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EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF RHEUMATOLOGICAL PATIENTS IN CHRONIC USE OF ANTIMALARIALS FROM THE MÁRIO PINOTTI II PROJECT IN MANAUS-AMAZONAS

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BACKGROUND

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a disease caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), and has become a public health emergency. The Mário Pinotti II Project was created to compare the frequency of SARS-CoV-2 infection in patients using antimalarial (AM) drugs for the treatment of rheumatic diseases with contactants and to evaluate the preventive effect of AM drugs for moderate to severe forms of COVID-19. This study aims to carry out an epidemiological description of the rheumatological patients included in the research center in Manaus, state of Amazonas.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A prospective, observational study, based on data analysis of patients with immune-mediated rheumatic diseases (IMRDs) of the Mário Pinotti II Project, organized by the Brazilian Society of Rheumatology, in the city of Manaus. Information regarding sex, age, origin, comorbidities, smoker, alcoholic and rheumatic disease were analyzed. This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee.

RESULTS

A total of 311 patients with IMRD were included, diagnosed with: 272 (87.46%) systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), 20 (6.43%) rheumatoid arthritis, 20 (6.43%) Sjögren's syndrome, 9 (2.89%) cutaneous lupus, 8 (2.57%) mixed connective tissue disease, 6 (1.93%) systemic sclerosis, 3 (0.96%) antiphospholipid antibody syndrome, 2 (0.64%) dermatomyositis, 2 (0.64%) osteoarthritis and 1 (0.32%) rheumatic fever. The mean age of the patients was 39.14 ± 11.66 years, with 293 (94.21%) females and 18 (5.79%) males. As for the origin, 256 (82.32%) were from Manaus, 48 (15.43%) from the interior of Amazonas and 7 (2.25%) from other states (4 Pará and 3 Roraima). Regarding the main comorbidities presented by patients with IMRDs, the following stand out: 98 (31.51%) systemic arterial hypertension (SAH), 36 (11.57%) kidney disease, 20 (6.43%) lung disease, 17 (5.47%) diabetes mellitus, 15 (4.82%) heart disease, 48 (15.43%) other comorbidities, 135 (43.40%) did not have comorbidities, and 6 (1.93%) did not respond. Regarding life habits, only 1 was a smoker and 5 were alcoholics.

CONCLUSION

In the present study, we observed a predominance of females, since rheumatic diseases affect more women. The majority of patients had SLE and were using antimalarials, medication used to treat this disease. And the main comorbidity was SAH followed by kidney disease.

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