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AUTOIMMUNE CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISEASES

A RETROSPECTIVE CASE-CONTROL STUDY ON DERMATOMYOSITIS WITH INTERSTITIAL LUNG DISEASE

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Objective: A retrospective case-control study was conducted by investigating the differences of clinical characteristic between in-patients of dermatomyositis (DM) with and without interstitial lung disease (ILD) during the 14-year-duration in order to deepen the acknowledgement of ILD associated with DM.

Methods: Medical records of patients hospitalized for DM in the Second Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University from January 2002 to December 2016 were reviewed. Cases were divided into two groups by with ILD or not accordingly. General information, first-onset symptom, main laboratory and autoantibodies tests result, imaging data were collected. The single-factor differences between the two groups were compared by statistical methods such as t test, Mann-Whitney U test and chi-square test. And Logistic regression analysis was conducted to discover risk or protective factors.

Results: A total of 107 cases were enrolled in the study, of which 80 females (74.8%) and 27 males (25.5%) with a female to male ratio of 2.96:1. While 66 cases (61.7%) were non-ILD and 41 cases (38.3%) were with ILD. The average onset age of ILD group was 49.83±11.45, which was later than the non-ILD group of 41.85±18.52 (?<0.05), however regression analysis failed to prove that the later onset age was a risk factor of ILD. Male patients (OR=9.01, 95% CI:1.652-49.143) , elevated ESR levels (OR=1.048, 95% CI:1.008-1.090) and serum ferritin levels (OR=1.007, 95% CI?1.001-1.014) were risk factors of DM-ILD.

Conclusions: The elevated ESR and serum ferritin were risk factors of DM-ILD. Male patient was also a risk factor of DM-ILD, the probability of ILD in male patients was 9.01 times over female patients.

Key words: Dermatomyositis; Polymyositis; Interstitial Lung Disease





