

# OCULAR INVOLVEMENT IN PATIENTS WITH AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES: 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN COLOMBIA

Mantilla Fabien<sup>1</sup>, Vargas Andrés <sup>1</sup>, Sarmiento Diana <sup>1</sup>, López Carolina<sup>1</sup>, Mantilla Rubén <sup>1</sup>, de-la-Torre Alejandra<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Fundación Para la Investigación En Dermatología (FUNINDERMA), Bogotá, Colombia.

<sup>2</sup>Servicio de Inmunología, Grupo de Investigación en Neurociencias (NeUROS), Escuela de Medicina y Ciencias de la Salud, Universidad del Rosario, Bogotá, Colombia.

## Purpose

To estimate the prevalence of ocular disorders in patients with autoimmune diseases (AD) from a Colombian rheumatology referral center.

## Methods

Observational, descriptive prevalence-study from 2000 to 2015 in patients with AD. Randomized stratified sampling with proportional assignment using Epidat 3.4. Data analysis: SPSS v22.0. Categorical variables were subjected to univariate analysis. Measures of central tendency were performed for quantitative variables.

## Results

From a total of 3600 patients with AD we analyzed a statistically representative sample of 1640 patients. The main results are summarized in

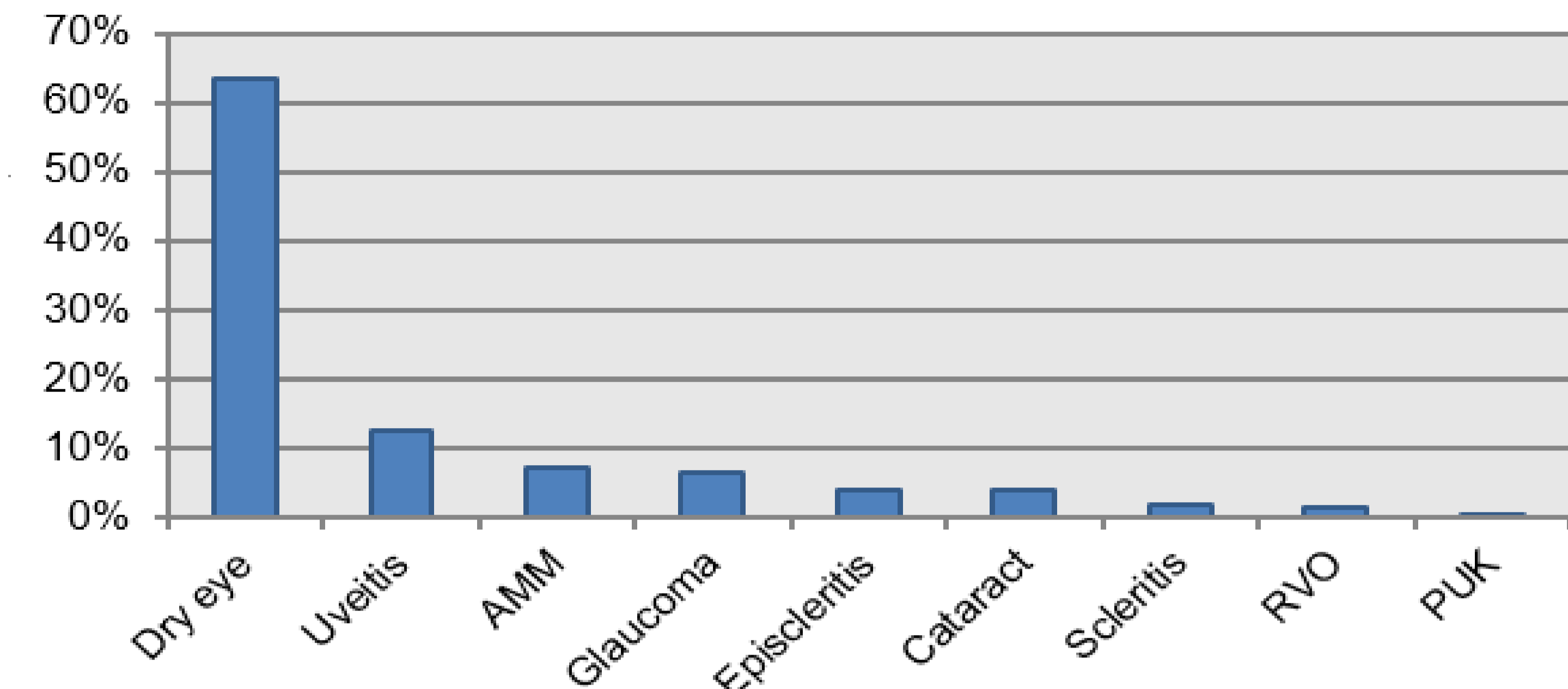
**Table 1. Frequency of clinical and laboratory findings**

