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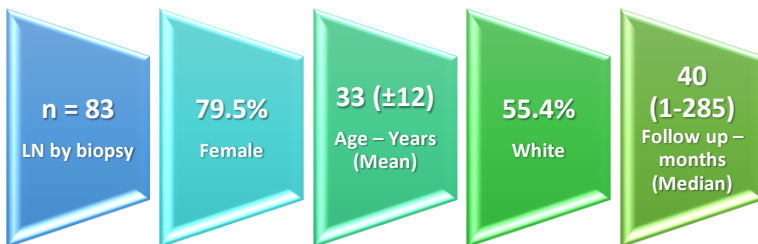
Introduction

- Lupus Nephritis (LN) is a complication that affects approximately 50% of cases of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE).
- The objective of the study was to evaluate the profile of patients with LN in the Nephrology service of the University Hospital of the Federal University of Juiz de Fora.

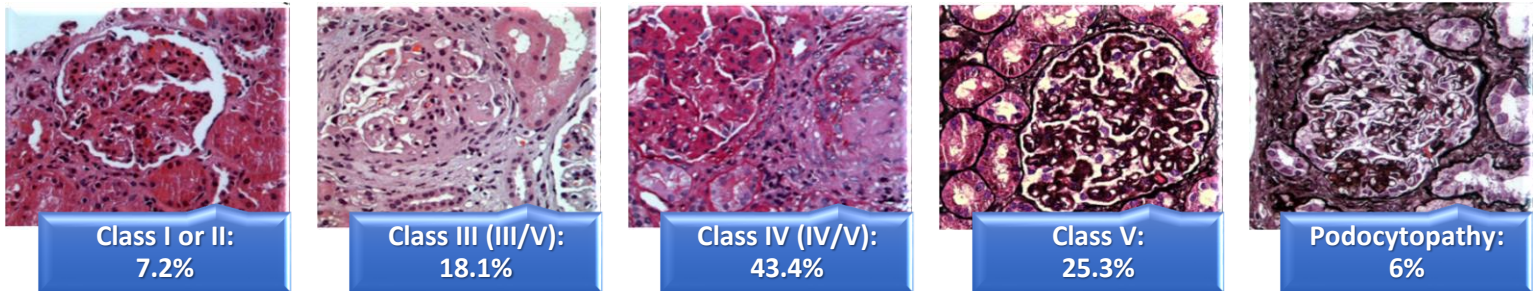
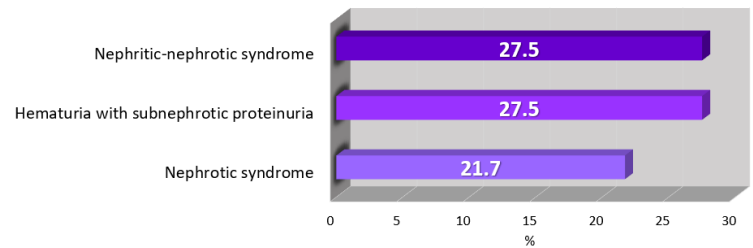
Methods

- Retrospective cohort of patients with LN from 2003 to 2022.
- Sociodemographic, clinical and laboratory variables were evaluated at admission and at the end of the study.
- Outcomes: estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) and proteinuria.

Results



Initial Clinical Presentations

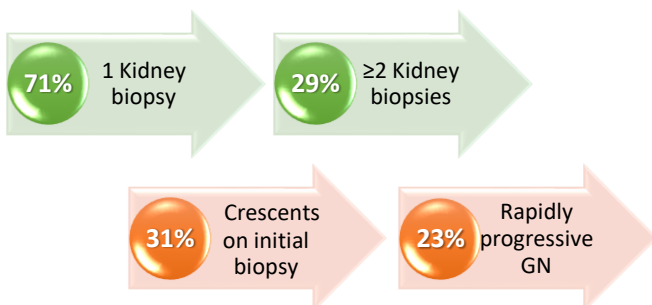
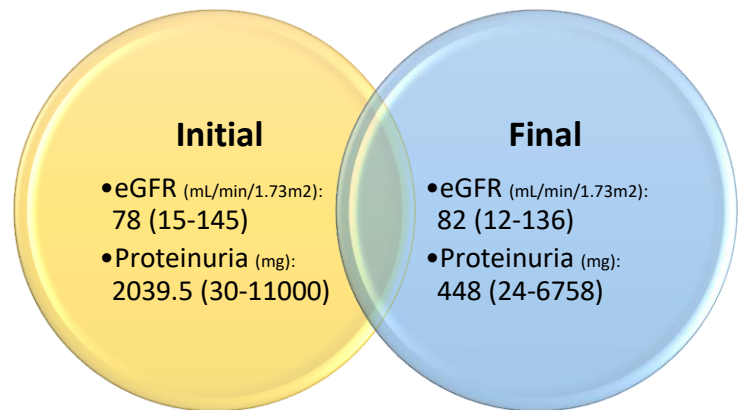


Comorbidities

Systemic Arterial Hypertension	81.9%
Dyslipidemia	48.2%
Psychiatric illnesses	47.0%
Bone Diseases	18.1%
Diabetes Mellitus	14.5%
Thyroidopathy	12.0%
Cardiovascular diseases	9.6%
Antiphospholipid syndrome	9.6%
Nephrolithiasis	8.4%

Immunosuppressants

Corticosteroids	100%
Hydroxychloroquine	94%
Azathioprine	66.3%
Mycophenolate	50.6%
Intravenous therapies	
Corticosteroids	75.9%
Cyclophosphamide	61.4%
Belimumab	9.6%
Rituximab	2.4%



Conclusions

- Predominance of young, female patients, class IV or IV/V, with improvement in eGFR and proteinuria level.
- Knowledge of the epidemiological profile of lupus nephritis is essential for guiding managers of public systems to optimize health care and better renal outcomes.