Background and Aims Cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection at first presentation in paediatric SLE (pSLE) is a rare phenomenon.

Aim- To report an adolescent girl with SLE presenting with neurological and hepatic manifestations and CMV co-infection.

Methods A 12 year old girl presented with history of fever, maculopapular rash over the trunk, malar rash and jaundice.
She had altered behaviour with agitation, disorientation, fluctuating consciousness, hallucinations, and altered sleep. On examination, she had malar rash, icterus, and hepatosplenomegaly. She also had catatonia, mutism, would stare intermittently, had low speech output and psychomotor retardation with rigidity. There was no focal deficit. Investigations revealed pancytopenia, transaminitis, conjugated hyperbilirubinemia, normal renal functions, antinuclear antibody (ANA) - positive (homogenous pattern), high anti-dsDNA with hypocomplementemia. Liver biopsy revealed steatosis with hepatitis. Screen for infections was negative, except CMV. Very high levels of CMV DNA in blood were noted on PCR. It was a clinical dilemma as to whether CMV was causative, co-infection or a re-activation due to immunosuppression. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) brain showed cortical atrophy. There was no evidence of any vascular involvement.

She was treated with intravenous (IV) methylprednisolone, IV cyclophosphamide pulses and oral valganciclovir. 

**Results** A repeat CMV viral load done after six weeks of oral valganciclovir therapy was undetectable. She has been followed up for a period of 6 months. She has shown marked improvement in her neurological status and transaminases have normalised.

**Conclusions** CMV is an important pathogen in patients with SLE; however its exact pathogenesis needs more research.

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**137** A CASE OF CATASTROPHIC ANTIPHOSPHOLIPID SYNDROME WAS CONTROLLED WITH RITUXIMAB

1KN Kim*, 1S Lee, 1JC Magtibay*. 1Philippine General Hospital, Paediatrics, Manila, Philippines

**Background and Aims** CAPLS is a multiple thrombi of small vessels affecting viscera. Patients had previous evidence of APLS. CAPLS was precipitated by infection, invasive procedures. The clinical presentation was involving the cardiopulmonary, CNS, abdomen. Thrombocytopenia and hematologic anaemia were frequent. Anticardiolipin antibodies were present in almost. The outcome can be disastrous.

**Methods** Case: 10-year-girl had been developed petechiae on Aug 10, 2009. Platelet 2000, Hb 12.0. The diagnosis was ITP and she received the IVIG. But anaemia was developed on Aug 10, 2009. Platelet 2000, Hb 12.0. The diagnosis was ITP but the platelet count did not change. Rituximab was injected 4 times. Platelet was 4000 thru 99 000 on Nov 2014. After then platelet was well controlled.

**Conclusions** This rituximab response to therapy.

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**138** CALCIUM AND VITAMIN D STATUS IN LUPUS CHILDREN IN JAKARTA, INDONESIA

1N Kurniati*, 2BT Parwoto*, 3D Indriyani, 4D Mukiarti. 1Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital, Paediatric Allergy-Immunology Division - Department of Child Health, Jakarta, Indonesia; 2Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital, Paediatric Endocrinology Division - Department of Child Health, Jakarta, Indonesia

**Background and Aims** Osteopenia and subsequent osteoporosis are complications faced by children living with lupus on steroid therapy. Calcium and vitamin D have been embedded in the management protocol early in therapy.

**Aim** To evaluate calcium and vitamin D level in children with lupus.

**Methods** Lupus patient recruited if their age 5–18 years old, on steroid therapy at least 5 month. Lupus diagnosis, follow up record and SLEDAI score were retrieved from medical record. Subjects have DXA-scanning to determine bone density and plasma level for 25-hydroxyvitamin D and calcium at the latest visit. Daily intake of calcium and vitamin D was determined from 3 day food diary.

**Results** There were 16 patient included, 14 were girls and average age 13.3 years. Duration of steroid use was 27.75 +17.4 month with the last SLEDAI score of mild and moderate flare on 9 subjects. Subjects received 400 mg calcium and vitamin D3 200 IU (5 mcg) daily. Average Calcium intake was 587.58 ±213.29 mg (RDA 1300 mg/day) and vitamin D 2.9 mcg daily(RDA 15 mcg/day). Plasma level of 25-OHD was 19.3+5.4 ng/ml (normal level 36–108) and calcium was 8.69 ±0.5 mg/dl (normal level 8.5–10.2). DXA results showed 7 subjects with Z-score lumbal <−2.0 and mean Z-score −1.75 +1.24

**Conclusions** Our paediatric Lupus patient showed low plasma level of calcium and vitamin D. Current supplementation should be increased 2 times to achieve relevant RDA and maintaining normal bone density.

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**139** CLINICAL PRESENTATIONS AND OUTCOMES OF FILIPINO MALE LUPUS PATIENTS

1JC Magtibay*. 1Philippine General Hospital, Paediatrics, Manila, Philippines

**Background and Aims** Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a multisystemic disease affecting almost all of the organ systems. Children frequently manifests with non specific signs and symptoms. Renal involvement accounts for 40% – 70% of SLE patients. Male lupus represent a small percentage but should not be underestimated in terms of most health-related issues.

**Methods** Hospital charts seen at the Philippine General Hospital (PGH) over a 10 year period (2004–2013) were retrieved and reviewed from the Medical Records. Demographic, clinical presenting features and manifestation during the illness and laboratory findings during the course of the disease for each patient were collected.

**Results** Two hundred fifteen lupus patients were seen at PGH from 2004–2013. The female to male ratio was 6:1(186 f, 29 m)