

Ro positive subset of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus patients has a distinct and more severe disease phenotype

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Questions?

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BACKGROUND

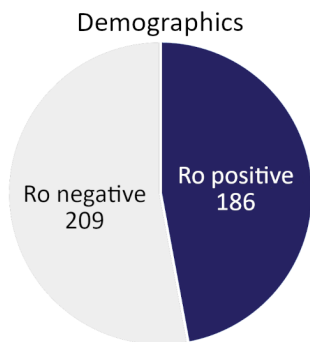
Sjogren syndrome and systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) frequently coexist and share common pathogenesis and clinical features.

AIM

To compare patient characteristics and disease manifestations of Ro positive versus Ro negative SLE patients.

METHODS

Patients from the Australian Lupus Registry and Biobank, all fulfilling SLE classification criteria, were studied according to their baseline anti-Ro positivity status (either Ro60 or Ro52 or both). Patients demographics, disease characteristics, associations with lupus manifestations and Sjogren features were examined using descriptive statistic and logistic regression.



CONCLUSION

Ro positivity is seen frequently in SLE patients and denotes a distinct and more severe phenotype. It is important to recognise the overlapping and distinct clinical endpoints in this group of patients to improve patient outcomes.

RESULTS



More likely to have time adjusted SLEDAI >4 and High Disease Activity Status



Significant association with anti-dsDNA, rheumatoid factor, hypocomplementemia and hypergammaglobulinemia



More likely to be treated with higher doses of prednisolone and other immunosuppressants

25.8%

had associated sicca that may qualify for diagnosis of Sjogren's syndrome

Association of Anti-Ro Positivity with Common Lupus Features

