Background and aims To evaluate prevalence, clinical manifestations, laboratory abnormalities, treatment and outcome in a multicenter cohort of childhood-onset systemic lupus erythematosus (cSLE) patients with and without panniculitis.

Methods Panniculitis was diagnosed due to painful subcutaneous nodules and/or plaques in deep dermis/subcutaneous tissues and lobular/mixed panniculitis with lymphocytic lobular inflammatory infiltrate in skin biopsy. Statistical analysis was performed using Bonferroni correction (p<0.004).

Results Panniculitis was observed in 6/847 (0.7%) cSLE. Painful subcutaneous erythematosus and indurated nodules were observed in 6/6 panniculitis patients and painful subcutaneous plaques in 4/6. Generalised distribution was evidenced in 3/6 and localised in upper limbs in 2/6 and face in 1/6. Histopathology features showed lobular panniculitis without vasculitis in 5/6 (one of them had concomitant obliterative vasculopathy due to antiphospholipid syndrome) and panniculitis with vasculitis in 1/6. Comparison between cSLE with panniculitis and 60 cSLE without panniculitis with same disease duration [2.75 (0–11.4) vs. 2.83 (0–11.8) years, p=0.297], showed higher frequencies of constitutional involvement (67% vs. 10%, p=0.003), leukopenia (67% vs. 7%, p=0.002) and median C-reactive protein (10.3 vs. 0.5 mg/L, p=0.001). Cutaneous atrophy and hyperpigmentation occurred in 83% of patients.

Conclusions Panniculitis is a rare skin manifestation of cSLE occurring in the first three years of disease with considerable sequelae. The majority of patients have concomitant mild lupus manifestations.

Background and Aims Central nervous system involvement in paediatric systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is common, however, normal-pressure hydrocephalus is unusual.

Methods The medical records of a nine-year-old Filipino female with SLE was reviewed.

Results Patient presented with prolonged fever, weight loss, generalised weakness, lapses in memory, and mood lability. She was poorly nourished, non-ambulatory, pale, febrile, and ill-looking. She was tachycardic, with normal blood pressure, valves were involved in 9 and 8 cases, respectively. Cardiac involvement was silent in 36.4% and occurred as an initial presenting symptom of SLE in 9.1% cases. Biologically, patients with cardiac involvement had higher levels of CRP and anti dsDNA, and lower levels of complement C3 compared to patients with no cardiac involvement; while SLE activity was the only significant predictor for cardiac involvement (Beta=0.654; p=0.020)

Conclusions Cardiac complications are common (1 out of 3 times). They are predicted by high SLE activity and anti-dsDNA, CRP and low C3 levels. Regular echocardiography is recommended for Patients with high SLE activity.

**Abstracts**

**128 OUTCOMES OF 847 CHILDHOOD-ONSET SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS PATIENTS IN THREE AGE GROUPS**

1. Campos*, 2Lopes, 3N Gomeza, 4R Gomes, 5N Aikawa, 6R Pereira, 7M Terrei, 8C Magalhaes, 9E Okuda, 10A Sakamoto, 11A Sallum, 12A. Appendenz, 13V Ferriani, 14C Barbosa, 15S Louto, 16Andrade, 17E Bonfa, 18C Silva, 19SAO PAULO, Brazil; 20Faculdade de Medica da Universidade de Sao Paulo, Division of Rheumatology, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 21Children’s Institute- Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Sao Paulo, Paediatric Rheumatology Unit, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 22University Federal de Sao Paulo, Paediatric Rheumatology Unit, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 23Sao Paulo State University UNESP – Faculdade de Medicina de Botucatu, Paediatric Rheumatology Division, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 24Ilmandade da Santa Casa de Misericordia de Sao Paulo, Paediatric Rheumatology Unit, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 25State University of Campinas UNICAMP, Paediatric Rheumatology Unit, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 26Ribeirão Preto Medical School – University of Sao Paulo, Paediatric Rheumatology Unit, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 27Sao Paulo State University of Campinas UNICAMP, Paediatric Rheumatology Unit, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 28Hospital Infantil Darcy Vargas, Paediatric Rheumatology Unit, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 29Hospital Menino Jesus, Paediatric Rheumatology Unit, Sao Paulo, Brazil

