abnormal). Screening for neuropathy was done in only ¼ patients by NCS. Quality of life was assessed by EURO QOL 5D questionnaire.

Results
This study included 101 patients of SLE. Among these, 33 patients had neuropsychiatric manifestations with a total of 42 events. The most common manifestation was headache (10) followed by anxiety disorder (5) and peripheral neuropathy (9). Other NPSLE syndromes observed in the study are seizure (4), cognitive dysfunction (4), depression (4), acute confusional state (2), autonomic disorder (2), movement disorder (1), depression (4) and psychosis (0). Mann-whitney U test showed that there was statistically significant difference in self-care score (p=0.002), limitation of mobility score (p=0.001), pain score (p=0.005) between NPSLE vs no NPSLE.

Conclusions
NP manifestations are common and lead to significant reduction in QoL in North Indian SLE patients.
and bowel dilatation (96%). All patients received induction with high dose pulse methylprednisone 1000 mg IV for three days followed by prednisone at a dose of 1 mg/kg/day. Subsequently, Mycophenolate mofetil 1000 mg twice a day was added in the regimen for remission. Only 1 patient developed ileocecal perforation but survived the condition after undergoing laparotomy and ileostomy. Relapses were uncommon (25%) and managed with optimisation of immunosuppressive regimen.

Conclusions Mycophenolate mofetil (MMF) appears promising as an agent of remission induction and maintenance in patients with lupus enteritis.

### Abstract 230

**META ANALYSIS OF LOW-DOSE ASPIRIN IN REDUCING RISK OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE IN SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS PATIENTS**

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Background and aims Atherosclerosis Cardiovascular Disease (ASCVD) contributes to higher morbidity and mortality in SLE patients. Aspirin is known to be associated with a decrease in the incidence of thromboembolic events in general population, but its potential benefit in SLE patients has not yet been investigated. Thus, aim of this study is to discover whether aspirin has a significant protective effect on the risk of ASCVD in SLE patients.

Methods Twelve RCT studies identified from the Medline, Embase and Cochrane databases were selected with available individual patient-level data, reporting the use of low-dose aspirin in SLE patients. The primary outcome was the incidence of ASCVD in SLE patients treated with low-dose aspirin compared to those not treated with low-dose aspirin. The secondary outcome was frequency and duration of SLE exacerbation during a mean 7 years follow-up.

Results Pooled effect estimates were obtained using a random-effects model. Pooled Hazard Ratios (HRs) and 95% CIs were calculated using Bayesian hierarchical models. We pooled data from 2.135 subjects with 364 ASCVD events during a mean 7 years follow-up. Subgroup analysis showed a protective effect of low-dose aspirin against ASCVD, including CHD, TIA, stroke, and PAD (HR: 0.43 [95%CI: 0.20–0.93]) but not for SLE exacerbation (HR: 0.49 [95%CI: 0.22–1.11]).

Conclusions Meta-analysis shows significant decreased of ASCVD events by low dose aspirin among SLE patients. Low-dose Aspirin are considered safe and may be beneficial for thromboprophylaxis. Moreover, bigger studies are needed to provide a better recommendation for clinicians in using low-dose Aspirin in SLE patients.