Keywords: Psoriatic arthritis

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Background: Diagnosis and treatment of psoriatic arthritis require attention from specialists. Clinical manifestations of psoriatic arthritis in children are variable. Objectives: The purpose of this study: to evaluate the clinical picture of psoriatic arthritis (PsA) in children. Methods: The case histories of 23 children with psoriatic arthritis aged 3 to 17 years who were treated by a rheumatologist from 2019 to 2022 were analyzed. Results: Probable psoriatic arthritis was diagnosed in 7 (29%) patients, definite psoriatic arthritis was diagnosed in 16 (71%) patients. At the same time, 12 (53%) children fell ill at the age of up to 7.5 years. In 7 (29%) patients, the disease began with skin lesions, in 16 (71%) patients immediately with an articular syndrome. In the group of patients with specific psoriasis, plaque psoriasis was noted, it was detected in 17 (76.3%) children, gullate psoriasis was in 3 (13.5%), isolated psoriasis of the nails in 3 (10.2%) children. In 5 (21.7%) children, lesions of the skin and nail plates were observed. It was noted that psoriatic onychodystrophy was represented by onycholysis, an "oil spot" in the area of fingers and toes in 5 (23%) patients, and capillary symptom was diagnosed in 4 (18.1%) patients. At the onset of the disease, oligoarticular or asymmetric articular syndrome was noted in 65.6% of cases, a symmetrical rheumatoid-like variant in 20.2% of cases, and psoriatic spondylitis in 14.2% of cases. The dynamics of the articular syndrome after 3 years of observation and treatment indicated the development of symmetrical rheumatoid-like arthritis in 41.2% of patients, asymmetric oligoarthritis in 24.1% of children, and spondyloarthritides in 22.1%.

Conclusion: The clinical picture of psoriatic arthritis in children is variable. Skin lesions preceded the development of arthritis in children. At the onset of the disease, asymmetric oligoarthritis predominated, followed by transformation into symmetrical rheumatoid-like arthritis.

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