EXTENDED REPORT

Autonomic symptoms are common and are associated with overall symptom burden and disease activity in primary Sjögren’s syndrome

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ABSTRACT

Objectives To determine the prevalence of autonomic dysfunction (dysautonomia) among patients with primary Sjögren’s syndrome (PSS) and the relationships between dysautonomia and other clinical features of PSS.

Methods Multicentre, prospective, cross-sectional study of a UK cohort of 317 patients with clinically well-characterised PSS. Symptoms of autonomic dysfunction were assessed using a validated instrument, the Composite Autonomic Symptom Scale (COMPASS). The data were compared with an age- and sex-matched cohort of 317 community controls. The relationships between symptoms of dysautonomia and various clinical features of PSS were analysed using regression analysis.

Results COMPASS scores were significantly higher in patients with PSS than in age- and sex-matched community controls (median (IQR) 35.5 (20.9–46.0) vs 14.8 (4.4–30.2), p<0.0001). Nearly 55% of patients (vs 20% of community controls, p<0.0001) had a COMPASS score >32.5, a cut-off value indicative of autonomic dysfunction. Furthermore, the COMPASS total score correlated independently with EULAR Sjögren’s Syndrome Patient Reported Index (a composite measure of the overall burden of symptoms experienced by patients with PSS) (β=0.38, p<0.001) and disease activity measured using the EULAR Sjögren’s Syndrome Disease Activity Index (β=0.13, p<0.009).

Conclusions Autonomic symptoms are common among patients with PSS and may contribute to the overall burden of symptoms and link with systemic disease activity.
Clinical and epidemiological research

using the Composite Autonomic Symptom Scale (COMPASS).\textsuperscript{17} Participation in this sub-study is optional. At the time of analysis, \textit{474} patients had been recruited to the UKPSSR, of which \textit{396} (83.5\%) participated in the COMPASS assessment. Complete datasets for COMPASS were available for \textit{317} patients. Only those with complete datasets for COMPASS were subjected to a full analysis because the COMPASS total score cannot be accurately determined with incomplete data.

Each PSS participant with complete COMPASS data was matched case by case by age (within 2 years) and sex from an existing community control cohort of 596 subjects who had completed COMPASS assessments established by one of the investigators (JLN).\textsuperscript{18,19}  

Assessment of autonomic function
Composite Autonomic Symptom Scale (COMPASS)

The severity of autonomic symptoms was assessed using COMPASS,\textsuperscript{17} which consists of 73 questions grouped into domains describing specific autonomic nervous system symptoms. Each domain is scored on the basis of the presence, severity, distribution, frequency and progression of symptoms. The 10 domains are: orthostatic intolerance, vasomotor, secretomotor, gastroparesis, autonomic diarrhoea, constipation, bladder, pupil and focusing, sleep disorder and syncope. COMPASS also includes an optional male erectile dysfunction domain, which was not included in this study because PSS predominantly affects females. The individual domain scores are then weighted according to clinical relevance as described in the original derivation and validation of the questionnaire.\textsuperscript{17} The sum of the individual scores provides an indicator of overall symptom burden (COMPASS total score). In all domains, a higher score indicates increased severity of the autonomic symptom. Two domains (‘understatement’ and ‘overstatement’ scales) are incorporated into the assessment tool to detect over- or under-reporting of symptoms between individuals and are scored independently.

Assessment of other clinical features of PSS

The following data are collected for all UKPSSR subjects regardless of their participation in the COMPASS assessments: EULAR Sjögren’s Syndrome Disease Activity Index (ESSDAI),\textsuperscript{20} EULAR Sjögren’s Syndrome Patient Reported Index (ESSPRI)\textsuperscript{21} (measurement of the overall burden of symptoms), EULAR Sicca Scale\textsuperscript{22} (measurement of overall severity of dryness), Profile of Fatigue (Pro-F)\textsuperscript{23–24} (measurement of fatigue), Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS)\textsuperscript{25} (measurement of daytime sleepiness), Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HAD)\textsuperscript{26} (assessment of anxiety and depression), EuroQol-5 Dimension (EQ-5D)\textsuperscript{27} (www.euroqol.org) (measurement of health-related quality of life). Further details on these instruments are provided in online supplementary file 1.

