



CAUSES OF HOSPITALIZATION IN PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS IN A REFERENCE HOSPITAL OF BELÉM-PA

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BACKGROUND

Infection is the main cause of hospitalization among patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE), with a high morbidity and mortality rate, together with renal and neurological involvement. The objective of this study was to determine the causes of hospital admission and evaluation of disease activity of patients with SLE in a reference hospital of Belém-Pa.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A cross-sectional, descriptive study performed through data collection of records of 54 SLE patients admitted to a hospital from January 2012 to December 2016. Epidemiological, clinical and therapeutic data were observed. The SLEDAI indexes were applied to evaluate disease activity. For statistical analysis of Chi-square test instruments and G Adherence test, the values of $p < 0.05$ were adopted for statistical significance.

RESULTS

Most of patients were women (92.6%), between 18 and 29 years old (48.1%), had completed high school (38.9%) and were housewives (50%). The causes of hospital admission of SLE patients were: disease activity (57.4%), infection (44.4%), diagnosis (24.1%) and gestation risk (3.7%). The most affected urinary tract (42.6%). Regarding the activity of the disease, predominantly the moderate degree (18 / 33.3%), with predominance of renal (57.4%) and immunological manifestations (53.7%).

CONCLUSION

SLE is a disease of major morbidity and mortality, and it is necessary to know the epidemiological-clinical knowledge of patients in order to define a strategy to reduce hospitalization, optimize health resources and improve the quality of life of the population.