

Article: 0811

Topic: EPW08 - e-Poster Walk Session 08: Research Methodology, Genetics and Molecular Neurobiology, Psychoneuroimmunology

Correlation Between Neuropsychiatric Manifestations of Systemic Lupus Erythromatosis and Anti-ribosomal P Protein Antibody

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Introduction

Involvement of the nervous system by SLE is considered a challenge in their diagnosis and treatment due to the uncertainty regarding the pathogenic mechanisms and paucity of data to support therapeutic strategies. The involvement of Antibody production especially Anti Ribosomal P protein with the presence on CNS manifestations of SLE due to the disease process is debatable.

Aim of work

To assess the correlation between the Neuropsychiatric manifestation of SLE and the presence of the anti Ribosomal P protein antibody.

Methods

The study was conducted on 30 SLE patients Diagnosed according to the American College of Rheumatology criteria and 10 control subjects of matching age and sex.

All subjects undergone full history, clinical and neurological examination. Laboratory tests of ANA, anti ds-DNA, antiribosomal P protein antibody and ESR were done. Hamilton Depression score and MMSE were also done for all subjects.

Results:

Depression and headaches were the most common presenting symptoms.

Antiribosomal P protein Antibody has shown a statistical significant relation with neuropsychiatric involvement especially CNS manifestations. It also showed a statistically significant positive correlation with the Hamilton Depression score. However it was not affected neither by age nor disease duration.

Conclusion

Antiribosomal P protein antibody is correlated to the presence of central nervous system manifestations of SLE.