traditional risk factors (smoke, hypertension, dyslipidemia) and treatment with aspirin and hydroxychloroquine.

**Conclusion** Our results confirmed that Italian lupus patients suffer a high incidence of CV disease compared with general population. However, this incidence was lower than that detected in North European and American lupus cohorts.

**Methods** 318 systemic autoimmune patients and 25 healthy controls were collected, 73 fulfilled SLE classification criteria. Patients with and without RP were compared. 89 patients fulfilled SSc classification criteria, the median capillary density was 6.66 [5.2; 7.94] in this subgroup, the median microangiopathia evaluation score (MES) was 1.97 (1.19; 3.13) in SSc subgroup.

**Results** was 1.97 (1.19; 3.13) in SSc subgroup. Among patients having SSc pattern all except two had RP. Twenty-eight (21%) developed ESRD, five of them (18%) have been received renal transplantation. Severe renal disease was strongly associated with poor outcomes in this cohort.

**Conclusion** LN in Hispanic SLE patients represents an early and severe manifestation with higher incidence. It imposes poorer prognosis during first years of disease duration.