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Service (sector) Uveitis and AIDS N° CEP

**Ocular findings in children with Rheumatologic diseases** Finamor LP;  
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Purpose: To study the ocular findings in children with rheumatologic diseases and their main characteristics. Methods: Prospective study that consisted in evaluating 160 children (59.3% female) from the pediatric rheumatological section referred to the uveitis section of the Federal University of São Paulo. All children underwent ophthalmologic examination, including slit lamp exam and indirect ophthalmoscopy. Systemic characteristics of the disease were also evaluated, as well as the therapy in use. Results: From the total of 160 children studied, 106 (66%) had previous diagnosis of Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis, 12 patients systemic erythematous lupus (7.5%), 6 patients Rheumatic Fever (4%), 4 patients Behçet's Disease (2.5%), 16 patients other disorders (10%) and inconclusive diagnosis in 16 patients (10%). Eighty three percent of the children were under treatment with some systemic therapy, such as NSAIDs, steroids, methotrexate and cyclosporine) at the time of the first ocular examination. Ocular findings were observed in 17 children (10.6%), with bilateral involvement in 53% of them. The main findings are described below: band keratopathy (8/17 patients-47%), cataract (8/17 patients-47%), posterior synechiae (4/17 patients-23.5%), active anterior uveitis (4/17 patients-23.5%), phthisis (3/17 patients-17.6%%), vitreous opacities (2/17 patients-11.7%), superficial keratitis (1/17 patients-5.9%) and scleritis (1/17 patients- 5.9%). The main rheumatologic diagnosis among the patients with ocular involvement was JRA (9/17 patients-53%), the pauciarticular and polyarticular forms being equally prevalent. Conclusion: In spite of the low incidence of ocular manifestations in the population analyzed in our study, the authors still recommend that periodic ocular evaluation must be performed in all children with rheumatologic disease. These patients can benefit from the good control of systemic disease, avoiding ocular complications.