Background In SLE, both disease-specific and traditional risk factors are important. Increased serum homocysteine levels are seen in approximately 15% of patients with systemic lupus erythematosus and are associated with an increased risk of atherothrombotic events in this population. The serum level of homocysteine in patients with lupus nephritis has not been well described.

Methods We performed a retrospective review of patients who had both, a biopsy proven lupus nephritis (class II-VI), and measured homocysteine levels for the first time during routine evaluation. Clinical and laboratory data were obtained from review of medical records.

Results Five patients with lupus nephritis had homocysteine level measured. The ages ranged from 29–47 years and were predominately African Americans. There were two patients with class III, one with class III-V, one with class IV, and one with class V lupus nephritis. All were female, with positive anti-dsDNA, low C4 and on hydroxychloroquine. Of the five patients, all had elevated homocysteine levels.

Conclusions This study demonstrates that patients with lupus nephritis are at a high risk for developing elevated homocysteine levels.

Funding Source(s): None

163 BACTERIAL BIOFILM PRODUCT CURLI/EDNA INDUCES NETS AND SERUM ANTI-CURLI/EDNA LEVELS CORRELATE WITH BACTERIURIA AND LUPUS ACTIVITY

Abstract 163 Figure 1  Urinary ALCAM levels were elevated in active LN patients. (A) Group comparison showed significant increase of urinary ALCAM in active LN patients (14 IQR (6.97-24.8) ng/mg) when compared to those in active SLE without renal involvement patients (3.54 IQR (1.31-7.58) ng/mg), inactive SLE patients (2.75 IQR (1.45-5.67) ng/mg), and healthy controls (1.29 IQR (0.665-1.89) ng/mg). (B) Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve analysis indicated a good performance of urinary ALCAM in discriminating active LN from active SLE without renal involvement, inactive SLE, and healthy controls. Group Description: A=Active LN group; N=Active SLE without renal involvement group; C=Inactive SLE group; H=healthy control group.