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POSTER PRESENTATION





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Brazilian multicentre study of Takayasu's arteritis in children and adolescents – preliminary results of a clinical, imaging and therapeutic study

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Background

Takayasu's arteritis (TA) is a chronic inflammatory disease that affects the aorta and its branches. Although it is the third most common vasculitis in childhood, reports with large number of patients are lacking.

Aim

To evaluate the clinical features and outcome of TA in children and adolescents from Brazil.

Methods

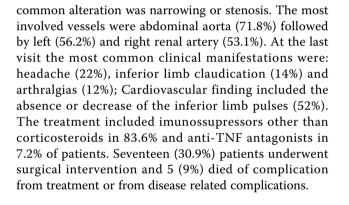
We retrospectively evaluated 55 patients with Takayasu's arteritis from 8 Pediatric Rheumatology centers in Brazil. All patients fulfilled the specific classification criteria for TA that have most recently been developed for the pediatric age group. Clinical, data were collected at two time points (at disease onset and at the last available visit).

Results

The majority of patients were girls (84%), with mean age at disease onset of 9.3 years, mean age at diagnosis of 10.6 years and a mean follow-up period of 5.6 years. The most common initial clinical manifestations included headache (56.3%), malaise (56.3%), weight loss (45.4%), dyspnea (41.8%) and limb pain (41.8%). The most common cardiovascular finding was hypertension (85.4%). The most frequent laboratory abnormality was an increased erythrocyte sedimentation rate (70.9%). The Mantoux test was positive in 38% of patients. The most

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Conclusion

In this large survey of children and adolescents with Takayasu's arteritis from Brazil a delay in the diagnosis and a high rate of Mantoux test positivity were observed. A death rate similar to the described in literature was found.

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