Autoantibodies

Autoantibodies against Ro (SSA) or La (SSB) antigens were measured in a single laboratory using Euroassay anti-ENA Profile Plus according to manufacturer’s protocol (Euroimmun AG, Lubeck, Germany).

Ethics approval

Ethics approval was granted by the North West Research ethics committee for the establishment of the UKPSSR and analysis of the data and samples.

Statistical analysis

All data were analysed using GraphPad or SPSS software. Not all patients in the UKPSSR cohort completed the COMPASS questionnaire. Given the large number of variables, differences between the three groups were first tested using multivariate analysis of variance. If Wilks’ lambda was statistically significant (p<0.05), univariate analyses of variance were performed to identify which variables contributed to the difference. Where these were significant (p<0.05), comparisons were made between the COMPASS group and the incomplete-COMPASS and non-COMPASS groups. Raw p values unadjusted for multiplicity are reported throughout, permitting the application of preferred adjustments.

PSS and control groups were compared using Wilcoxon matched pairs test (comparison of medians) or Fisher’s exact test (comparison of percentages). Pearson’s and Spearman’s tests were used for univariate correlation analysis for non-parametric and parametric data, respectively. To identify independent predictors for autonomic symptoms, multivariate stepwise regression analysis was performed using COMPASS total score as the dependent variable, and stepwise logistic regression analysis was performed using the COMPASS total score of 32.5 as cutoff value for the presence or absence of dysautonomia.\textsuperscript{3}

RESULTS

Patient characteristics

The median age of the group of \textit{317} (298 female, 19 male) participants with PSS (95.6\% Caucasian) who had complete datasets on COMPASS was \textit{59.9} years (IQR 49.5–67.1), with median disease duration of \textit{6.1} years (IQR 2.5–11.9). Disease duration was calculated as time from diagnosis using the AECG criteria. Most of these patients (267; 84.2\%) had autoantibodies against Ro (SSA) and/or La (SSB). The median (IQR) age of the community control group was \textit{60.0} years (49.5–67.0). To determine whether those completing the COMPASS (‘complete-COMPASS’ group) differed clinically from those with incomplete COMPASS (‘incomplete-COMPASS’ group) or no COMPASS datasets (‘non-COMPASS’ group), multivariate analysis of variance was performed, which revealed significant differences between the three groups (p<0.002). Univariate analyses confirmed several significant differences, in particular age, physical fatigue and ESSPRI scores (p<0.01), with the complete-COMPASS group being younger, with lower levels of fatigue and ESSPRI scores (online supplementary table S1(a)–(c)). Box plots of the age, physical fatigue and ESSPRI of the three groups are shown in figure 1.

Symptoms of autonomic dysfunction

The COMPASS domain and total scores for the patients with PSS and community controls are shown in figure 2 and table 1. The median (IQR) COMPASS total score for the subjects with PSS was 2.4-fold higher (PSS vs control: 35.5 (20.9–46.0) vs 14.8 (4.4–30.2), p<0.0001). Using the COMPASS total score of >32.5 as the diagnostic criterion for autonomic dysfunction,\textsuperscript{3} we found that 173 of the \textit{317} (54.6\%) patients with PSS compared with 20\% of the community controls had evidence of autonomic dysfunction (p<0.0001). Of the 10 COMPASS domains, significantly higher scores were observed among the PSS group than among the controls in seven domains. The domain scores for autonomic diarrhoea, constipation and syncope were comparable between patients with PSS and controls, suggesting that patients with PSS experience many, but not all, symptoms that are related to autonomic dysfunction.
Two of the ten questions in the secretomotor domain assess symptoms of oral and ocular dryness, which are also key symptoms of PSS. Therefore, patients with PSS may give positive responses to these questions regardless of the underlying aetiology of their sicca symptoms. To investigate how these questions might bias the secretomotor domain and COMPASS total scores, we compared the secretomotor domain and COMPASS total scores between patients with PSS and controls by scoring these two items as ‘negative’. With this approach, the median (IQR) secretomotor scores were 1.5 (1.5–4.5) and 1.5 (0.0–3.0) for patients with PSS and controls, respectively (p<0.0001), and the median (IQR) COMPASS total score was 29.2 (16.2–40.4) for patients with PSS and 14.8 (4.4–30.2) for controls (p<0.0001).

Table 1 Data on COMPASS total and individual domain scores of patients with PSS and community controls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPASS domain</th>
<th>PSS</th>
<th>Controls</th>
<th>PSS vs controls*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orthostatic intolerance</td>
<td>12.5 (2.5–17.5)</td>
<td>0.0 (0.0–12.5)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasomotor</td>
<td>0.0 (0.0–5.0)</td>
<td>0.0 (0.0–0.0)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretomotor</td>
<td>7.5 (7.5–9.0)</td>
<td>1.5 (0.0–4.5)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastroparesis</td>
<td>0.0 (0.0–1.7)</td>
<td>0.0 (0.0–0.0)</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autonomic diarrhea</td>
<td>0.0 (0.0–8.0)</td>
<td>2.0 (0.0–8.0)</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>1.5 (0.0–3.0)</td>
<td>1.5 (0.0–3.0)</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bladder control</td>
<td>2.0 (0.0–4.0)</td>
<td>2.0 (0.0–2.0)</td>
<td>0.0002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupil and focusing</td>
<td>2.0 (1.0–3.0)</td>
<td>0.5 (0.0–1.5)</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep disorders</td>
<td>1.5 (0.0–2.3)</td>
<td>0.0 (0.0–1.5)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syncope</td>
<td>0.0 (0.0–0.0)</td>
<td>0.0 (0.0–0.0)</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPASS total</td>
<td>35.5 (20.9–46.0)</td>
<td>14.8 (4.4–30.2)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understatement</td>
<td>1.7 (0.0–3.3)</td>
<td>6.0 (2.0–8.0)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overstatement</td>
<td>0.0 (0.0–1.8)</td>
<td>0.0 (0.0–7.0)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are median (IQR). *Wilcoxon matched pairs test. COMPASS, Composite Autonomic Symptom Scale; PSS, primary Sjögren’s syndrome.
patients with PSS and 14.8 (4.4–29.6) for controls (p<0.0001).
In addition, we compared the COMPASS total scores between
patients with PSS and controls without the entire secretomotor
domain. With this approach, the median (IQR) COMPASS total
scores were 26.6 (13.7–36.7) and 13 (4.5–26.3), respectively, for
patients with PSS and controls (p<0.0001). These additional
analyses suggest that the difference in the COMPASS total score
between patients with PSS and controls cannot be explained by
potential bias in the secretomotor domain alone.

**Relationship between autonomic symptoms and clinical
features of PSS**

To explore the relationship between autonomic symptoms and
clinical features of PSS, we performed univariate correlation
analysis between COMPASS total score and a range of prespecified
variables including demographics (age, sex), measures of disease
activity and severity (disease duration, ESSDAI, erythrocyte
sedimentation rate, C-reactive protein, physician’s assessment
of disease damage, autoantibody status), patient reported out-
comes (ESSPRI, dryness (EULAR Sicca Score, overall dryness),
pain, fatigue (physical fatigue, mental fatigue, overall fatigue),
anxiety, depression, daytime somnolence, health-related quality
of life) and other potentially relevant factors (systolic and diastolic
blood pressure). These variables were chosen on the basis of
potential biological links and data from previous studies.

There was no correlation between COMPASS total score and
age, disease duration, blood pressure, erythrocyte sedimentation
rate or C-reactive protein. The median COMPASS total scores
were not significantly different between patients with or without
autoantibodies against Ro/La or between female and male
patients (data not shown). There was a significant correlation
between the COMPASS total score and ESSDAI, but not with
the physician-assessed severity of end-organ damage measured
using a Likert scale. Total autonomic symptom burden was asso-
ciated most strongly with ESSPRI, followed by fatigue and pain.
The presence of autonomic symptoms was also associated with
dryness, daytime sleepiness, anxiety, depression and reduced
quality of life (online supplementary table S2).

To identify multivariate predictors of COMPASS total scores,
stepwise multiple regression analysis was used. Gender and
anti-Ro/La status were entered as dummy variables, and good-
ness of fit was assessed through residual analysis. Stepwise
multiple regression identified three important predictors of
COMPASS total scores: ESSPRI (β=0.38, p<0.001), anxiety score
(HAD-A) (β=0.23, p<0.001) and ESSDAI (β=0.13, p<0.009).
As these scores increased, COMPASS total scores increased.
These three predictors accounted for 41% of the variability in
COMPASS scores. Mental fatigue also independently predicted
COMPASS total score, but the effect was small and only mar-
ginally significant (β=0.12, p=0.037) (table 2). Furthermore,
logistic regression analysis using COMPASS total score of >32.5
as cut-off for the presence or absence of dysautonomia identi-
fied ESSPRI and HAD-A as the two most important predictors
(figure 3).

**DISCUSSION**

This study aimed to determine the prevalence of autonomic
symptoms in a large cohort of patients with PSS and to investi-
gate whether there is a relationship between autonomic symp-
toms and biological and psychosocial variables commonly found
in PSS. We have demonstrated that symptoms of autonomic
dysfunction are common among patients with PSS, with 55%
fulfilling the criterion of dysautonomia. Furthermore, autonomic

dysfunction is independently associated with ESSPRI, disease
activity (ESSDAI) and symptoms of anxiety, and possibly men-
tal fatigue.

Many case reports, case series and other studies have reported
a link between autonomic dysfunction and PSS.6–11 13 14 28–32
However, the sample sizes of these studies were relatively
small, rendering estimation of the prevalence and analysis of the
relationship between autonomic dysfunction and other clinical
features of PSS less reliable. Analysis of the data of over 300
patients with clinically well-characterised PSS in this study ena-les a more robust interrogation of the relationship between
autonomic symptoms and other clinical features of PSS.

**Table 2** Key statistics from stepwise multiple regression analysis
using COMPASS total score as dependent variable to identify
independent predictors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Unstandardised coefficients</th>
<th>Standardised coefficients</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>7.066</td>
<td>2.202</td>
<td>3.209</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESSPRI total</td>
<td>3.070</td>
<td>0.484</td>
<td>3.383</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAD-A</td>
<td>0.905</td>
<td>0.212</td>
<td>4.262</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESSDAI</td>
<td>0.589</td>
<td>0.225</td>
<td>2.620</td>
<td>0.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental fatigue</td>
<td>1.223</td>
<td>0.584</td>
<td>2.094</td>
<td>0.037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPASS total=7.066+3.070 (ESSPRI total)+0.905 (HAD-A)+0.589 (ESSDAI)+1.223 (Mental fatigue)+error</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMPASS, Composite Autonomic Symptom Scale; ESSDAI, EULAR Sjögren’s Syndrome Disease Activity Index; ESSPRI, EULAR Sjögren’s Syndrome Patient Reported Index; HAD, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale.

**Figure 3** Observed membership of the dysautonomic group as a function of ESSPRI and HAD-A scores in the logistic regression model. ESSPRI scores and HAD-A scores were significant predictors of group membership (p<0.001 for both predictors). The solid line indicates the 50% predicted probability for membership of the Dysautonomic Group. The filled circles indicate those patients with COMPASS scores >32.5. If the model were a perfect predictor of group membership then all points to the right and above would be filled (indicating COMPASS scores >32.5) and all those to the left and below would be unfilled (indicating COMPASS scores <32.5). COMPASS, Composite Autonomic Symptom Scale; ESSPRI, EULAR Sjögren’s Syndrome Patient Reported Index; HAD, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale.
The multicentre design also increases the ecological validity of our data compared with those derived from single-centre studies. To our knowledge, this is the first large, multicentre study to examine the prevalence, severity and predictors of autonomic symptoms in PSS.

ESSPRI consists of three components: fatigue, pain and dryness. Since the secretomotor domain score is among the best predictors of COMPASS total score,75 the correlation between ESSPRI and autonomic symptoms could be a consequence of commonalities between these instruments. Indeed, all three individual components of ESSPRI independently predict COMPASS total score, although fatigue and pain are better predictors than dryness (online supplementary table S3). On the other hand, as there is no obvious commonality between the ESSDAI and COMPASS instruments, factors (eg, common pathogenetic mechanisms) other than commonalities between the instruments may be responsible for the correlation between ESSDAI and COMPASS total score. Although an association does not equate to causal relationship, it is tempting to speculate that autonomic dysfunction may play a key role in PSS pathogenesis. It is noteworthy that antibodies against muscarinic receptor have been implicated in PSS pathogenesis.66–68 Therefore, investigating the relationship between such antibodies and autonomic dysfunction in PSS is warranted. Previous studies did not identify links between autonomic dysfunction and PSS disease activity. However, disease activity was defined using different variables such as inflammatory markers, immunoglobulin or complement levels and white cell counts. Our study is the first to examine the relationship between autonomic symptoms and PSS disease activity using a validated instrument, the ESSDAI.

The positive correlation between symptoms of autonomic dysfunction and anxiety score is consistent with a previous report.69 However, the mechanistic basis for such an association remains unclear. Many symptoms of anxiety such as palpitations, dizziness and sweats are also symptoms of dysautonomia, and this may provide a possible explanation for the association between the COMPASS total and the anxiety scores. As the average anxiety score among the PSS cohort is low, it is unlikely that the increased COMPASS total score is a consequence of anxiety disorder in these patients.

Associations between autonomic symptoms and fatigue69 70 and symptoms of depression7 in patients with PSS have also been reported. In this study, the COMPASS total scores correlated significantly with fatigue and depression in univariate analyses. Although mental fatigue was independently associated with COMPASS total score, the effect was small and was only marginally significant statistically. Further study is needed to explore the relationship between dysautonomia and fatigue and depression.

The COMPASS assesses different components of autonomic function, grouped according to individual domains. Two other groups of investigators have also used this instrument to study patients with PSS.66–68 70–73 Interestingly, significantly higher scores in the secretomotor, orthostatic intolerance, pupil and focusing, and vasomotor domains among patients with PSS compared with healthy controls were observed in all four studies (including a follow-up study). The tendency for these autonomic symptoms may provide insight for understanding the mechanisms of autonomic dysfunction in PSS. Furthermore, symptoms of orthostatic intolerance can be effectively treated using a combination of non-pharmacological and pharmacological interventions. Thus, our observations suggest that patients with PSS should be assessed for symptoms of orthostatic intolerance, and managed appropriately in clinics.

Two groups have shown that impaired gastric emptying is more common in patients with PSS than in controls.40 41 However, the gastroparesis domain score was not increased among patients with PSS and did not correlate with the objective signs of gastroparesis,40 and clinically significant gastroparesis symptoms were rarely reported.41 Consistently, the median gastroparesis domain scores were zero for both patients with PSS and controls in this study. There are several potential weaknesses in the design of this study. First, not all patients underwent the COMPASS assessment, and some did not complete the questionnaire. Furthermore, the group completing the COMPASS questionnaire was possibly less affected by their condition, showing lower levels of physical fatigue and ESSPRI scores. If true, given the positive correlation between COMPASS total and ESSPRI scores, our data probably underestimate the prevalence/severity of autonomic symptoms in PSS. It also raises an intriguing possibility that the incomplete-COMPASS and non-COMPASS groups may be ‘too well’ to complete/participate in the COMPASS assessment. However, since the p values of these univariate comparisons were unadjusted for multiplicity, caution is needed when interpreting these differences between the complete-COMPASS group and the remaining groups of the cohort. Second, since the recruitment for the UKPSSR cohort is ongoing, it is possible that patients with PSS with autonomic symptoms had been preferentially recruited before those without dysautonomia or vice versa, although we consider it unlikely. Furthermore, the design of this study was embedded in the UKPSSR set-up, with analysis undertaken according to a predetermined protocol based on the estimated sample size needed. Therefore, we believe that 517 patients is a sufficiently large sample size, and, given the statistically highly significant results, we consider it unlikely that our conclusion would have been different even if we had analysed more patients from the UKPSSR cohort.

Third, the key findings of this study are based on self-reported symptoms of dysautonomia, which may be susceptible to bias among the respondents. However, the COMPASS has been validated and shown to correlate well with objective autonomic assessments.17 42 Furthermore, the scores for the overstatement domain among patients with PSS were low, suggesting that their autonomic symptoms are unlikely to be the result of psychosomatic overconcerning. Finally, oral and ocular dryness are cardinal symptoms of PSS. Therefore, patients with PSS may give positive responses to two of the 10 questions in the secretomotor domain of the COMPASS questionnaire regardless of the underlying aetiology of their symptoms, leading to potential overestimation of the severity of autonomic dysfunction in PSS. However, the COMPASS total score for patients with PSS remained significantly higher than that of the controls even with these two items scored as negative or with the entire secretomotor domain score removed. These observations suggest that factors other than potential bias in the secretomotor domain alone are responsible for the increased prevalence and severity of autonomic symptoms in PSS.

