patients with myelitis but not in any of the opticus neuritis cases. NMOSD seems to be a fairly common cause of SLE associated myelitis, accounting for 60% of SLE cases with myelitis in our study. SLE patients with engagement of the spinal cord or optic nerve should be screened for anti-aquaporin-4 antibodies. This is important since rituximab rather than cyclophosphamide is the preferred treatment for NMOSD.

**Factors Influencing on Health-Related Quality of Life in Female Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Patients with Fibromyalgia**

**Background and Aims** Health-related quality of life (HRQoL) among systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) patients is reduced, and fibromyalgia contribute to the decreased HRQoL. The objective of the present study is to evaluate the contributing factors for reduced HRQoL in female SLE patients regarding the presence of fibromyalgia.

**Methods** The HRQoL measurement was made using the SF-36 and Euroqol EQ-5D. Sleep quality, fatigue severity, fibromyalgia severity, and SLE disease associated variables were measured.

**Results** The scores of HRQoL, including overall scores as well as the physical component summary (PCS) and mental component summary (MCS), were lower in female SLE patients with fibromyalgia (n=41), than in those without fibromyalgia (n=111). SLE patients with fibromyalgia showed higher SLE disease activity, and more severe fatigue score, depressive mood and deteriorated sleep quality, compared with patients without fibromyalgia. In SLE patients with fibromyalgia, education level, SLE organ damage, fatigue severity, sleep quality and fibromyalgia severity were significantly correlated with EQ-5D, whereas age, income, SLE disease activity, steroid dose, and disease duration were not correlated with EQ-5D. On the other hand, education level did not show significant correlation with EQ-5D in SLE patients without fibromyalgia. Multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that depressive mood is only independent contributing factors for deteriorated HRQoL in female SLE patients with fibromyalgia. Interestingly, in SLE patients without fibromyalgia also showed same result.

**Conclusions** The quality of life in SLE patients can be improved by managing depressive mood both in patients with fibromyalgia and in those without fibromyalgia.

**TTP Secondary to SLE: Rituximab Improves Overall but Not Renal Survival**

**Background and Aims** Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP), a form of thrombotic microangiopathies (TMA), is a series of life-threatening disorders. Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is one of most common acquired causes. To identify predictors of prognosis in patients with TTP secondary to SLE, we conducted a single-centre historical study.

**Methods** Using the electronic medical record system which includes all clinical data of patients who were hospitalised in the department of Rheumatology in Ren Ji Hospital from 2013 January to 2016 June, we identified patients with the query terms “SLE”, “thrombocytopenia”, “TTP”, and “TMA”. Of 2182 SLE patients, a total of 21 consecutive patients with TTP secondary to SLE were enrolled.

**Results** The 90 day short-term mortality was 33.3%. The kidney involvement (66.7%) was associated with poor prognosis, while the administration of rituximab (n=13) was an independent protective factor according to logistic regression analysis. Although compared to conventional treatment, i.e., plasma exchange, high dose glucocorticoids and intravenous immunoglobulin, the overall survival is significantly higher among patients receiving rituximab add-on (92.2% vs 25%, respectively).