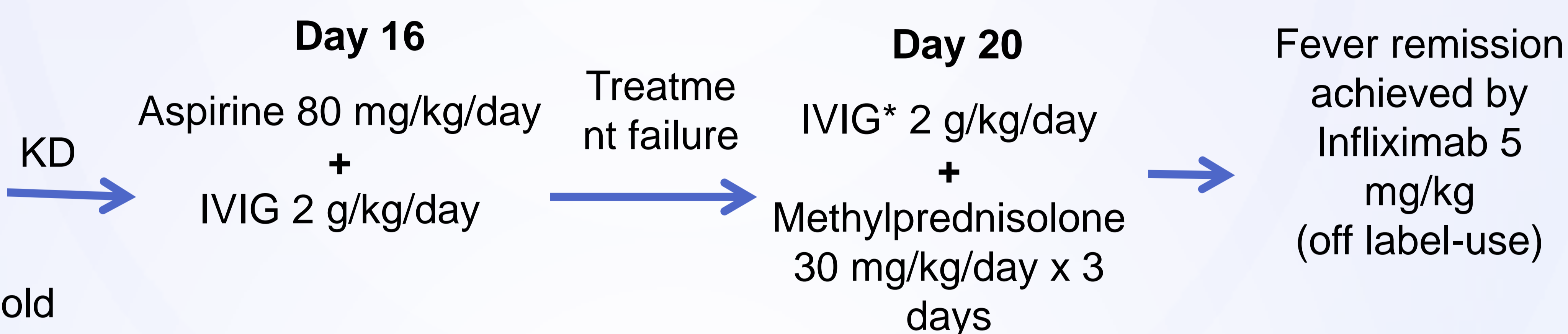
Material and methods:

Retrospective case report and literature search related to the treatment of refractory KD

Results:



15 months-old boy
14 Kg



ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY

Pericardial effusion and aneurysms:
 RCA*: 12 mm diameter
 AD*: 8,5 mm diameter

*RCA: right coronary artery
 *AD: anterior descending
 *IVIG: intravenous immunoglobulin

Day 32
 ABX (off label-use):
 0,25 mg/kg bolus
 +
 continuous infusion
 at 0,125 mcg/kg/min

Time post-ABX	Aneurysms diameter (mm)	
	RCA	AD
2 months	11	11
8 months	11	9
12 months	15	12
20 months	13	10

No adverse effects related to the administration of abciximab was observed

Conclusion:

Different studies collected the use of abciximab to promote vascular remodeling in patients with coronary heart disease after KD. In our case, abciximab has failed to produce aneurysms regression. Abciximab may prevent thrombotic complications. Abciximab at current dosage was well tolerated by our patient. The role of abciximab and its optimal dose Kawasaki disease is not fully understood. Clinical trials are needed.