PREVALENCE OF NEUROPSYCHIC LUPUS IN PSYCHOSIS PATIENTS WITH A POSITIVE ANTINUCLEAR ANTIBODY

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Background: Psychosis is a rare manifestation of Neuropsychiatric Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (NPSLE). Patients with SLE may have psychosis as part of their initial presentation of disease. Current guidelines do not make a recommendation regarding the use of Antinuclear Antibody (ANA) in the assessment of patients with psychosis. There is limited evidence addressing the utility of ANA testing in this setting.

Objectives: Primary objective: Determine the prevalence of NPSLE in patients admitted to a mental health service with a diagnosis of a psychosis, who have had a positive antinuclear antibody test. Secondary objectives: Determine the frequency and proportion of positive ANA testing in this patient group. Determine the pattern and titers of positive ANA tests. Determine the subsequent investigation, referral and diagnosis of patients with positive ANAs.

Methods: Retrospective chart review of patients admitted to a mental health service of two metropolitan tertiary referral centres, Prince of Wales Hospital (POWH) and Royal Prince Alfred Hospital (RPAH), with a diagnosis of psychosis who had been tested for ANA. Patients were identified using their electronically entered diagnosis based on the International Classification of Disease codes. Assessment of patient data for SLE used the 2019 ACR/EULAR classification criteria. Decisions regarding attribution of psychosis related events to SLE follows entered diagnosis based on the International Classification of Disease codes. Current guidelines do not make a recommendation regarding the use of Antinuclear Antibody (ANA) in the assessment of patients with psychosis. There is limited evidence addressing the utility of ANA testing in this setting.

Results: Between 1st of January 2010 and 31st of March 2018 there were 5585 (POWH) and 4620 (RPAH) mental health admission with an ICD diagnosis of psychosis representing 2451 and 2315 individual patients. 449/2451 (18%) and 462/2315 (20%) patients were tested for ANA. 78/449 (17%) and 57/462 (12%) were positive. Discharge data was available for all patients and long-term follow up data was completed for 53/78 (68%) - POWH patients and 50/57 (86%) - RPAH. The mean follow-up time was 43 ± 29 months respectively. At discharge there were four patients who met 2019 ACR/EULAR for SLE. Of these, two patients met criteria for NPSLE. One was diagnosed clinically and treated specifically for NPSLE with intravenous methylprednisolone and rituximab. There were no additional diagnoses of SLE or NPSLE clinically or by criteria found in the available follow up data. Hence the overall prevalence of NPSLE in patients admitted with psychosis was 1.3%, 95%CI [0.6,9%] and 1.8%, 95%CI [0.9,4%] respectively.

Conclusion: The prevalence of neuropsychiatric lupus in patients with psychosis and a positive ANA was 1/78 and 1/57 a two tertiary referral centres. This study expands significantly on the limited evidence available as to the expected outcomes of a positive ANA test in a patient with psychosis.

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THU0285 ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGAN DAMAGE AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS

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Background: Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune disease that can not only cause systemic symptoms, such as fever and arthritis, but can also damage important organs, such as those of the central nervous system and the kidneys. Prevention of irreversible organ damage is important for better prognosis [1]. Additionally, the importance of maintaining the quality of life (QOL) of patients has recently been emphasized. However, only a few studies have examined the relationship between irreversible organ damage and patient QOL.

Objectives: To assess the relationship between organ damage and QOL, and to survey which organs have more significant effects on QOL.

Methods: We conducted a questionnaire-based survey of 183 patients with SLE at Kyoto University Hospital from September to December 2019. We used the SLICC/ACR Damage Index (SDI) to evaluate organ damage [2]. The following five scales were employed to evaluate QOL: the physical (PCS) and mental component summary (MCS) of the Medical Outcome Study (MOS) 36-Item Short-Form Health Survey version 2.0 (SF-36v2) [3], health (HRQOL) and non-health-related QOL (N-HRQOL) of LupusPRO [4], and SLE Symptom Checklist (SSC) [5].

