



RISK AND PREDICTORS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROTEINURIA IN PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS IN THE FIVE-YEAR OBSERVATION



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INTRODUCTION AND AIMS

Systemic sclerosis (SSc) is a disease of connective tissue, accompanied by increased accumulation of collagen, immune and vascular disorders.

Proteinuria has shown to be a useful marker of vascular damage and a powerful predictor of mortality in patients with SSc. The Aim. To investigate risk and predictors of development of proteinuria in patients with SSc.

METHODS

We have performed five-year long prospective study of patients with SSc who are in the local registry. 67 patients were enrolled to the study (3 men and 64 women, mean age - 43,5±1,1 years). Patients met ACR (1980) and ACR/EULAR (2013) Classification criteria for Scleroderma and were treated according to EULAR and local standards. To define risk and predictors of development of proteinuria we used Kaplan-Meier procedure and Cox univariate regression model.

Results

The five-year risk of development of proteinuria was 35,6%. (Fig.1) The most statistically reliable predictors of development of proteinuria in SSc patients in five years are shown in the table below. (Fig.2) Influence of indicators of inflammatory activity (CRP, RF) was contradictory. None of the predictors has reached the critical value of p<0,05.

Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier plot of development of hypertension in five years

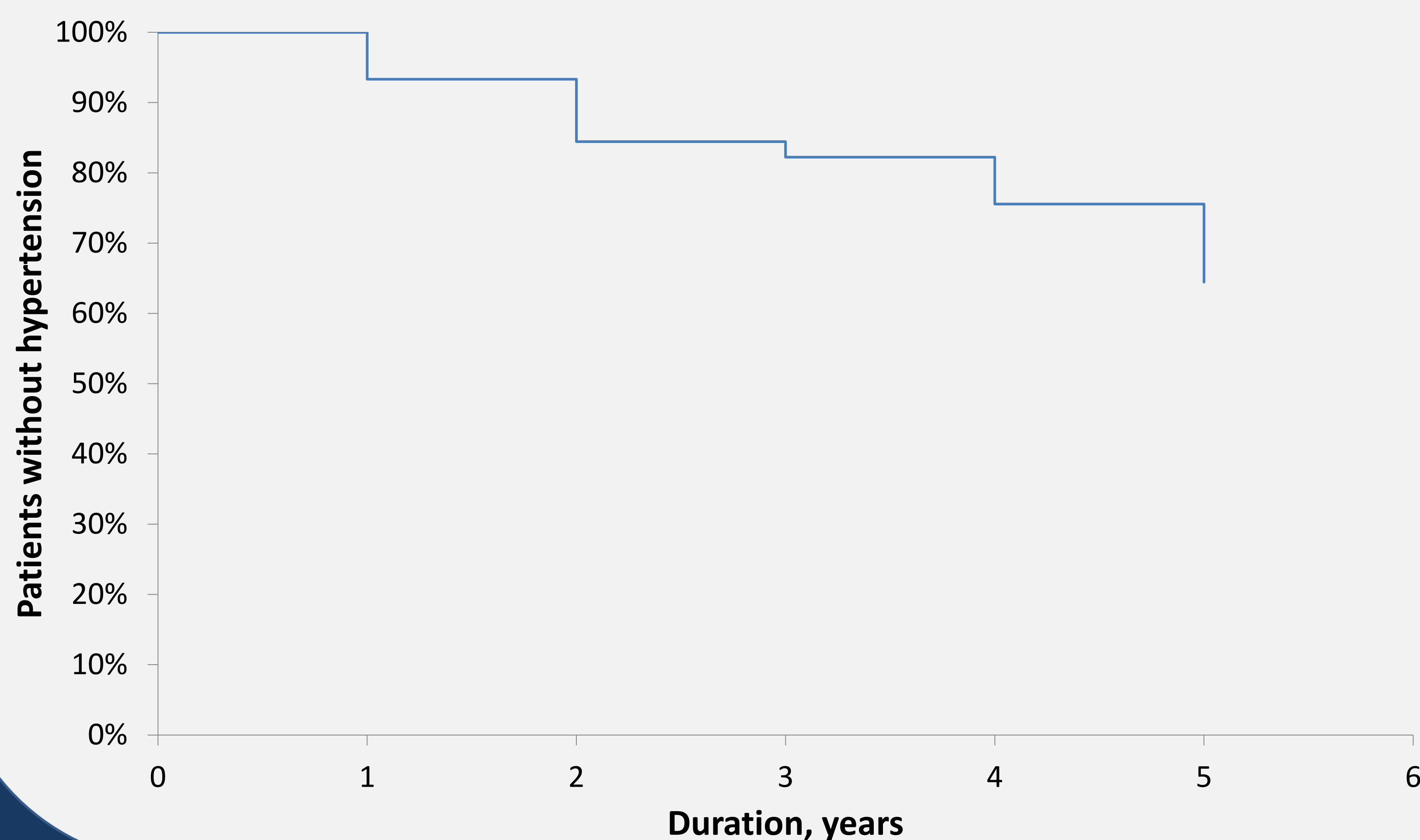
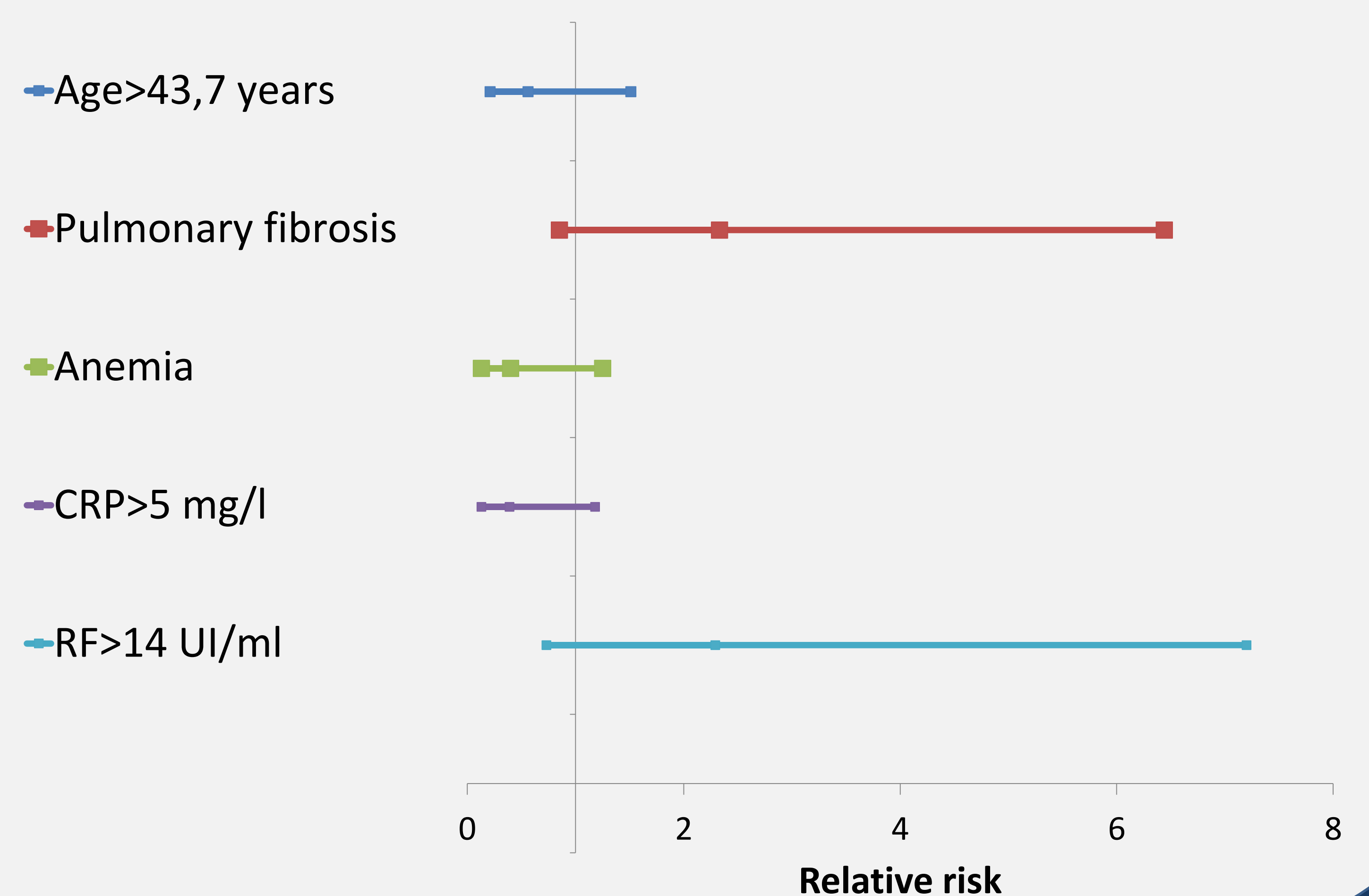


Figure 2. Cox-analysis of hypertension development predictors



Conclusions

The five-year risk of development of proteinuria was 35,6%. The strongest predictors of development of proteinuria were pulmonary fibrosis, CRP>5 mg/l and RF>14 IU/ml. Further investigation on larger sample is needed.

References

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