Results Among 548 patients who were currently follow-up, 171 patients had 1st LN episode. Of these, 87 patients (96.6% female with mean age 29.5±10.8 years) met the inclusion criteria. During 6.1±3.4 years of observation, the incidence of LN flare was 48.3%. The mean time from CR to flare was 3.14 years (min 0.5, max 9.5). Logistic regression analysis revealed remaining dose of prednisolone ≥7.5 mg/day after remission reduced incidence of renal flare (Odd ratio 0.26 (95%CI 0.08–0.85), p=0.025), while demographic characteristics, clinical variables, and other treatments variables were not associated with incidence of LN flare.

Conclusions Although achieving CR with standard treatment, almost half of patients had LN flare within a few years. This study emphasise that maintenance phase in LN is crucial.

Background and aims To investigate the influencing factors of quality of life (QOL) of patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE).

Methods QOL of 104 SLE patients were investigated by SF-36 scale (Chinese version). Depression, anxiety, social support, sleep quality and fatigue were evaluated by PHQ-9, GAD-7, social support rating scale (SSRS), Pittsburgh sleep quality index (PSQI) and VAS respectively. The demographic and clinical data were also recorded. SLE disease activity was assessed by SLEDAI.

Results In SF-36 scale, scores of SLE patients were lower than normal people in global score and in all dimensionalities (p<0.05). SLEDAI, PHQ-9, GAD-7, PSQI and fatigue correlated negatively with SF-36 scores (p<0.01). SSRS correlated positively with SF-36 scores (p<0.01). In binary logistic regression analyses, disease activity, anxiety, social support, sleep quality and fatigue were the independent determinants of QOL in SLE (R²=0.860, p<0.01).

Conclusions QOL of SLE patients are lower than normal people. Disease activity, anxiety, social support, sleep quality and fatigue are the major influencing factors of QOL in SLE.

Background and aims Disease burdens in Japanese patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) remain unclear. This study assessed disease burden of Japanese SLE patients with different disease activity in claims database.

Methods We derived different decision tree models exempt from the necessity of laboratory data and adequate for various clinical scenarios of ITP patients, among whom those with high probability of development of SLE could be identified.

Results A total of 10 265 ITP patients were enrolled, among whom 80 patients developed SLE while following-up. The whole ITP patients were allocated to development group (7186 patients including 57 with SLE) and validation group (3079 patients including 23 with SLE); the former was used for derivation of the decision-tree based model (Figure 1) and the latter for validation of the previously mentioned model (Figure 2), and provided high sensitivity (78.2%), specificity (99.2%) and negative prediction value (99.8%). To reduce the complexity, we also proposed another models with different complexity parameters (Figure 3).

Conclusions We derived different decision tree models exempt from the necessity of laboratory data and adequate for various clinical scenarios of ITP patients, among whom those with high probability of development of SLE could be identified.
Methods This was a retrospective cohort study (No. HO-15–16208) using the Japan Medical Data Centre claims database. Patients aged 15 to 65 years who had an SLE-related visit between April 2010 and March 2012 were identified, their first visit date was set as the index. Direct medical cost, comorbidities and treatments were collected during the three-year period from the index date. Disease severity and flare episode were determined by proxy algorithms defined with steroid dosage change, immunosuppressant use, or appearance of SLE-related symptoms.

Results Among 295 SLE patients identified as the study cohort, disease severity of mild, moderate, and severe was 28, 134, and 133 patients, respectively. Basic characteristics are shown in Table 1. Most patients (282 patients, 95.6%) experienced at least one flare episode and the mean (SD) frequency was 5.5 (3.3) times over the three-year study period. Recorded comorbidities (inflammations, cardiovascular diseases, etc) and medications (corticosteroid, NSAIDs, etc) are shown in Table 2 and 3. Most patients were treated with multiple drug classes. Additionally, mean direct medical cost per patient...
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.

Funding This study was funded by GlaxoSmithKline.

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 of SLE in an Egyptian population.