



Comparison Of Extra-Articular Manifestations Between Radiographic And Non-Radiographic Axial Spondyloarthritis
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INTRODUCTION

Spondyloarthropathies (SpA) mainly affect the axial skeleton.Extra-articular manifestations whose frequency and severity vary greatly can be seen and be responsible for a worsening of the functional impact and the alteration of the quality of life of patients. The objective of this study was to compare the frequency and type of extra-articular manifestations between radiographic and non-radiographic SpA in a group of Moroccan patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Single-center retrospective study including 333 SpA according to ASAS 2009 criteria. Patients were divided into 2 groups: G1: radiographic SpA (SpA-R) and G2: non-radiographic SpA (SpA-NR) characterized by the absence of radiographic sacroiliitis according to New York criteria Modified. Demographic characteristics were collected as well as clinical characteristics. Extra-articular manifestations were compared between the 2 groups. The statistical analysis was carried out by SPSS software, with a level of significance set at 0.05.

RESULTS

The average age was 40.52 ± 15.05 years with a slight male predominance in 54.1% of cases. The average duration of disease progression was 7.58 years. A total of 285 patients (85.6%) presented with radiographic SpA versus 48 patients (14.4%) with non-radiographic SpA. Extra-articular manifestations of the disease were present in a third of patients.

Variables	Caractéristiques
Average age (years)	40,52
Male (%)	54,1
Duration of disease progression (years)	7,58
Radiographic SpA (%)	85,6
Non-Radiographic SpA (%)	14,4

Table 1: General characteristics

These were inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), uveitis and psoriasis in 14.1%, 7.3% and 9.6% of patients respectively. IBD was noted in 1.8% of patients with NR-SpA versus 12.31% of patients with R-SpA (p = 0.019). Uveitis was present in 0.6% of patients with NR-SpA and in 6.6% of patients with R-SpA (p = 0.098). No difference in the frequency of extra-articular manifestations and the occurrence of psoriasis was found between the two groups (p=0.098).

CONCLUSION

Our study showed that patients with radiographic SpA have more IBD and uveitis and less psoriasis than patients with non-radiographic SpA.