(achieving patient priorities, maximising adherence, controlling the disease, legitimate educator, having adequate and relevant expertise); safeguarding professional opportunities (diversifying clinical skills, protecting colleagues’ interests); and optimising access to treatment (capitalising on multidisciplinary care, acquiring breakthrough therapies). Illustrative quotations are provided in Table 2, and patterns and relationships among all themes are shown in Figure 1.

Conclusions Specialists endeavour to achieve optimal outcomes for patients with SLE but uncertainties in clinical decisions arise due to the ill-defined aetiology of SLE, lack of robust, consistent and implementable evidence, and specialty silo structures. Developing tools to support evidence-informed decisions, generating robust evidence to address clinical priorities, and establishing collaborative and multidisciplinary care pathways may support clinical decision making and management of a complex and heterogeneous disease, and help to minimise unwarranted variation in practice.

TREATMENT OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS WITH DIFFERENT STRATEGIES IN A HEALTH RESOURCE-LIMITED SETTING LOW-DOSE PREDNISONE PLUS DMARDS MAY BE MAY BE A BETTER ALTERNATIVE

Methods

A validated lifetime Markov model incorporating the ACR20 criteria of American College of Rheumatology were enrolled. The usage of glucocorticoid and related adverse reactions were recorded and analysed.

Results

Eight months after first percutaneous transluminal angiography (PTA), the patient started having intermittent claudication again and cyanotic toes. Angiography showed total stenosis at bilateral anterior tibial artery, posterior tibial artery, and peroneal artery. Two drug eluting stents were inserted to the left posterior tibial artery. Balloon angioplasty was done at left peroneal artery. She was also given methotrexate, folic acid, acetylsalicylic acid, clopidogrel, beraprost sodium, and amlodipine. The pain was resolved after these treatments.

Conclusions Combination of medication and endovascular treatment for PAD in patient with scleroderma could provide rapid pain relief. Probability of restenosis needs to be evaluated.

A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY ON APPLICATION OF GLUCOCORTICOID IN SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS PATIENTS IN CHINA

Methods

The SLE patients who meet the 1997 classification criteria of American College of Rheumatology were enrolled. Epidemiological survey was used. The usage of glucocorticoid and related adverse reactions were recorded and analysed.

Results

The 400 cases with SLE were enrolled. In these patients, the male to female ratio was 1:19. The average age was 44 years old. The most common symptoms were Raynaud’s phenomenon since 3 years. She got methotrexate, folic acid, acetylsalicylic acid, nifedipine, and beraprost sodium. Angiography showed stenosis at bilateral anterior tibial artery, posterior tibial artery, and peroneal artery. Two drug eluting stents were inserted to the left posterior tibial artery. Balloon angioplasty was done at left peroneal artery. She was also given methotrexate, folic acid, acetylsalicylic acid, clopidogrel, beraprost sodium, and cilostazol. The pain was resolved after these treatments.

Conclusions Combination of medication and endovascular treatment for PAD in patient with scleroderma could provide rapid pain relief. Probability of restenosis needs to be evaluated.

SEVERE PERIPHERAL ARTERY DISEASE IN PATIENT WITH SCLERODERMA MANAGED WITH ENDOVASCULAR TREATMENT: A CASE REPORT

Background and aims Scleroderma has been linked to narrowing of vessel lumen, accelerated atherosclerosis, and vascular inflammation. Peripheral artery disease (PAD) in scleroderma ranges from Raynaud’s phenomenon to gangrene. Evidence for endovascular treatment for PAD in patient with scleroderma is still lacking.

Methods We report a case of severe PAD in scleroderma managed with endovascular treatment.

Results Female, 44 years old complained for intermittent claudication. She had been diagnosed scleroderma with Raynaud phenomenon since 3 years. She got methotrexate, folic acid, acetylsalicylic acid, nifedipine, and beraprost sodium. Angiography showed total stenosis at bilateral anterior tibial, posterior tibial, and peroneal artery. Two drug eluting stents were inserted to the left posterior tibial artery. Balloon angioplasty was done at left peroneal artery. She was also given methotrexate, folic acid, acetylsalicylic acid, clopidogrel, beraprost sodium, and amlodipine. The pain was resolved after these treatments.

Conclusions Combination of medication and endovascular treatment for PAD in patient with scleroderma could provide rapid pain relief. Probability of restenosis needs to be evaluated.