immediately. The patient’s transaminases peaked on post-procedure day 1 and on post-procedure day 2 the patient continues to improve.

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Long-term adverse effect of Kawasaki syndrome: Two-vessel coronary artery bypass surgery for coronary artery aneurysm in a 16-year old male patient

Kawasaki sendromunun uzun dönemdeki olumsuz etkisi: 16 yaşındaki erkek çocukta koroner arter anevrizması nedeniyle yapılan iki damar koroner arter baypas operasyonu

Kawasaki disease, which is a rare systemic vasculitic syndrome with an unknown etiology, affects any type of blood vessel in the body including arteries, veins, and capillaries. It comprises about 9% of all vasculitic syndromes in childhood. The most common manifestations of disease are coronary artery vasculitis leading to coronary aneurysm (15-25%) and dilatation of aortic root. A 16-year-old male with a history of Kawasaki disease in childhood was admitted to our clinic with one year duration of CCS II exertional retrosternal chest pain and dyspnea. His physical examination revealed a blood pressure and heart rate of 130/75 mmHg and 70 bpm respectively with normal cardiac and lung auscultation. At admission, electrocardiography (ECG), telecardiography and routine biochemical laboratory findings were normal. The exercise ECG test showed 2 mm horizontal ST depression in inferolateral derivations. Coronary angiography revealed 7.16x7.71 mm aneurysm in left anterior descending (LAD) artery concomitant with 95% stenosis of the aneurysmatic segment (Fig. 1, 2) and subtotal occlusion.
of right coronary artery (RCA) after right ventricular branch (Fig. 3). Multislice computed tomography angiography revealed saccular aneurysm of proximal portion of LAD (Fig. 4). Due to the large size (>7 mm) and concomitant critical stenosis in aneurysm of LAD, critical stenosis in RCA, and symptomatic course of the disease; patient was referred to two-vessel coronary artery bypass surgery. Long-term follow-up of patient was uneventful. The life-threatening complications of Kawasaki disease are severe coronary aneurysms leading to acute myocardial infarction and sudden cardiac death.

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