Flares in Spondyloarthritis: Prevalence and Related Factors

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Background: Spondyloarthritis is a chronic condition characterised by alternated periods of flares and stable disease.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to assess the prevalence of patient-reported flares and the validity of this concept through its related factors.

Methods: We have conducted a cross-sectional study over two months in our department of rheumatology. All SpA patients fulfilled ASAS 2009 criteria. They all had a cardiac check up with research of clinical cardiac manifestation, 12-lead electrocardiogram and trans-thoracic echocardiography.

Results: We have included 61 men and 31 women with a mean age of 37.34 ± 12.77 years old. The mean disease duration was 10.59 ± 7.63 years. The mean CRP was 9.60 ± 12.77 years old. The mean disease duration was 10.59 ± 7.63 years. The median CRP was 9.60 mg/L (IQR 0–28). Twenty-nine patients (31.9%) had had a cardiac check up with research of clinical cardiac manifestation, 12-lead electrocardiogram and trans-thoracic echocardiography.

Conclusions: Our study shows that assessment of flares may provide a good estimation of disease activity.

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Disclosure of Interest: None declared

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