In conclusion, autonomic symptoms are common among patients with PSS, with a preponderance of certain symptoms such as orthostatic intolerance, which may be amenable to treatment. Symptoms of dysautonomia should therefore be sought when assessing patients with PSS. Moreover, autonomic dysfunction correlates with patient-reported outcomes and PSS disease activity, indicating that dysautonomia may be a key element of the pathological processes of PSS. Additional work investigating the biological and psychosocial factors in PSS-associated dysautonomia would be worthwhile.
Clinical and epidemiological research

Contributors WFN and JLN designed the study and wrote the manuscript. JLN, WFN, DL, JF, DP, KH, KW analysed and interpreted the data. All other individual authors were involved in data collection, data interpretation and writing of the manuscript.

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Collaborators WFN, SJB and BG are investigators of the UKPSSR. JLN and WFN are investigators of the UKPSSR automatic function sub-study. The other UKPSSR members (as of 1 July 2011) include, in alphabetical order of their affiliations: Dalaine C Baracaba, Robert Moors (Aintree University Hospitals); Kuntal Chadravarty, Shamin Lamabadasunya (Barking, Havering and Redbridge NHS Trust); Michele Bombardieri, Constantino Pitálas, Nurhan Sulticio (Bart and the London NHS Trust); Nagui Gendi, Rashidat Adenba (Basilion Hospital); John Hamburger, Andrea Richards (Birmingham Dental Hospital); Saeah Rauz (Birmingham & Midland Eye Centre); Sue Brailsford (Birmingham University Hospital); Joanne Logan, Diarmid Mulhern (Cannock Chase Hospital); Jacqueline Andrews, Paul Emery, Alison McManus, Colin Pease (Chapel Allerton Hospital, Leeds); Alison Booth, Marian Regan (Derbyshire Royal Infirmary); Theodoros Dimitroula, Lucy Kadaki, Daljit Kaur, George Kittidis (Group of Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust); Mark Lloyd, Lisa Moore (Frimley Park Hospital); Esther Gordon, Cathy Lawson (Harrogate District Foundation Trust Hospital); Monica Gupta, John Hunter, Leslie Stritton (Gartnavel General Hospital, Glasgow); Gli Ortí, Elizabeth Price (Great Western Hospital); Gavin Clunie, Ginny Rose, Sue Cuckow (Teaching Hospital NHS Trust); Susan Knight, Deborah Symmons, Beverley Jones (Macclesfield District General Hospital & Arthritis Research UK Epidemiology Unit, Manchester); Andrew Carr, Suzanne Edgar, Marco Carrozzi, Francesco Figueredo, Heather Foggo, Colin Gillespie, Dennis Lendrum, Ian Macleod, Sheryl Mitchell, Jessica Tam (Newcastle upon Tyne Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and Newcastle University); Adrian Croft, Peter Lanyon, Alice Muir (Nottingham University Hospital); Paula White, Steven Young-Min (Portsmouth Hospitals NHS Trust); Susan Pugmire, Saravanan Vadivelu (Queen’s Elizabeth Hospital, Gateshead); Anne Cooper, Marianne Watkins (Royal Hampshire County Hospital); Anne Field, Stephen Kaye, Devesh Mewar, Patricia Medcalf, Pamela Tomlinson, Debbie Whiteside (Royal Liverpool University Hospital); Neil McHugh, John Pauling, Julie James, Nike Olaitan (Royal National Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases); Mohammad Akil, Jayne McDermott, Olivia Godia (Royal Sheffield Hospital); David Coady, Elizabeth Kidd, Lynne Palmer (Royal Sunderland Hospital); Bhaskar Dasgupta, Victoria Katsande, Pamela Long (Southend University Hospital); Isha Chandra, Kirsten MacKay (Torbay Hospital); Stefano Fedele, Ada Ferenczk-Koroma, Ian Giles, David Isenberg, Helena Marconnell, Stephen Porter (University College Hospital & Eastman Dental Institute); Paul Alcock, John McLaren (Whyteman’s Brae Hospital, Kirkcaldy). Funding Medical Research Council, UK. Competing interests None. Patient Consent Obtained. Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data sharing statement The anonymised raw data of this study concerning the patients may be made available upon request to the corresponding author WFN. Informed consent on data sharing has been obtained from patients participating in this study. Otherwise, no additional data are available.

REFERENCES


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