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**Takayasu arteritis in children**

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**OBJETIVE.** Show our experience in clinic manifestations and evolution in infants with Takayasu arteritis.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS.** We made a retrospective, transverse and observational study, where we analyzed the frequency, clinical and laboratory manifestations treatment and clinical evolution in patients with Takayasu arteritis in the last 28 years.

**RESULTS.** We obtained 30 patients with gender relation 1:1, with age from 4 months to 16 years old, with mean age 11 years old.

The main clinical manifestations were cardiovascular, 25 patients with systemic arterial hypertension and 10 with different pulses and neurologic clinical manifestations like second in frequency.

In Zapata classification of arterial affected areas, we found it 14 patients in V type and 7 in III type.

The laboratory exams more frequent were: 12 with proteinuria, positive exam PPD in 11 and anemia in 9 patients. Thirteen patients with left ventricular hypertrophy.

Treatments in the patients were: steroids in 26, antihypertensives in 25, ciclofosfamide in 15.

The monitoring time was of 11 years. Twenty four patients had a good clinic evolution, 6 of these died (20%).

**CONCLUSIONS.** We suggest that the clinic manifestations of Takayasu arteritis were different in infants than in adults.

All the infants with systemic arterial hypertension , should be studied for Takayasu arteritis diagnosis.

The prognosis of Takayasu arteritis in infants has been better in the last years than the last century.