SEXUAL HEALTH IMPAIRMENT IN WOMEN WITH IDIOPATHIC INFLAMMATORY MYOPATHIES

Barbora Herfnková1, Maja Spirtovic2, Hana Smucrova2, Sabina Oreska1, Hana Štokánková2, Kristyna Bubova2, Karel Pavelka2, Jiri Vencovsky2, Ladislav Šenolt2, Helman Mann2,3, Michal Tomlík2,3, Faculty of Physical Education and Sport, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic; Institute of Rheumatology, Prague, Czech Republic; 1st Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Department of Rheumatology, Prague, Czech Republic

Background: Idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (IIM) are a group of disorders characterized by skeletal muscle inflammation that can cause functional impairment including sexual dysfunction. 

Objectives: To assess sexual function, pelvic floor function and sexual quality of life of women with IIM compared to age-sex-matched healthy controls (HC).

Methods: In total 27 women with IIM [mean age: 54.2, disease duration: 7.3 years, dermatomyositis (DM, 10); polymyositis (PM, 13); necrotizing myopathy (IMM, 3); inclusion body myositis (IBM, 1)], who fulfilled the Bohan/Peter 1975 criteria for DM/PM, and 27 healthy women (mean age: 54.2) filled in 11 well-established and validated questionnaires assessing sexual function, pelvic floor function, quality of life, fatigue, physical activity and depression. Data are presented as mean±SEM.

Results: Compared to HC, patients with IIM had significantly higher prevalence and greater severity of sexual impairment (FSFI, BISF-W), dysfunction of pelvic floor (PISQ-12), and worse sexual quality of life (SQoL-F) (table 2). There were no significant differences in sexual function between PM and DM. Even sexually active IIM patients reported significantly greater sexual health impairment compared to sexually active HC. Sexual health impairment in IIM was associated with laboratory markers of disease activity, health status, physical activity, fatigue and depression.

Conclusion: Anti-MDA5 autoantibody with autoimmune associated hemophagocytic syndrome in dermatomyositis.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared


AB0661 ASSOCIATION OF ANTI-MDA5 AUTOANTIBODY WITH AUTOIMMUNE ASSOCIATED HEMOPHAGOCYTIC SYNDROME IN DERMATOMYOSITIS

Manabu Honda1, Mayuko Moriyama2, Masahiro Kondo2, Shunichi Kumakura1, Yoshiko Sumita2, Yoshiho Murakawa2. 1Shimane University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Education and Research, Izumo, Japan; 2Shimane University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Rheumatology, Izumo, Japan

Background: Autoimmune associated hemophagocytic syndrome (AAHS) is a rare complication in dermatomyositis (DM). We previously demonstrated by multivariate analysis that one of factors associated with mortality in AAHS is DM (OR 5.57 [95% CI 1.08–28.65], P=0.05) among connective tissue diseases (1). 

Objectives: To find out underlying immunological characteristics, we examined the DM patients with AAHS. 

Methods: We examined 31 new onset patients with idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (IIM) including clinically amyopathic dermatomyositis (CADM) admitted to our hospital between January 2009 and December 2018. Three patients had been diagnosed as AAHS proven by bone marrow aspiration smears. Two of them died on the 12th and on the 75th hospital day, respectively, in spite of intensive therapies.

Conclusion: Anti-MDA5 may relate not only intestinal but also AAHS.

REFERENCE