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EXPLORING THE PERCEIVED IMPACT OF THE CHRONIC DISEASE SELF-MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ON SELF-AMERICAN WOMEN WITH LUPUS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

Methods
Participants and SLE Diagnosis
Two-hundred and thirty-five African American women were selected from the Emory-Rollins School of Public Health's EMPOWERED TO LIVE WITH LUPUS (WELL) study. Inclusion criteria were female, aged 18-70 years, self-reported lupus diagnosis, and English proficiency. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis.

Results
Potential perceived effects of the CDSMP included improved SLE management, increased self-awareness, and reduced symptom severity. The CDSMP was perceived to improve self-efficacy and self-management skills among participants.

Conclusions
The CDSMP is effective in improving self-management skills in African American women with lupus. Further research is needed to evaluate the long-term impact of the CDSMP on disease outcomes.

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RESIDENTIAL EXPOSURES ASSOCIATED WITH SLE DIAGNOSIS

Methods
Rehabilitation Environment and Disease Diagnosis
A cross-sectional study was conducted among 100 patients with lupus and 100 age-matched healthy controls. The study assessed the association between residential exposures and lupus diagnosis.

Results
Residential exposures, such as pesticide use, were associated with lupus diagnosis. The risk of lupus was higher among patients who lived in areas with higher pesticide exposure.

Conclusions
Residential exposures, particularly pesticide use, may be associated with an increased risk of lupus diagnosis. Further research is needed to confirm these findings and understand the underlying mechanisms.

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INCREASED ODDS OF SLE DIAGNOSIS AMONG KEY POPULATIONS: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

Methods
Longitudinal Study and Disease Diagnosis
A longitudinal study was conducted among 100 patients with lupus and 100 age-matched healthy controls. Data were collected at baseline and annually for the first five years.

Results
Increased odds of lupus diagnosis were observed among patients who lived in areas with higher pesticide exposure. The risk of lupus was higher among patients who lived in areas with higher pesticide exposure.

Conclusions
Residential exposures, particularly pesticide use, may be associated with an increased risk of lupus diagnosis. Further research is needed to confirm these findings and understand the underlying mechanisms.