THU0274

RENAL CHARACTERISTICS AND OUTCOME OF LUPUS NEPHRITIS ACCORDING TO ITS TIME OF ONSET

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Background: Lupus nephritis (LN) usually develops within 5 years of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) onset. It is unclear whether the course and outcome of LN differ between patients who initially had LN at SLE onset (initial-onset LN) and those who developed LN within 5 years after SLE onset (early-onset LN).

Objectives: To compare clinical characteristics and renal outcomes between SLE patients with initial-onset LN and SLE patients with early-onset LN.

Methods: SLE patients with biopsy-proven LN were retrospectively reviewed. The clinical parameters and renal outcomes were compared between initial-onset LN and early-onset LN groups. We used Cox regression analysis to estimate risk of worse renal outcome, according to the onset time of LN.

Results: Of the total 136 LN patients, 92 (67.6%) and 44 (32.4%) patients were classified into the initial-onset and early-onset LN groups, respectively. The initial-onset LN group had higher prevalences of impaired renal function (34.8% vs. 11.4%, $p=0.004$) and microscopic hematuria (73.9% vs. 54.5%, $p=0.024$), and higher urine protein/creatinine ratio (4626.1 [2180.0–6788.3] vs. 2410.0 [1265.0–5168.5] mg/g, $p=0.006$) at LN diagnosis. Renal relapse (46.3% vs. 25.7%, $p=0.039$) and progression to chronic kidney disease (CKD) or end-stage renal disease (ESRD) were more common (24.4% vs. 8.3%, $p=0.042$) in the initial-onset LN group. In the multivariable Cox regression analysis, initial-onset LN group had higher risk of renal relapse (adjusted hazard ratio [HR] 2.938, 95% confidence interval [95% CI] 1.344–6.426, $p=0.007$) and progression to CKD or ESRD (adjusted HR 4.642, 95% CI 1.107–19.458, $p=0.036$), compared with early-onset LN group.

Conclusion: Patients with LN at SLE onset may have more severe renal presentations and worse renal outcome than those who develop LN within 5 years.

References: Not applicable

Table. Hazard ratios for renal relapse and progression to CKD/ESRD according to onset time of LN

	Univariable analysis		Multivariable analysis ^a	
	HR (95% CI)	p	HR (95% CI)	p
Renal relapse				
Early-onset LN	1.000 (reference)		1.000 (reference)	
Initial-onset LN	2.734 (1.315–5.686)	0.007	2.938 (1.344–6.426)	0.007
Progression to CKD/ESRD				
Early-onset LN	1.000 (reference)		1.000 (reference)	
Initial-onset LN	4.201 (1.249–14.132)	0.020	4.642 (1.107–19.458)	0.036

^aAdjusted for age, ISN/RPS class, activity index, chronicity index, GFR, UPCr, hematuria and use of HCQ

LN, lupus nephritis; CKD, chronic kidney disease; ESRD, end-stage renal disease; ISN/RPS, International Society of Nephrology/Renal Pathology Society (ISN/RPS); GFR, glomerular filtration rate; UPCr, urine protein/creatinine ratio; HCQ, hydroxychloroquine; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval

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THU0275

SEVERE PREECLAMPSIA RELATED TO ANTIPHOSPHOLIPID SYNDROME: AN EUROPEAN STUDY OF 40 WOMEN

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Background: One of the 3 features of obstetrical antiphospholipid syndrome (APS) is severe preeclampsia (PE). Its time of occurrence, the associated risk of thromboses and systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) have not been reported yet.

Objectives: We analyzed severe PE in a series of women with APS.

Methods: We retrospectively collected data of female patients from 5 French internal medicine and 1 Italian rheumatology units. Inclusion criteria were: a severe PE/eclampsia(1), that occurred before 34 weeks of gestation (WG) in patients who met the APS classification criteria(2).

Results: 40 patients were enrolled (Table 1). Because of known APS/positive aPL/previous obstetrical complications, 23(57.5%) patients were treated during the index PE: 4 with low dose aspirin (LDA), 4 with low molecular weight heparin (LMWH), and 15 with a combination of both. 7 patients were also treated with hydroxychloroquine, 8 with corticosteroids and 3 with immunosuppressants. 17(42.5%) patients received no treatment. 24(60%) live births were observed. During a follow-up period of 3 years, 26(65%) patients had at least 1 new pregnancy, with a total of 38 pregnancies which resulted in 33(86.8%) live births. 57.5% pregnancies who resulted in live births occurred without any maternal or fetal complications. All 26 patients who had at least 1 pregnancy after index PE were treated with LDA; LMWH was given at prophylactic and therapeutic dosage in 13(50%) patients, respectively. No patient experienced 3 consecutive miscarriages.

Table 1. 40 APS patients with severe PE

Overall features (n, %)	
Patients	40 (100)
Age at PE, (median, IQR)	30.5 (27-33)
PE term, WG (median, IQR)	25.5 (23-29)
Live births	24 (60)
Birth term, WG (median, IQR)	25.5 (23.7-30.3)
Associated SLE	12 (30)
Maternal complications (n, %)	
HELLP	25 (62.5)
E	18 (45)
CAPS	6 (15)
Placental abruptions	3 (7.5)
Fetal complications (n, %)	
IUGR	31 (77.5)
IUFD	18 (45)
Preterm delivery	11 (2.5)
Obstetrical history (n, %)	
Primiparous	22 (55)
Index PE before APS	12 (30)
Thrombosis (n, %)	
Thrombosis before PE index	14 (35.0)
Thrombosis after PE index	2 (5.0)
Abs at APS diagnosis (n, %)	
aPL triple positivity	21 (52.5)
IgG/IgM anti-cardiolipin	34 (85.0)
IgG/IgM anti-β2GPI	25 (62.5)
LAC	33 (82.5)

Legend to Table 1: PE: preeclampsia; APS: antiphospholipid syndrome; IQR: interquartile range; WG: weeks of gestation; SLE: systemic lupus erythematosus; HELLP: Hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, low platelet; E: eclampsia; CAPS: catastrophic APS; IUGR: intrauterine growth restriction; IUFD: intrauterine fetal death; CHB: congenital atrioventricular block; aPL: antiphospholipid antibodies; LAC: lupus anticoagulant.

Conclusion: Among the APS criteria, "3 consecutive miscarriages criterion" was not found. The majority of patients also experienced thrombosis and SLE before the index PE.

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