**Conclusions:**

- **Background and Aims:** To assess outcomes of childhood systemic lupus erythematosus (cSLE) in three different age groups evaluated at last visit: group A early-onset disease (<6 years), group B school age (<12 years) and group C adolescent (≥12 and <18 years).
- **Methods:** Observational cohort study of 10 Paediatric Rheumatology centres, including 847 cSLE patients.
- **Results:** Group A had 39 (4%), B 395 (47%) and C 413 (50%). Median disease duration was higher in group A compared to B and C [8.3 (0.1 – 17.4) vs. 6.2 (0 – 17) vs. 3.3 (0 – 14.6) years, p=0.0001]. The median SLICC/ACR-DI[0 – 9] vs. 0 (0 – 6) vs. 0 (0 – 7), p=0.065] was comparable in all groups. Further analysis of organ/system damage revealed that frequencies of neuropsychiatric (21% vs. 10% vs. 7%, p=0.007), skin (10% vs. 1% vs. 3%, p=0.002) and peripheral vascular involvements (5% vs. 3% vs. 0.3%, p=0.008) were more frequent in group A compared to B and C. Frequencies of severe cumulative lupus manifestations such as nephritis, thrombocytopenia and autoimmune hemolytic anaemia were similar in all groups (p>0.05). Mortality rate was higher in group A compared to groups B and C [15% vs. 10% vs. 6%, p=0.028]. Out of 69 deaths, 33/69 (48%) occurred within the first two years after diagnosis. Infections accounted for 54/69 (78%) of the deaths and 38/54 (70%) had concomitant disease activity.
- **Conclusions:** This large multicenter study provided evidence that early-onset cSLE group had distinct outcomes, with higher mortality rate and neuropsychiatric/vascular/skin organ damages in spite of comparable frequencies of severe cumulative lupus manifestations. We also identified that overall death in cSLE patients was an early event mainly attributed to infection associated with disease activity.

**129 PANNICULITIS IN CHILDHOOD-ONSET SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS: A MULTICENTRIC COHORT STUDY**

1. Campos*, 2M Verder, 3P Anuardo, 4N Gomeza, 5R Romile, 6N Aikawa, 7R Pereira, 8M Terrei, 9C Magalhaes, 10E Okuda, 11A Sakamoto, 12A Sallum, 13A. Appendenz, 14V Ferriani, 15C Barbosa, 16S Louto, 17Andrade, 18E Bonfa, 19C Silva, 20SAO PAULO, Brazil; 21Children’s Institute- Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Sao Paulo, Paediatric Rheumatology Unit, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 22Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Sao Paulo, Division of Dermatology, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 23Children’s Institute- Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Sao Paulo, Paediatric Rheumatology Unit, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 24University Federal de Sao Paulo, Paediatric Rheumatology Unit, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 25Sao Paulo State University UNESP – Faculdade de Medicina de Botucatu, Paediatric Rheumatology Unit, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 26Ribeirão Preto Medical School – University of Sao Paulo, Paediatric Rheumatology Unit, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 27Sao Paulo State University of Campinas UNICAMP, Paediatric Rheumatology Unit, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 28Ilmandade da Santa Casa de Misericordia de Sao Paulo, Paediatric Department, Sao Paulo, Brazil

**Conclusions:**

- **Background and Aims:** To evaluate prevalence, clinical manifestations, laboratory abnormalities, treatment and outcome in a multicenter cohort of childhood-onset systemic lupus erythematosus (cSLE) patients with and without panniculitis.
- **Methods:** Panniculitis was diagnosed due to painful subcutaneous nodules and/or plaques in deep dermis/subcutaneous tissues and lobular/mixed panniculitis with lymphocytic lobular inflammatory infiltrate in skin biopsy. Statistical analysis was performed using Bonferroni correction (p<0.004).
- **Results:** Panniculitis was observed in 6/847 (0.7%) cSLE. Painful subcutaneous erythematosus and indurated nodules were observed in 6/6 panniculitis patients and painful subcutaneous plaques in 4/6. Generalised distribution was evidenced in 3/6 and localised in upper limbs in 2/6 and face in 1/6. Histopathology features showed lobular panniculitis without vasculitis in 5/6 (one of them had concomitant obliterative vasculopathy due to antiphospholipid syndrome) and panniculitis with vasculitis in 1/6. Comparison between cSLE with panniculitis and 60 cSLE without panniculitis with same disease duration [2.75 (0 – 11.4) vs. 2.83 (0 – 11.8) years, p=0.297], showed higher frequencies of constitutional involvement (67% vs. 10%, p=0.003), leukopenia (67% vs. 7%, p=0.002) and median C-reactive protein (10.5 vs. 0.5 mg/L, p=0.001). Cutaneous atrophy and hyperpigmentation occurred in 83% of patients.
- **Conclusions:** Panniculitis is a rare skin manifestation of cSLE occurring in the first three years of disease with considerable sequelae. The majority of patients have concomitant mild lupus manifestations.

**130 NORMAL-PRESSURE HYDROCEPHALUS IN A NINE YEAR OLD FILIPINO FEMALE WITH SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS**

MT Collante*, C Bernal. University of Santo Tomas Hospital, Department of Pediatrics-Section of Paediatric Rheumatology, Manila, Philippines

**Conclusions:** Central nervous system involvement in paediatric systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is common, however, normal-pressure hydrocephalus is unusual.

**Methods:** The medical records of a nine-year-old Filipino female with SLE was reviewed.

**Results:** Patient presented with prolonged fever, weight loss, generalised weakness, lapses in memory, and mood lability. She was poorly nourished, non-ambulatory, pale, febrile, and ill-looking. She was tachycardic, with normal blood pressure,