

(بحث فردي - منشور دوليا - غير مشتق من رسالة علمية)

عنوان البحث باللغة الانجليزية:

**Disease characteristics in patients with juvenile- and adult-onset systemic lupus erythematosus: A multi-center comparative study.**

المشاركون:

م	أسماء الباحثين	التخصص/الوظيفة
1	د. شريف محمد جمال	أستاذ الأمراض الروماتيزمية بقصر العيني
2	د. نرمين أحمد فؤاد	أستاذ الأمراض الروماتيزمية بجامعة الفيوم
3	د. نورا يسري السيد	أستاذ الأمراض الروماتيزمية بقصر العيني
4	<u>د. وائل سيد محمد السيد بدر</u>	<u>مدرس طب الأطفال - جامعة الفيوم</u>
5	د. نرمين صبحي عبد الغني	أستاذ الأمراض الروماتيزمية بقصر العيني

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## **Abstract**

**Objectives:** This study aims to compare disease characteristics in patients with juvenile-onset systemic lupus erythematosus (JSLE) and adult-onset systemic lupus erythematosus (ASLE).

**Patients and methods:** Between June 2010 and March 2020, a total of 186 patients with JSLE (23 males, 163 females; median age: 25 years; range, 20 to 30.3 years) and 236 patients with ASLE (23 males, 213 females; median age: 35 years; range, 29 to 40 years) were retrospectively analyzed. Clinical and laboratory data, treatment received, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Disease Activity Index (SLEDAI) and Systemic Lupus International Collaborating Clinics (SLICC)/ACR Damage Index (SDI) scores, comorbidities and deaths were compared between the groups.

**Results:** The JSLE patients showed statistically significant higher constitutional manifestations, cardiac manifestations, serositis, nephritis, end-stage renal disease, neurological manifestations, gastrointestinal manifestations, secondary vasculitis, Raynaud's, livedo-reticularis, dry mouth, dry eye, ocular manifestations, avascular necrosis, hematological manifestations, and hypocomplementemia ( $p<0.001$ ,  $p=0.016$ ,  $p=0.005$ ,  $p=0.001$ ,  $p=0.04$ ,  $p<0.001$ ,  $p<0.001$ ,  $p<0.001$ ,  $p=0.002$ ,  $p=0.043$ ,  $p=0.004$ ,  $p=0.03$ ,  $p<0.001$ ,  $p=0.01$ ,  $p<0.001$ , and  $p=0.001$ , respectively). Median SLEDAI scores were statistically significant higher in the JSLE group, both at onset ( $p<0.001$ ) and in the final follow-up visit ( $p<0.001$ ). Median SLICC scores were also higher in the JSLE group ( $p<0.001$ ). Mycophenolate mofetil and intravenous pulse steroids were more frequently used in the juvenile group ( $p<0.001$  and  $p=0.03$ , respectively). Hypertension, dyslipidemia, and avascular necrosis were found to be statistically significantly higher in the JSLE group ( $p<0.001$ ,  $p=0.006$ , and  $p=0.01$ , respectively). The mortality rate was statistically significantly higher in the JSLE group than the ASLE group ( $p<0.001$ ).

**Conclusion:** The JSLE patients showed more serious manifestations, higher disease activity, higher damage index, and mortality rate compared to ASLE patients. These results suggest the need of a regular follow-up and close surveillance of JSLE patients.

### التقييم

اسم الفاحص: أ.د. /

التوقيع:

الدرجة %

التقدير: