

عنوان مقاله:

Clinical Course of Henoch–Schönlein Purpura in South East of Iran

محل انتشار:

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نویسندگان:

Simin Sadeghi-Bojd - *Professore of pediatric nephrology, Children and Adolescents Health research center, Research Institute of cellular and Molecular Science in Infectious Diseases , Zahedan University of Medical Science's, Zahedan, Iran*

Alireza Teimouri - *Children and Adolescents Health research center, Research Institute of cellular and Molecular Science in Infectious Diseases , Zahedan University of Medical Science's, Zahedan, Iran*

Vahid Sheikhi - *Pediatric Nephrologists, Pediatric Wards, Ali ebne Abitalib Hospital, School of Medicine, Zahedan University of Medical Science's, Zahedan, Iran*

Khadijeh Rashiodi Mehr - *MD ,Razi Hospital in Saravan, Sistan and Baluchestan Province, Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

Background: The most prevalent form of systemic vasculitis in children is Henoch–Schönlein Purpura (HSP), also known as IgA vasculitis, with different manifestations. This study was performed to assess the clinical course of Henoch–Schönlein purpura in south east of Iran. Methods: The clinical data of ۲۲۱ children under age ۱۸ years who were diagnosed with HSP at Ali Ebne Abi Taleb hospital in Zahedan, Iran, was analyzed for a ten-year period. Clinical manifestations, laboratory measures and different types of treatments were recorded from the patients' profiles with some useful additional information. Skin purpura, acute arthritis or arthralgia, gastrointestinal involvement, and renal involvement were the criteria for examination. Data description was performed by the use of SPSS ۲۳.۰۰. Results: Mean age of the patients was ۷.۳۷ ± ۳.۱۹ years at diagnosis and ۵۱.۱۳% of them were girls. About ۲۳.۸% and ۹۸.۶% of the patients had a history of upper respiratory infections and palpable purpura, respectively. Fever was detected in ۲۵.۲% of the children. About ۲۸.۵% had vomiting and ۱۳.۶% had diarrhea. Renal involvement was observed in ۱۳۰ children. During the course of the disease, ۵۳.۸% received prednisolone and ۲۱.۷% received pulse methylprednisolone due to severe GI symptoms or renal involvement. Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) were administered to ۱۹.۴۵% of the patients. Conclusion: The patients' sex ratio was close to ۱:۱, though girls slightly outnumbered boys. Most HSP patients had Joint symptoms, GI symptoms and renal involvement. Arthralgias were the initial manifestations. Multicenter prospective studies with a larger number of patients are recommended to confirm the results.

کلمات کلیدی:

Clinical course, Henoch–Schönlein purpura, Children

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