



Abstract CE-38 Figure 1 PheWas of males vs. females with SLE. “The x axis represents phewas codes that are mapped to ICD-9 codes organized by organ system. The y axis represents the level of significance. Females are the reference group. The lower horizontal line represents the $p < 0.05$ significance threshold. The upper horizontal line represents the Bonferroni threshold. Three codes met the Bonferroni threshold and are indicated above with odds ration and 95% confidence intervals.

CE-39 LUPUS IN ST. LUCIA

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10.1136/lupus-2016-000179.117

Background Systemic lupus erythematosus is a chronic, systemic autoimmune disease of unknown cause. It is known to be more prevalent in Afro-Caribbean populations than in Caucasian, however there is little research on this population in the Caribbean. The most recent is “SLE in an African Caribbean population: Incidence, Clinical manifestations, and survival in the Barbados National lupus registry”.¹ There is data from Martinique from 1990–1999² and from Curacao 1980–1989.³ The 5 YSR ranged significantly from 60.1% in Curacao to 79.9% in Barbados and 96.4% in Martinique. The population of St. Lucia is 166526 (2010 census) and is of a similar ethnicity to Barbados and Martinique. There is one rheumatologist in St. Lucia. A study of her 131 private patients from 1995–2011 demonstrated a 5 YSR of 97%.⁴ A national study is therefore required.

Materials and methods Patient information will be gathered from the rheumatologist’s private clinic as well as from the public health centres and hospitals and from private practitioners and the public. The Ministry of health has agreed to set up a national registry and the rheumatologist is doing “lupus diagnosis and management” training of District Medical officers and Family nurse practitioners (and pharmacists etc.) in June 2016 after which 4 dedicated health practitioners will be apprenticed to her in the public clinic every month. There will be collaboration with the local arthritis and lupus support group and the media will be used to invite lupus patients to register. The rheumatology team will confirm the diagnosis satisfying ACR 1997 or SLICC) and enter data which will be analysed.

Results Preliminary results from the private patient cohort showed 92% Afro-Caribbean, 131 patients- 123 female, 8 male.

Mean age- female 31, male 34. Incidence 6.5 per 100 000. Renal involvement 47%, renal failure 6.1%. Osteoporosis 29%.

Conclusions Lupus epidemiology is similar to Martinique and Barbados, with preliminary findings suggesting a relatively favourable prognosis. Renal failure remains the most common serious complication. Osteoporosis is frequent (on calcaneal ultrasound) and requires further study with an aim of better prevention and management.

REFERENCES

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CE-40 LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT OF AUTOIMMUNE DISEASE IN CHILDREN WITH NEONATAL LUPUS AND THEIR UNAFFECTED SIBLINGS

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10.1136/lupus-2016-000179.118

Background Several studies have evaluated mortality and short term morbidity in neonatal lupus (NL), however there is minimal data on long term outcomes in children exposed to maternal anti-Ro antibodies in utero. A previous pilot study utilising the Research Registry for Neonatal Lupus (RRNL) raised concern regarding the development of autoimmune disease in childhood,