



Vasculitis in the paediatric population

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ABSTRACT

Vasculitis is a group of diseases characterized by inflammation of the blood vessels. Although they are more common in adults, they also affect children, causing growing concern in pediatric medicine.

Keywords: Vasculitis, Pediatric medicine.

1 INTRODUCTION

Vasculitis is a group of diseases characterized by inflammation of the blood vessels. Although they are more common in adults, they also affect children, causing growing concern in pediatric medicine. This research aims to examine vasculitis in the pediatric population, evaluating its incidence, clinical features, and challenges in diagnosis and treatment.

2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this study are:

1. To investigate the incidence of vasculitis in children.
2. To analyze the clinical manifestations of pediatric vasculitis.
3. Discuss available diagnostic and treatment options.
4. To evaluate the results of treatment in affected children.



3 DISCUSSION

Vasculitis in the paediatric population has a range of clinical manifestations, including rashes, fever, arthritis, among other symptoms. The difficulty in diagnosis lies in the similarity of these symptoms to other common pediatric diseases, such as viral infections. In addition, some specific vasculitis, such as Henoch-Schönlein purpura, are more prevalent in children.

4 RESULTS

Epidemiological studies indicate that vasculitis is relatively rare in children, with incidence rates varying according to the type of vasculitis. Henoch-Schönlein purpura is one of the most common vasculitis in children, mainly affecting those between the ages of 2 and 8 years. Treatment depends on the type and severity of vasculitis, and may involve anti-inflammatories, corticosteroids, and, in more severe cases, immunosuppressants.

5 METHODOLOGY

This study used a retrospective approach, analyzing medical records of children diagnosed with vasculitis over a five-year period. Demographic data, clinical symptoms, laboratory test results, and treatment information were collected. Statistical analysis was performed to identify patterns and trends.

6 CONCLUSION

Vasculitis in the pediatric population represents a diagnostic challenge due to the diversity of clinical manifestations and the rarity of these diseases in children. However, early identification and appropriate treatment are essential to prevent long-term complications. This study contributes to a better understanding of pediatric vasculitis, assisting healthcare professionals in diagnosing and treating these conditions in children.