



PAEDIATRIC DERMATOLOGY

## THE FIRST CASE OF KAWASAKI DISEASE FOLLOWING IMMUNIZATION WITH ORAL POLIOVIRUS VACCINE IN MADAGASCAR.

*F Sendrasoa<sup>(1)</sup> - M Andrianarison<sup>(1)</sup> - O Raharolahy<sup>(1)</sup> - Nh Razanakoto<sup>(1)</sup> - M Rakotoarisaona<sup>(1)</sup> - M Sata<sup>(1)</sup> - L Ramarozatovo<sup>(1)</sup> - F Rapelanoro Rabenja<sup>(1)</sup>*

*University Hospital Joseph Raseta Befelatanana, Dermatology, Antananarivo, Madagascar<sup>(1)</sup>*

**Background:** Kawasaki disease is a multisystemic vasculitis primarily affecting children under 5 years, its etiology is unknown. Concerns have been raised about vaccinations being a potential risk factor for Kawasaki disease. Several vaccines have been involved into the post-vaccination Kawasaki disease, as for rabies, measles, rotavirus, hepatitis A and B vaccine but Kawasaki disease after polio virus vaccination has not previously been reported in Madagascar. We report a case of a male child, aged 4 years who presented Kawasaki disease ten days after receiving oral poliovirus vaccine (for routine childhood polio vaccination).

**Observation:** The propositus is a male child, aged 4 years who presented a fever, a sore throat and an painful erythema/swelling of his hands and feet, ten days after receiving oral poliovirus vaccine (for routine childhood polio vaccination in Madagascar). He had no past history of allergic reaction or atopic disease. Physical examination included erythema/swelling of his hands and feet, a diffuse macular rash involving the trunk and the face, a conjunctivitis, an injection of the oral pharynx without exudates, a cervical adenopathy (1,5cm) and fever (38°2C). He was tachycardic without pathological murmur. Biological investigations revealed hyperleukocytosis (15 x 10<sup>9</sup> cells/L) with hypereosinophilia (0,9 x 10<sup>9</sup> cells/L). Tests for HIV, cytomegalovirus and Epstein-Barr virus were negative. Echocardiography revealed no abnormality. Based on the clinical findings, the diagnosis of Kawasaki disease was made. Symptom remission was observed one week after the initiation of treatment by aspirin.

**Key message:** Our case illustrates for the first time in Madagascar Kawasaki disease associated with oral poliovirus vaccine. Sufficient attention should be paid to it in Madagascar, which is the largest market for this vaccine. These findings will be important to note this possible side effect and to further investigate the association between this vaccine and Kawasaki disease.