From 1640 patients	Frequency (%)
Ocular involvement	38.7
Female predominance	83.3
Eye manifestations preceding systemic ones	11.1 to 33.3
Ocular involvement in RA vs Sarcoidosis	62.2 vs 0.66
KCS as a main presentation	63.5
Highest episcleritis prevalence (SLE)	12.5
Ocular Toxicity due to Antimalarial drugs	7.2
Antimalarial maculopathy (AMM) and SLE	18.8
Relationship: cataract and corticosteroids	88.8
Scleritis, HLA-B27 and Rheumatoid Factor	32.1 each
Cataract, anti-dsDNA, anti-SSB and Anti-RNP	22 each
Episcleritis and ANAs	100
Vascular retinal disease and ANAs	100

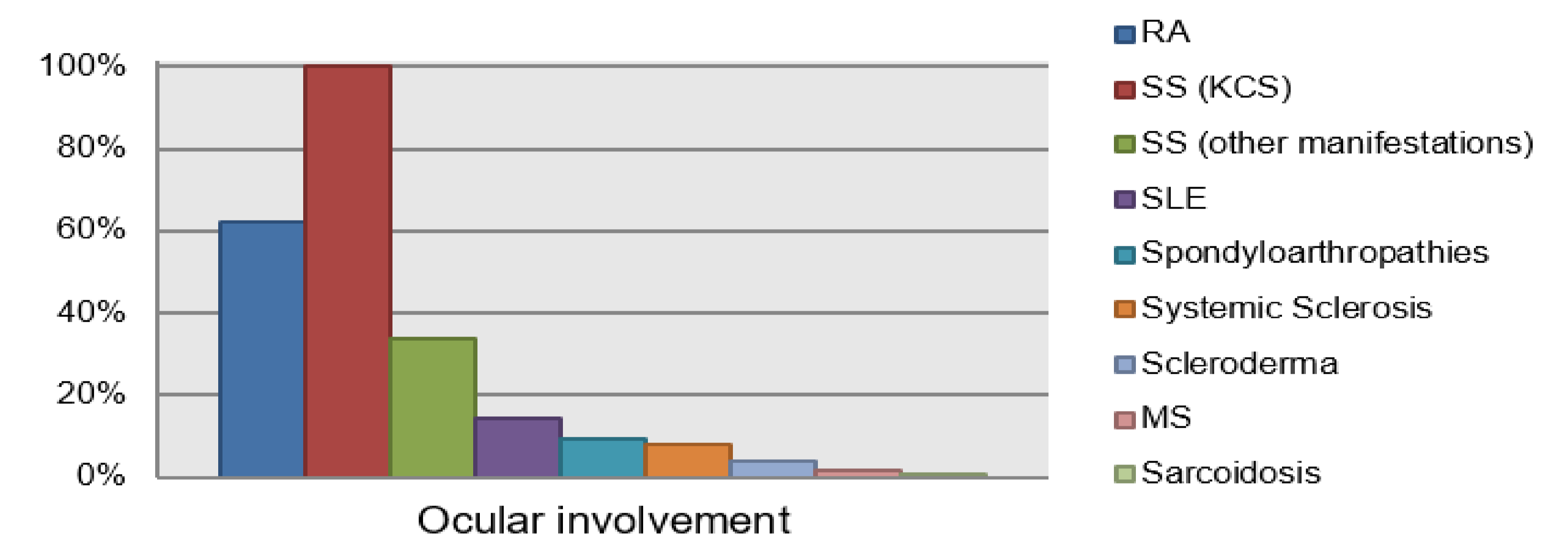
## Conclusions

The prevalence of ocular involvement in Colombian patients with AD is frequent (38.7%). RA had the highest prevalence of ocular co-morbidity; KCS was the most frequent ocular finding in the whole population, followed by uveitis. Eye examination should be included as part of this patient-population. Ocular adverse effects caused by rheumatic drugs should be monitored during the course of treatment.

**Figure 1 Prevalence of the different forms of ocular manifestations in the study population**



**Figure 2 Prevalence of ocular involvement according to each AD**



**Table 2 Percentage distribution and sample size for each AD**

Disease	Frequency (n)	Sample size for each AD (n)	Frequency (%)
RA	1373	625	38.13
SS	911	414	25.3
SLE	611	278	16.97
SSP	376	177	10.44
Systemic Sclerosis	177	80	4.91
Vasculitis	90	41	2.5
APS	26	10	0.72
Sarcoidosis	24	10	0.66
MS	12	5	0.33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3600</b>		<b>100</b>

RA: Rheumatoid arthritis  
 SS: Sjögren syndrome  
 SLE: Systemic lupus erythematosus  
 SSP: Spondyloarthropathies  
 APS: Anti-phospholipid syndrome  
 MS: Multiple sclerosis