Results: Linear regression analysis showed significant correlation between the SDI score and all QOL scales except for N-HRQOL, suggesting negative effects of organ damage on QOL (Table 1). Next, we analysed whether there was a significant difference in the SF-36 score between those who were positive and negative for each SDI item (41 in total), using the Wilcoxon rank sum test. Muscle atrophy or weakness (p = 3.0×10^-10), osteoporosis with fracture/vertebral collapse (p = 7.9×10^-8), claudication (p = 7.4×10^-5), and cognitive impairment or major psychosis (p = 9.9×10^-7) significantly correlated with a poor QOL (p < 1.2×10^-3) with PCS, and scoring chronic alopecia (p = 3.4×10^-4) with MCS (Table 2). In addition, the five SDI items significantly correlated with the remaining three QOL scales (HRQOL, N-HRQOL, and SSC; p < 0.05).

Table 1. Relationship between the SDI score and QOL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDI item</th>
<th>PCS</th>
<th>MCS</th>
<th>HRQOL</th>
<th>N-HRQOL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDI score</td>
<td>p-value</td>
<td>&lt;2.0×10^-10</td>
<td>1.7×10^-10</td>
<td>2.5×10^-11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Relationship between each SDI item and the SF-36 score (p < 1.2×10^-3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDI item</th>
<th>PCS score (Median [IQR])</th>
<th>p-value</th>
<th>Positive (Median [IQR])</th>
<th>Negative (Median [IQR])</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muscle atrophy/weakness</td>
<td>33 (19-45)</td>
<td>3.0×10^-10</td>
<td>50 (43-54)</td>
<td>42 (39-54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osteoporosis with fracture/vertebral collapse</td>
<td>24 (12-32)</td>
<td>9.7×10^-6</td>
<td>49 (38-54)</td>
<td>49 (38-54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claudication</td>
<td>31 (19-35)</td>
<td>7.4×10^-4</td>
<td>49 (38-54)</td>
<td>49 (38-54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive impairment/psychosis</td>
<td>27 (17-53)</td>
<td>9.9×10^-9</td>
<td>50 (43-54)</td>
<td>49 (38-54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarring chronic alopecia</td>
<td>42 (29-51)</td>
<td>3.4×10^-4</td>
<td>49 (39-54)</td>
<td>49 (39-54)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion: We demonstrated that organ damage has negative effects on patient QOL, indicating the importance of preventing irreversible organ damage for maintaining QOL. Moreover, muscle atrophy/weakness, osteoporosis with fracture/vertebral collapse, claudication, cognitive impairment/major psychosis, and scarring chronic alopecia significantly correlated with QOL deterioration, suggesting that these items should be examined with special care in clinical practice.

References:

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THE SYSTEMIC LUPUS INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATING CLINICS (SLICC) FRAILTY INDEX (SLICC-FI) PREDICTS DAMAGE ACCRUAL IN SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS (SLE) PATIENTS. DATA FROM A MULTI-ETHNIC, MULTI-CENTER US LUPUS COHORT


Patients from a multi-ethnic, multi-center US lupus cohort were included. Damage was ascertained with the SLICC/American College of Rheumatology (ACR) damage index (SDI) at last visit. The SLICC-FI could be derived as the baseline visit. Univariable and multivariable Poisson regression models were performed to determine the association between the baseline SLICC-FI and last SDI, adjusted for sex, age at diagnosis, ethnicity, insurance, prednisone daily dose, antimalarial and immunosuppressive drug use at baseline. Age and gender were included a priori in the multivariable model, the other variables were included if they had a p<0.10 in the univariable models.

Results: Of the 503 patients included, 454 (90.3%) were female with mean (SD) age 37.1 (12.5) years at diagnosis; 174 (34.6%) were African-American, 144 (28.6%) were Caucasians, 86 (17.1%) Hispanics (Texas), and 99 (19.7%) were Hispanics (Puerto Rico). The mean (SD) baseline SLICC-FI was 0.26 (0.06). The final mean (SD) SDI score was 1.9 (2.2). Higher SLICC-FI scores at baseline predicted greater damage accrual in the univariable analysis [Estimate=0.058, SE=0.04; p<0.0001]. The SLICC-FI remained associated with damage accrual in the multivariable model, after adjustment for possible confounders [Estimate=0.058, SE=0.038; p<0.0001].

