



TIME OF PSORIATIC DISEASE AND ARTHRITIS ANALYSIS IN PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS' PATIENTS AND ITS RELATION WITH SACROILIITIS IN MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING

Antonio Helder Costa Vasconcelos (Universidade de Fortaleza, Fortaleza, CE, Brasil), Samilly Cordeiro de Oliveira (Universidade Federal do Ceará, Fortaleza, CE, Brasil), Marcio Vale Braga (Universidade de Fortaleza, Fortaleza, CE, Brasil), Jailson Rodrigues Lopes (Instituto dr. José Frota, Fortaleza, CE, Brasil), Carlos Leite de Macedo Filho (Instituto dr. José Frota, Fortaleza, CE, Brasil), Carlos Ewerton Maia Rodrigues (Universidade de Fortaleza; Universidade Federal do Ceará, Fortaleza, CE, Brasil)

BACKGROUND

The involvement of sacroiliac joints in psoriatic arthritis (PsA) is one of the most early features of the disease, preceding other clinical manifestations in one third of the patients. Amongst these, psoriasis is very relevant, and usually happens before arthritis' symptoms. In this context, the goal of this study is to assess whether there is relation of time of psoriatic disease and arthritis with sacroiliitis in PsA.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A cross-sectional study was performed with forty-five patients with PsA who were followed up at the outpatient clinic of rheumatology of a tertiary hospital in Fortaleza, Brazil, who underwent magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the sacroiliac joints. Two independent radiologists observed the degree of concordance for sacroiliitis by the Kappa coefficient. Clinical symptomatology of sacroiliitis was also evaluated.

RESULTS

The cohort of patients with arthritis had a time of disease ranging from four to twelve years, with a median of six. The time of psoriasis involvement to diagnosis of PsA ranged from 6 to 17 years, being nine the median of disease course time. The p value regarding time of psoriatic disease and chronic and acute sacroiliitis alterations was of 0,006, while for time of arthritis it had a value of 0,322.

CONCLUSION

In the present study, the long time of psoriatic disease was a statistically relevant factor for the presentation of chronic sacroiliitis lesions, being this finding corroborated by other bibliographic references.