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**Introduction**

Spondyloarthritis (SpA) is a heterogeneous group of chronic inflammatory rheumatic disease affecting mainly the spine but also showing involvement of peripheral joints, entheses and extra-articular sites as eyes, skin and bowel. The prevalence of SpA varies throughout the world as well as its severity. In the last few years, there is a better understanding of this disease. The clinical, genetic, and radiological background are well known previous studies have evaluated geographic variation of SpA diagnostic, prevalence and treatment all over the world. In Arabic countries, there is a paucity of published data describing the pattern and natural history of SpA. Some anterior studies suggest a severe pattern of this disease in the Maghreb and North Africa. The Aim of the work: To describe the clinical profile and subtypes of spondyloarthritis patients from an algerien rheumatology centre and share our experience in this arabic manifestation .

**Methods**

We investigated patients with a diagnosis SpA according to the ASAS criteria. All patients were evaluated according to a standardised data collection form, including demographic variables and disease history with clinical and radiological features.

**Result**

We collected 1285 patients. A male predominance was noted, with a sex ratio of 1.74. The mean age of patients was 38 ± 11, age at diagnosis was 32 ± 10, disease duration was 13 ± 7. Axial involvement was predominant and was present in all patients, peripheral involvement was noted in 38% of patients. Arthritis was noted in 33.7% of patients, dactylitis in 2.2% of patients and enthesitis in 53.4% ​​of patients. Anterior chest wall involvement was present in 37.1% of patients. Extra-articular manifestations were noted in 42.6% of patients, comorbidities in 9.5% of patients. Spondyloarthritis was axial radiographic in 61.6% of patients, non-radiographic in 5.2 of them. We collected 171 patients meeting the CASPAR criteria for psoriatic arthritis, and 158 patients had IBD. Reactive arthritis was 4. Spinal ankylosis was noted in 21.3% of patients, hip involvment in 42.7%. Sixty-two percent of patients responded to NSAIDs, and 21.8% were on anti-TNF alpha. The prevalence of HLA B 27 in the cohort was 54.8%.

**Conclusion**

This study clearly showed that SpA still represents a challenge to the practising Rheumatologist in our country. The news concerning spondyloarthritis has been particularly rich in the last decade, however this pathology remains polymorphic throughout the world. A better understanding of the aspects would allow us to discover the prognostic factors.