Conclusion: The SLICC-FI predicts damage accrual in SLE patients from a multi-ethnic cohort, supporting the importance of this index in the evaluation of SLE patients, combining several aspects of the disease.

References:

Disclosure of Interests: None declared

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THU0287 EVALUATION OF PREDICTIVE FACTORS OF WORSE PROGNOSIS IN LUPUS NEPHRITIS: FOCUS ON NEW PATHOGENIC PATHWAYS

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Background: cytokine dysregulation plays an important role in the pathogenesis of Lupus Nephritis (LN) representing an attractive field of research aiming to find new pathways for new targeted therapies. IL-17, IL-23 axis seems to have a great influence in the development of LN.

Objectives: to evaluate the strongest prognostic factors in a cohort of patient with LN focusing on of the impact of IL-17, IL-23 axis as new pathogenetic pathway on renal outcome.

Methods: 81 patients with active LN at disease onset or disease flare were enrolled in a prospective, immunological and disease activity data were collected at the baseline and at 6(6T), 12(T12),24(T24) months and at the follow-up(FU). 84 renal biopsies were evaluated according to ISN/RPS classification, assessing the activity and chronicity indexes and the active cellular infiltrate using the BANFF score system. Baseline serum levels of IL-17 and IL-23 were assessed by ELISA in 37 patients.

Results: among the 84 renal biopsies evaluated 77% belonged to class III and IV according to ISN/RPS; 41.8% of patients had an active interstitial infiltrate<5%, 35.2% between 5% and 25% and 15.4% above 25%. Regarding immunological data 35.2% of patients revealed a seroscopy for antiphospholipid antibodies(APL+). The median serum level of IL-17 and IL-23 were 0.12±0.15 pg/ml and 27.7±9.12 pg/ml respectively. Using the ROC curves analysis we found a cut off value of 25.89 pg/ml for IL-23 for remission at T6. Among the 10 patients with a IL-23 level above this cut-off none achieved remission at T6 and the univariate analysis shows that a serum level of IL-23 above the defined cut-off was associated with an active interstitial infiltrate<5% at renal biopsy and with the development of persistent proteinuria. The analysis of IL-17 could not let us to find a cut off value for renal damage progression since a too much high number of patients had a null value. Nevertheless patients with more elevated serum levels of IL-17 at the baseline showed more elevated level of interstitial infiltrate at renal biopsy and a worse renal outcome overall. Finally we conducted an univariate and multivariate analysis for each renal outcome considered. We found that an inflammatory interstitial infiltrate<5% at renal biopsy and APL+ were associated with worse renal outcome in terms of early and persistent remission, chronic damage, persistent proteinuria, and renal flare both in univariate and multivariate analysis. Higher serum level of IL-23 was associated with persistent proteinuria, renal flare and tended to be associated to chronic renal damage and persistent renal activity.

Conclusion: interstitial inflammatory infiltrate and APL+ represent in our study the strongest predictors of worse renal outcome. An higher serum level of IL-23 was found to be a negative prognostic factor pointed out the possibility to consider the IL-17/IL-23 axis as a biomarkers of a more aggressive renal disease.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared

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THU0288 CANCER RISK IN PATIENTS WITH CUTANEOUS LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS AND SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS COMPARISON TO THE GENERAL POPULATION: A DANISH NATIONWIDE COHORT STUDY

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Background: Research suggesting an elevated risk of cancer among patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) has increased in recent years. Yet, the size of the overall cancer risk and the risk of respective cancer sites varies. Research examining the cancer risk of Cutaneous Lupus Erythematosus (CLE) patients remains limited. Therefore, in order to further guide and monitor patients with SLE and CLE, additional research estimating the risk of cancer is needed.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared