Systemic lupus erythematosus

Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a chronic disease that causes inflammation in connective tissues, such as cartilage and the lining of blood vessels, which provide strength and flexibility to structures throughout the body. The signs and symptoms of SLE vary among affected individuals, and can involve many organs and systems, including the skin, joints, kidneys, lungs, central nervous system, and blood-forming (hematopoietic) system. SLE is one of a large group of conditions called autoimmune disorders that occur when the immune system attacks the body's own tissues and organs.

SLE may first appear as extreme tiredness (fatigue), a vague feeling of discomfort or illness (malaise), fever, loss of appetite, and weight loss. Most affected individuals also have joint pain, typically affecting the same joints on both sides of the body, and muscle pain and weakness. Skin problems are common in SLE. A characteristic feature is a flat red rash across the cheeks and bridge of the nose, called a "butterfly rash" because of its shape. The rash, which generally does not hurt or itch, often appears or becomes more pronounced when exposed to sunlight. Other skin problems that may occur in SLE include calcium deposits under the skin (calcinosis), damaged blood vessels (vasculitis) in the skin, and tiny red spots called petechiae. Petechiae are caused by a shortage of cell fragments involved in clotting (platelets), which leads to bleeding under the skin. Affected individuals may also have hair loss (alopecia) and open sores (ulcerations) in the moist lining (mucosae) of the mouth, nose, or, less commonly, the genitals.

About a third of people with SLE develop kidney disease (nephritis). Heart problems may also occur in SLE, including inflammation of the sac-like membrane around the heart (pericarditis) and abnormalities of the heart valves, which control blood flow in the heart. Heart disease caused by fatty buildup in the blood vessels (atherosclerosis), which is very common in the general population, is even more common in people with SLE. The inflammation characteristic of SLE can also damage the nervous system, and may result in abnormal sensation and weakness in the limbs (peripheral neuropathy); seizures; stroke; and difficulty processing, learning, and remembering information (cognitive impairment). Anxiety and depression are also common in SLE.

People with SLE have episodes in which the condition gets worse (exacerbations) and other times when it gets better (remissions). Overall, SLE gradually gets worse over time, and damage to the major organs of the body can be life-threatening.

Frequency

SLE has been estimated to affect between 322,000 and 1.5 million people in the United States. The exact prevalence is difficult to determine because many of the signs and
symptoms of SLE resemble those of other disorders. Diagnosis may be delayed for
years, and the condition may never be diagnosed in some affected individuals. Females
develop SLE about nine times more often than males. It is most common in younger
women, peaking during the childbearing years; however, 20 percent of SLE cases
occur in people over age 50.

For unknown reasons, in industrialized Western countries SLE has become 10 times
more common over the past 50 years. The prevalence of SLE in Africa and Asia is
believed to be much lower than in Western nations; however, in industrialized Western
countries, people of African and Asian descent are two to four times more likely to
develop SLE than are people of European descent. Researchers suggest that factors
such as ethnic mixing, tobacco use in industrialized countries, and the different types
of infections people acquire in different regions may contribute to these differences.
For example malaria, which occurs often in tropical regions, is thought to be protective
against SLE, while the Epstein-Barr virus, more common in the West, increases SLE
risk.

Causes

Normal variations (polymorphisms) in many genes can affect the risk of developing
SLE, and in most cases multiple genetic factors are thought to be involved. In rare
cases, SLE is caused by mutations in single genes. Most of the genes associated with
SLE are involved in immune system function, and variations in these genes likely affect
proper targeting and control of the immune response. Sex hormones and a variety of
environmental factors including viral infections, diet, stress, chemical exposures, and
sunlight are also thought to play a role in triggering this complex disorder. About 10
percent of SLE cases are thought to be triggered by drug exposure, and more than 80
drugs that may be involved have been identified.

In people with SLE, cells that have undergone self-destruction (apoptosis) because they
are damaged or no longer needed are not cleared away properly. The relationship of
this loss of function to the cause or features of SLE is unclear. Researchers suggest
that these dead cells may release substances that cause the immune system to react
inappropriately and attack the body’s tissues, resulting in the signs and symptoms of
SLE.

Inheritance Pattern

SLE and other autoimmune disorders tend to run in families, but the inheritance pattern
is usually unknown. People may inherit a gene variation that increases or decreases
the risk of SLE, but in most cases do not inherit the condition itself. Not all people with
SLE have a gene variation that increases the risk, and not all people with such a gene
variation will develop the disorder.

In rare cases, SLE can be inherited in an autosomal recessive pattern, which means
both copies of the gene in each cell have mutations. The parents of an individual with
an autosomal recessive condition each carry one copy of the mutated gene, but they
typically do not show signs and symptoms of the condition.

Other Names for This Condition
• disseminated lupus erythematosus
• LE syndrome
• Libman-Sacks disease
• lupus
• SLE

Diagnosis & Management
Genetic Testing Information
• What is genetic testing? /primer/testing/genetictesting
• Genetic Testing Registry: Systemic lupus erythematosus 1
• Genetic Testing Registry: Systemic lupus erythematosus 2
• Genetic Testing Registry: Systemic lupus erythematosus 3
• Genetic Testing Registry: Systemic lupus erythematosus 4
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• Genetic Testing Registry: Systemic lupus erythematosus 13

• Genetic Testing Registry: Systemic lupus erythematosus 14

• Genetic Testing Registry: Systemic lupus erythematosus 15

• Genetic Testing Registry: Systemic lupus erythematosus 16

• Genetic Testing Registry: Systemic lupus erythematosus with hemolytic anemia 1

• Genetic Testing Registry: Systemic lupus erythematosus with nephritis 1

• Genetic Testing Registry: Systemic lupus erythematosus with nephritis 2

• Genetic Testing Registry: Systemic lupus erythematosus with nephritis 3

• Genetic Testing Registry: Systemic lupus erythematosus, resistance to, 1

Research Studies from ClinicalTrials.gov

• ClinicalTrials.gov
https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22systemic+lupus+erythematosus%22

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

• MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Antinuclear Antibody Panel
https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003535.htm

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus

• Encyclopedia: Antinuclear Antibody Panel
https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003535.htm

• Encyclopedia: Lupus Nephritis
https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000481.htm
• Encyclopedia: Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000435.htm

• Health Topic: Lupus
  https://medlineplus.gov/lupus.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center
• Lupus
  https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/10253/lupus

Additional NIH Resources
• National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases
  https://www.niams.nih.gov/health-topics/lupus
• National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases: Lupus Nephritis
  https://www.niddk.nih.gov/health-information/kidney-disease/lupus-nephritis
• National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke: Neurological Sequelae of Lupus
  https://www.ninds.nih.gov/Disorders/All-Disorders/Neurological-Sequelae-Lupus-Information-Page

Educational Resources
• Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  https://www.cdc.gov/lupus/
• Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Office on Women’s Health
  https://www.womenshealth.gov/lupus
• KidsHealth: Life with Lupus
• MalaCards: systemic lupus erythematosus
  https://www.malacards.org/card/systemic_lupus_erythematosus
• Merck Manual Consumer Version
• Orphanet: Systemic lupus erythematosus
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=536
• TeensHealth
Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- Alliance for Lupus Research
  https://www.lupusresearch.org/
- American Autoimmune-Related Diseases Association
  https://www.aarda.org/
- Lupus and Allied Diseases Association
  http://www.nolupus.org/home0.aspx
- Lupus Foundation of America
  https://www.lupus.org/

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28systemic+lupus+erythematosus%5BTI%5D%29+AND+review%5Bpt%5D+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+360+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS
  http://omim.org/entry/152700
- SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS 16
  http://omim.org/entry/614420
- SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS WITH HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 1
  http://omim.org/entry/607279
- SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS WITH NEPHRITIS, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 1
  http://omim.org/entry/607965
- SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS WITH NEPHRITIS, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 2
  http://omim.org/entry/607966
- SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS WITH NEPHRITIS, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 3
  http://omim.org/entry/607967
- SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 1
  http://omim.org/entry/601744
- SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 2
  http://omim.org/entry/605218
- SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 3
  http://omim.org/entry/605480
• SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 4
  http://omim.org/entry/608437

• SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 5
  http://omim.org/entry/609903

• SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 6
  http://omim.org/entry/609939

• SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 7
  http://omim.org/entry/610065

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• SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 9
  http://omim.org/entry/610927

• SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 10
  http://omim.org/entry/612251

• SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 11
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• SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 14
  http://omim.org/entry/613145

• SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 15
  http://omim.org/entry/300809

**Sources for This Summary**


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  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23253915
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3780983/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23289717
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3551738/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25778500

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