



## **SEPTIC ARTHRITIS BY ATYPICAL MYCOBACTERIA IN PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS USING BELIMUMAB.**

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### **BACKGROUND**

Belimumab was the first biological agent to be approved for the treatment of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE).

It represents a human IgG1 $\lambda$  monoclonal antibody, which binds specifically to the soluble BLyS protein (B cell stimulator), whereby it inhibits B cell survival.

As other immunobiological agents, it is associated with an increased risk of opportunistic infections.

### **CASE REPORT**

Female patient, 55 years old, diagnosed with SLE, who had been using Belimumab for six months for arthritis and cutaneous vasculitis refractory to conventional therapy. He presented arthritis in his right knee, whose joint puncture isolated "Mycobacterium mucogenicum" in two samples of synovial fluid. Suspended Belimumab and initiated treatment with Clarithromycin, Sulfamethoxazole-trimetoprin and Amicacin with good response

### **CONCLUSION**

The objective of the reported case is to describe a possible association of the use of Belimumab with non-tuberculous mycobacteria infection, something not previously reported.