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## Kawasaki concours 14 0-60

Copyright © 2020 HowStuffWorks, a division of InfoSpace Holdings, LLC, system1 company Kawasaki disease is a disease that affects young children. This is a form of vasculitis or vasculitis that happens when the immune system attacks them by mistake. Doctors do not know what causes Kawasaki disease, although they believe that genetic and environmental factors can play a role. Kawasaki disease is a serious disease, but complete recovery is possible thanks to timely and effective treatment. The first and most common symptom of Kawasaki disease is sudden high fever between 100.4 and 104F. This fever does not respond to medications or antibiotics and is due to the attack of the body on blood vessels. It lasts at least five days, but can last much longer without proper treatment. Sasha\_Suz/Getty Images Another symptom of the first phase of Kawasaki's disease is an extensive rash appearing on the back, chest, abdomen and groin. The rash usually appears within five days of the onset of fever. A rash due to Kawasaki disease can take many forms. It may look like hives, thick red spots or spots or smooth, elevated red bumps. Skin rashes due to Kawasaki disease do not form blisters or drain fluid. Conjunctival infection is another symptom of the first phase of Kawasaki disease. The whites of the eyes swell and become red. This symptom also begins within a few days of the onset of fever and, although it looks alarming, it is usually not painful. Conjunctival injection is not the same as conjunctivitis or pink eye and does not produce fluid leakage. In the early stages of Kawasaki disease, the child can also develop red lips and mouth. There are several ways that this can present, including redness inside the mouth and throat or swelling of the cracked mouth that can bleed. One of the most recognizable oral symptoms of Kawasaki disease is strawberry tongue; the organ becomes red, swollen and covered with small lumps. Ulcers or ulcers are rare. Swollen red skin on the hands and feet can appear in the first phase of Kawasaki disease. These changes are characteristic and begin to appear about one to three weeks after the onset of fever. The skin can become difficult and painful at first and begins to peel one to two months later. Swelling of the lymph node in the neck, which is more than half an inch in diameter is the main symptom of Kawasaki disease, appearing in between 80 to 99 percent of cases. Usually it affects only one side of the neck. The skin above the knot can redden, and the knot itself feels slightly firm and delicate. In the second phase of Kawasaki syndrome, symptoms decreased, but they can persist for some time. Fever resolves and your child may develop joint pain, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, jaundice of the skin and eyes and general lethargy or lack of The time needed to move to phase two depends on a number of factors, including how quickly treatment, treatment, usually occurs within two weeks of the onset of fever. Sasistock/Getty Images In the third phase of Kawasaki's disease, symptoms begin to fade and eventually disappear completely. In some cases, lethargy lasts for a long time. It can take up to eight weeks for the baby to return to normal energy levels. Sometimes complications appear, which can prolong recovery. mapodie/Getty Images The biggest potential complication of Kawasaki disease is damage to blood vessels. The walls of the coronary arteries can weaken and form an aneurysm, which, if undetected and untreated, can lead to significant heart damage. Other cardiac complications include abnormal heartbeat and valve problems. These usually subside within a month or two, but permanent damage may occur. fizkes/Getty Images There is no specific test for Kawasaki disease. He was diagnosed with a physical examination and an assessment of symptoms. Children with Kawasaki disease are hospitalized and receive a mixture of antibodies called IVIG, trying to stop the body from attacking. This treatment is usually effective, but if the inflammation continues, additional drugs are required. thekopnylife/Getty Images Kawasaki disease is a disease that causes inflammation (swelling and redness) in blood vessels throughout the body. This happens in three phases, and persistent fever is usually the first symptom. The condition most often affects children under 5 years of age. When symptoms are noticed and treated early, children with Kawasaki disease begin to feel better within a few days. What are the symptoms of Kawasaki disease? Kawasaki disease has warning signs and symptoms that appear in phases. The first phase, which can last up to 2 weeks, is usually associated with a fever that lasts at least 5 days. Other symptoms include: red (bloodshot) eyes pink rash on the back, abdomen, arms, legs, and genitals red, dry, cracked mouth strawberry tongue (white coating with red bumps on the tongue) sore throat swelling of the hands and soles of the feet with purple-red color swelling of the lymph nodes in the neck The second phase usually begins 2 weeks after the onset of fever. Symptoms may include: flaking of the skin on the hands and feet of joint pain diarrhea vomiting abdominal pain What problems can happen? Doctors can treat the symptoms of Kawasaki disease when it is caught early. Most children will feel better within a few days of starting treatment. If the condition is not found until later, patients may have serious complications that affect the heart, such as: aneurysm (bulge in the wall) of the coronary arteries, which provide blood to myocarditis of the heart, lining, valves and outer membrane around arrhythmias, which are changes in the normal pattern of heartbeat problems with certain heart valves What causes the disease Doctors do not know what Kawasaki disease. They believe it does not spread from person to person. This is most common among children of Japanese and Korean descent, but can affect any child. How Is Kawasaki Disease Diagnosed? Symptoms of Kawasaki disease may look similar to other viral and bacterial diseases of childhood. Doctors usually diagnose asking about symptoms (such as prolonged fever) and doing an exam. If Kawasaki disease looks likely, the doctor: How is Kawasaki Disease treated? Doctors usually treat children with Kawasaki disease with an intravenous (IV) dose of immune globulin (IVIG): These antibodies (proteins) help fight infections. Treatment with IVIG also reduces the risk of coronary artery aneurysms. IVIG is given once, aspirin administered orally to treat inflammation. Patients take aspirin until blood tests show that inflammation has improved. Treatment begins as soon as possible. In some children, IVIG may not work and doctors instead give steroids. Steroids can help prevent coronary aneurysms. It is very important for children on a high dose of aspirin to get a one-year flu vaccine to prevent this viral disease. This is because there is a small risk of a rare disease called Reye's syndrome in children who take aspirin during a viral disease. Most children with Kawasaki disease start much better after one treatment with immune globulin, although sometimes more doses are needed. What else should I know? Most children with Kawasaki disease recover completely, especially when they are diagnosed and treated early. Some, especially those who develop problems with Kawasaki disease, may need more research and see (a doctor who specializes in conditions that affect the heart). Review: Karen A. Ravin, MD Review Date: April 2020 Kawasaki disease is a disease that causes inflammation (swelling and redness) in blood vessels throughout the body. This happens in three phases, and persistent fever is usually the first symptom. The condition most often affects children under 5 years of age. When symptoms are noticed and treated early, children with Kawasaki disease begin to feel better within a few days. What are the symptoms of Kawasaki disease? Kawasaki disease has warning signs and symptoms that appear in phases. The first phase, which can last up to 2 weeks, is usually associated with a fever that lasts at least 5 days. 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