1. Record Nr. UNINA9910647219703321 Clinical Features and Long-Term Outcomes of Systemic Lupus **Titolo** Erythematosus / / edited by Christopher Sjowall and Ioannis Parodis [Place of publication not identified]:,: MDPI - Multidisciplinary Digital Pubbl/distr/stampa Publishing Institute, , 2023 **ISBN** 3-0365-6109-9 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (208 pages) Disciplina 616.77 Soggetti Lupus erythematosus Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese Materiale a stampa Formato

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Nota di contenuto

Preface to "Clinical Features and Long-Term Outcomes of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus" -- Christopher Sjo"wall and Ioannis Parodis Clinical Heterogeneity, Unmet Needs and Long-Term Outcomes in Patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus -- Ju-Yang Jung, Hyun-Young Lee, Eunyoung Lee, Hyoun-Ah Kim, Dukyong Yoon and Chang-Hee Suh Three Clinical Clusters Identied through Hierarchical Cluster Analysis Using Initial Laboratory Findings in Korean Patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus -- Michael Mahler, Chelsea Bentow, Mary-Ann Aure, Marvin J. Fritzler and Minoru Satoh Signicance of Autoantibodies to Ki/SL as Biomarkers for Systemic Lupus Erythematosus and Sicca Syndrome -- V´ctor Moreno-Torres, Carlos Tar'n, Guillermo Ruiz-Irastorza, Raguel Castejo'n, 'Angela Gutie rrez-Rojas and Ana Royuela et al. Trends in Hospital Admissions and Death Causes in Patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: Spanish National Registry -- Rene' Cordtz, Salome Kristensen, Louise Plank Holm Dalgaard, Rasmus Westermann, Kirsten Duch and Jesper Lindhardsen et al. Incidence of COVID-19 Hospitalisation in Patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: A Nationwide Cohort Study from Denmark -- Rebecca Heijke, Awais Ahmad, Martina Frodlund, Lina Wirestam, "Orjan Dahlstro"m and Charlotte Dahle et al. Usefulness of Clinical and Laboratory Criteria for Diagnosing Autoimmune Liver Disease among Patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: An Observational Study -- Matthew H. Nguyen, Frank F. Huang and Sean G.

O'Neill Patient-Reported Outcomes for Quality of Life in SLE: Essential in Clinical Trials and Ready for Routine Care -- Ning-Sheng Lai, Ming-Chi Lu, Hsiu-Hua Chang, Hui-Chin Lo, Chia-Wen Hsu and Kuang-Yung Huang et al. A Comparison of the Correlation of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Disease Activity Index 2000 (SLEDAI-2K) and Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Disease Activity Score (SLE-DAS) with Health-Related Quality of Life -- Lou Kawka, Aure lien Schlencker, Philippe Mertz, Thierry Martin and Laurent Arnaud Fatigue in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: An Update on Its Impact, Determinants and Therapeutic Management -- Mrinalini Dey, Ioannis Parodis and Elena Nikiphorou Fatigue in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus and Rheumatoid Arthritis: A Comparison of Mechanisms, Measures and Management -- Oliver Skoglund, Tomas Walhelm, Ingrid Thyberg, Per Eriksson and Christopher Sjo"wall FightingFatiqueinSystemicLupusErythematosus: ExperienceofDehydroepiandrosteroneon Clinical Parameters and Patient-Reported Outcomes -- Sharzad Emamikia, Cidem Gentline, Yvonne Enman and Ioannis Parodis How Can We Enhance Adherence to Medications in Patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus? Results from a Qualitative Study -- Myrto Nikoloudaki, Argyro Repa, Soa Pitsigavdaki, Ainour Molla Ismail Sali, Prodromos Sidiropoulos and Christos Lionis et al. Persistence of Depression and Anxiety despite Short-Term Disease Activity Improvement in Patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: A Single-Centre, Prospective Study -- Maria Gerosa, Lorenzo Beretta, Giuseppe Alvise Ramirez, Enrica Bozzolo, Martina Cornalba and Chiara Bellocchi et al. Long-Term Clinical Outcome in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Patients Followed for More Than 20 Years: The Milan Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Consortium (SMiLE) Cohort -- Fulvia Ceccarelli, Giulio Olivieri, Carmelo Pirone, Cinzia Ciccacci, Licia Picciariello and Francesco Natalucci et al. The Impacts of the Clinical and Genetic Factors on Chronic Damage in Caucasian Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Patients -- Sigrid Reppe Moe, Hilde Haukeland, Øyvind Molberg and Karoline Lerang Long-Term Outcome in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus; Knowledge from Population-Based Cohorts -- Benoit Suzon, Fabienne Louis-Sidney, Ce'dric Aglae', Kim Henry, Ce'cile Bagoe'e and Sophie Wolff et al. Good Long-Term Prognosis of Lupus Nephritis in the High-Income A fro-Caribbean Population of Martinique with Free Access to Healthcare.

Sommario/riassunto

Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) affects predominantly women at reproductive age but may present at any age. Age at disease onset has a modulating effect on presentation and course of disease, but controversies persist regarding its impact on long-term outcome. Our aims were to characterize clinical features, co-morbidities and cumulative damage in childhood-onset, adult-onset and late-onset SLE. Patients with childhood-onset SLE fulfilling ACR 1997 criteria were identified in a nationwide register-Reuma.pt/SLE (N = 89) and compared with adult-onset and late-onset counterparts matched 1:1:1 for disease duration, 267 SLE patients with mean disease duration of 11.9 ± 9.3 years were analyzed. Skin (62 %), kidney (58 %), neurological (11 %) and hematologic involvement (76 %) were significantly more common in childhood-onset SLE and disease activity was higher in this subset than in adult- and late-onset disease (SLEDAI-2K 3.4 ± 3.8 vs. 2.2 ± 2.7 vs. 1.6 ± 2.8 , respectively; p = 0.004). Also, more childhoodonset patients received cyclophosphamide (10 %) and mycophenolate mofetil (34 %). A greater proportion of women (96 %), prevalence of arthritis (89 %) and anti-SSA antibodies (34 %) were noted in the adultonset group. There was a significant delay in the diagnosis of SLE in older ages. Co-morbidities such as hypertension, diabetes and thyroid disease were significantly more frequent in late-onset SLE, as well as

the presence of irreversible damage evaluated by the SLICC/ACR damage index (20 vs. 26 vs. 40 %; p < 0.001). Greater organ involvement as well as the frequent need for immunosuppressants supports the concept of childhood-onset being a more severe disease. In contrast, disease onset is more indolent but co-morbidity burden and irreversible damage are greater in late-onset SLE, which may have implications for patients' management.