



Abstract 409 Figure 1 Direct medical cost over the three-year study period.

was 2,913,509 JPY over the study period and ones by disease severity are shown in Figure 1.

Conclusions This study described the economic burden and clinical characteristics of Japanese SLE patients based on a claims database, which indicated a high level of disease burden.

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410

CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS IN AN EGYPTIAN POPULATION: A DESCRIPTIVE RETROSPECTIVE CASE SERIES

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Background and aims Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune disease with a myriad of manifestations, that could vary among different ethnic and racial groups.

Aim of the study: To study the prevalence of various manifestations of SLE in an Egyptian population.

Methods Information in this study was derived from the medical records of SLE patients, who followed up in 2 private clinics in Cairo from January 1980 to June 2016.

Results This study included 1109 SLE patients, of which 114 (10.3%) were males and 995 were females (89.7%). Age of onset showed a mean of 26 ± 11.19 years, and the mean of disease duration was 48.78 ± 58.46 months. The most common manifestations were synovitis (76.7%), malar rash (48.5%), leukopenia (45.7%), and photosensitivity (45.6%). At least one of the antiphospholipid antibodies was present in 41.8% of the patients, with thromboembolic manifestations and/or recurrent fetal loss present in 18.3% of the patients. Neuropsychiatric manifestations were evident in 7.8% of the patients, with seizures being the most common neuropsychiatric manifestation, present in 4%. 33.1% of the patients had nephritis, which succeeded the onset of the disease by a mean duration of 20 ± 21.3 months. 29.3% of the patients continued follow up and received induction therapy according to the guidelines at the time of presentation (cyclophosphamide: 11.8%, mycophenolate mofetyl: 7.6%, and azathioprine: 9.8%). Of which, 24.9% continued follow up and achieved partial (9.9%) and complete (15%) remission.

Conclusions Synovitis and malar rash were the most common manifestations in our study. Secondary antiphospholipid was present in 18.3% of the patients.