SECONDARY HEMOPHAGOCYTIC SYNDROME: RETROSPECTIVE STUDY ACCORDING TO THE UNDERLYING DISEASE

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Background: Secondary Hemophagocytic Syndrome (SHS) is associated with Hematologic (HO), Autoimmune (AI) diseases such as Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) or Adult’s Still Disease (ASD). We aimed to evaluate the frequency of the presence of uveitis in patients with SHS and other underlying diseases.

Objectives: To study the demographic and underlying disorders associated with hospital admission of patients with SHS during the period December 2005-January 2018. Methods: A retrospective search of patients diagnosed with SHS and bone marrow biopsy (B.M.O.) with hemophagocytosis was performed. Patients were grouped into: AI, HO, Int. and SHS without cause (wc). The variables were: sex, age, diagnosis of the underlying disease, fever, organomegaly, laboratory findings, days of hospital stay, days from admission to B.M.O. and mortality.

Results: A total of 27 patients were found. Table 1 shows the characteristics of the groups. AI and AI diseases found were: 5 SLE, 2 ASD, 1 Rheumatoid Arthritis and 1 Sarcoidosis. Those that had been associated with SHS and the presence of uveitis included: 5 (59) 5 (55.5) 8 (72.7) 2 (100) 0 1 (25) fever, days of hospital stay, days from admission to the underlying disease and mortality.

Conclusion: Patients with SHS to HO disease had a high mortality and a longer hospital stay compared to the rest of the groups. Practically all patients met all diagnostic criteria, the most frequent were fever, pancytopenia and hyperferritinemia.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared