Methods Definite SLE and rheumatoid arthritis (RA) were diagnosed on the basis of criteria by the ACR. Study included 44 SLE patients (39 F, 5 M; age 36.4 years), 71 RA patients (59 F, 12 M; age 49 years). The prevalence of warts was also determined in healthy medical students and their neighbours.

Results Warts occurred significantly ($p < 0.012$, $p < 0.001$) more often in patients with SLE than in the RA patients and healthy control patients respectively. Table shows the prevalence of warts in patients with SLE and control patients.

Abstract AB0076 Table 1

	Warts (+)	Warts (-)	Total
SLE	16	28	44
RA	11	60	71
Healthy Control	14	91	105

Conclusion The findings suggest that some deficiency in the immune mechanisms of patients with SLE predisposes them to develop warts.

AB0077 CIPROFLOXACIN-RELATED ACUTE PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY IN A PATIENT WITH SLE

J Singh, R Brasington. Department of Medicine, Division of Rheumatology, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, USA

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Background Ciprofloxacin is a broad-spectrum antibiotic commonly used for skin, respiratory tract and urinary tract infections. It is associated with a very few serious adverse effects.^{1,2} In a report of worldwide experience with ciprofloxacin, peripheral neuropathy was reported in one patient only, with no details available.³ We describe the first case of ciprofloxacin-related peripheral neuropathy in a patient with SLE.

Objectives

Methods

Results The patient, 18-yr-old African-American female, presented with five-day history of an acute onset of progressive tingling, numbness and weakness of both lower extremities. The symptoms began one day after the initiation of ciprofloxacin for treatment of urinary tract infection. At the time of hospital admission, patient was found to have bilateral symmetrical decrease in pain, temperature and light touch perception below knees, with weakness of both plantar- and dorsi-flexion of the ankle and an absence of bilateral ankle reflexes. Nerve conduction studies and EMG were done, which revealed a predominant sensory axonal neuropathy in lower extremities, with relative sparing of the motor component. MRI of the spine didn't reveal any evidence of transverse myelitis. A diagnosis of ciprofloxacin-related peripheral neuropathy was made. Ciprofloxacin was

discontinued. During the two day stay in the hospital, she started regaining the sensation in both lower extremities, without any other intervention. Within 10 days of the discontinuation of ciprofloxacin, her symptoms had completely resolved. She had no recurrence of the symptoms and no residual neurological deficit.

Conclusion Peripheral neuropathy is an uncommon manifestation of SLE. It is more rarely seen as adverse effect of ciprofloxacin. It is possible that the presence of SLE, and the concomitant use of hydroxychloroquine in our patient may have predisposed her to the occurrence of this rare adverse effect of ciprofloxacin. A similar case of possible drug interaction has been reported in a patient receiving therapy with ciprofloxacin, NSAID's and chloroquine, who experienced neurological adverse effect.⁴

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AB0078 PULSE METHYLPREDNISOLONE AND CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE THERAPY IN THREE SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS PATIENTS WITH BRONCHIOLITIS OBLITERANS ORGANISING PNEUMONIA AS THE INITIAL MANIFESTATION

JC Tseng, HH Cheng, RJ Hu, LY Lu. Allergy, Immunology and Rheumatology, Veterans General Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan, R.O.C

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Background Diverse pleuropulmonary manifestations are common in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Bronchiolitis obliterans organising pneumonia (BOOP) is a pathologic entity characterised by the formation of fibrous plugs within terminal bronchioles and alveolar ducts. Although BOOP has been associated with several connective tissue disorders, there are rare reports of BOOP in patients with SLE as the initial manifestation.

Objectives We describe three SLE patients with open lung biopsy-proved BOOP as the initial manifestation.

Methods All three cases presented with acute/subacute chest symptoms of fever, cough and dyspnea. Chest radiographs and CT scan of lung revealed bilateral pulmonary infiltrates. BOOP was confirmed by open lung biopsy. Pulmonary vasculitis was also demonstrated in lung histopathology in one case. The pulmonary lesions and respiratory illnesses responded to pulse intravenous methylprednisolone and cyclophosphamide therapy.

Results

Abstract AB0078 Table 1

	Sex	Age	ANA	anti-ENA	anti-dsDNA	Anticardiolipin antibody	Duration of pulse cyclophosphamide therapy
Case 1	Female	43	1:160, speckled	SS-A, SS-B	Negative	Positive	3 months
Case 2	Male	56	1:320, homogeneous	Negative	69 IU/ml	Positive	3 months
Case 3	Male	47	1:320, homogeneous	Negative	>400 IU/ml	Negative	2 months

Clinical and laboratory data.