Clinical manifestations of Behcet's disease depending on gender: A review of 425 cases in Russia

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Background: The gender-related differences in clinical course of Behcet's disease (BD) is well-established, and more severe course is usually observed among young males.

Objectives: To analyze the effect of gender on the severity and clinical features of BD.

Methods: The study included 425 patients (male – 285, female – 140) with BD (according to ISGBD 1990 and ICBD criteria 2014) [1, 2]. The male-to-female ratio was 2:1, the mean age was 33.2±10.2 years, the median of disease duration - 134.3 [60.0; 192.0] months.

Results:

- General characteristics of BD-patients depending on gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General characteristics</th>
<th>Male, n=285</th>
<th>Female, n=140</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age of pts. yrs (M±SD)</td>
<td>32.5±9.72</td>
<td>34.9±10.8</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease duration (Me [25%; 75%])</td>
<td>96.0 [60.0; 192.0]</td>
<td>108.0 [60.0; 192.0]</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age of disease onset, yrs (M±SD)</td>
<td>21.2±9.71</td>
<td>22.8±11.5</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity (BDCAF, M±SD)</td>
<td>3.7±1.02</td>
<td>2.6±1.45</td>
<td>0.0002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLA-B51 (n, %)</td>
<td>129 from 193 (67)</td>
<td>52 from 101 (51.5)</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion: The IBD in Russia is affected in 1/4 of patients, but heavy refractory forms not often.

AB0567 GASTROINTESTINAL INVOLVEMENT OF BEHCE'T'S DISEASE IN RUSSIA

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Background: Behcet's disease (BD) is a multisystem vasculitis with unknown etiology and a unique geographical distribution. Intestinal manifestations of BD (IBD) are of particular importance as they are associated with significant morbidity and mortality. Although ileocecal involvement is most commonly described, BD may involve any segment of the intestinal tract as well as the various organs within the gastrointestinal system.

Objectives: To analyze the severity and clinical features IBD in Russia.

Methods: The study included 250 patients (male – 177, female – 73) with BD (according to ISGBD 1990 and ICBD criteria 2014). The male-to-female ratio was 2:4:1, the mean age was 31.5±9.3 years, the age of disease onset - 21.8±9.62 yrs, the median of disease duration - 10.25 ±8.32 yrs. All those with gastrointestinal symptoms were subject to a gastroscopy and/or colonoscopy through which Crohn’s disease and ulcerative colitis were excluded by the proctologists.

Results: Patients with gastrointestinal symptoms were 63 of 250 - 25.2% pts, (male – 40, female – 23). Symptoms of IBD include the abdominal pain in 62% pts, distension – 55%, diarrhea – 14%, nausea – 13%, blood in the bowel movement – 4.7%. The examination revealed: esophageal ulcers (1.6%, four cases), gastric ulcers (3.2%, eight cases), and duodenal ulcers (1.2%, three cases) were found using endoscopy. Also, 6.8% (17 patients) had gastro duodenal ulcers and 14.3% (nine patients) combined gastrointestinal involvement including esophageal and had gastro duodenal ulcers. Colonic ulcers were detected in 9.2% (23 cases) by colonoscopy, two patients had multisegmental diffuse ulceration, three patients had in the sigmoid colon and of everyone else in the ileum. Crohns without ulcers found in 5.6% (14 cases). Two patients had a clinic of appendicitis, the operation found that the appendix is not inflamed. Two patients were 0.8% (were on treatment) urgently operated due to perforation of ulcers of the ileum, the woman held suturing of perforated ulcer, and a man - hemorrhectomy. The last patient has a relaparotomy after 1 month and removal of the entire colon.

Conclusion: The IBD in Russia is affected in 1/4 of patients, but heavy refractory forms not often.

AB0568 DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS: None declared


Other observed the following gender-related differences in clinical manifestations of BD: males significantly more often had uveitis (74% vs 57%, p=0.0003), optic neuritis (11% vs 5%, p=0.0004), blindness (9% vs 2.5%, p=0.04); cutaneous lesions (89% vs 71%, p<0.001), such as pseudo-folliculitis (53% vs 21%, p=0.001), positive pathergy test (39.6% vs 24.3%, p=0.001); severe vascular involvement (venous and arterial thrombosis, deep vein thrombosis, arterial thrombosis and arterial aneurism) (27% vs 11%, p=0.001), cerebral sinus thrombosis (9% vs 3%, p=0.015) and genital ulcers (77.9% vs 67.1%, p=0.012) compared with females. Male BD-pts more often had HLA-B5(1)-positivity (67% vs 51.5%, p=0.007), higher BD activity (BDCAF - 3.7±1.02 vs 2.6±1.45, p=0.001) and BD-severity (severe BD-course – 73% vs 39%, p<0.001). Mortality rate in this BD cohort was 1.2%, and all 5 cases were young males aged under 30 years.

Conclusion: An association of severe clinical manifestations (ophthalmological and vascular, such as large vessels and cerebral sinus thromboses), higher disease activity & severity, as well