<https://doi.org/10.47660/CBR.2020.17541>

CLINICAL AND AUTOANTIBODY PROFILES IN MALES AND FEMALES PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS: A RESTROSPECTIVE STUDY IN 603 BRAZILIAN PATIENTS

Kamilla de Bessa Jorge^{1,*}, Laís Zanlorenzi¹, Anauá Fernanda dos Santos Cavalcante¹, Natália de Oliveira¹, Nicolas Silva¹, Renato Nishihara¹, Thiago Alberto dos Santos¹, Thelma Larocca Skare¹

1.Faculdade Evangélica Mackenzie, Curitiba (PR), Brazil.

*Corresponding author: kamillabessajorge@gmail.com

BACKGROUND

Gender and ethnic background may influence the clinical and autoantibody profiles in systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). The objective of this study was to compare the clinical and autoantibody profiles of SLE patients in a sample of Brazilian patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Retrospective study of 603 patients (48 males and 555 females) from a single rheumatology center. Collected clinical data included: clinical findings according to SLICC classification criteria, the presence of antiphospholipid antibody syndrome and autoantibody profile: anti-dsDNA, anti-Ro, anti-La, anti-Sm, anti-RNP, rheumatoid factor, aCL (anticardiolipin) IgG, aCL IgM, lupus anticoagulant and direct anti-globulin test.

RESULTS

It was found that women had higher age at disease onset ($p = 0.02$), higher oral ulcers frequency ($p = 0.001$) and alopecia ($p < 0.0001$). The prevalence of glomerulonephritis (odds ratio, OR = 6.5; confidence interval, 95%CI = 3.0–13.7) and anti-dsDNA (OR = 2.59; 95%CI = 1.38–4.85) was higher in men. No differences were found in the classes of glomerulonephritis ($p = 0.46$).

CONCLUSION

In this group of patients, more renal involvement and less oral ulcers and alopecia were observed in men.