THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT LUPUS

What is lupus?
- A chronic disease that occurs when the body’s defense system (the immune system) wrongly attacks its own tissues.
- The result can be pain and swelling (inflammation) that affects the skin, joints, kidneys, and other organs.
- Symptoms range from mild to serious and fluctuate between times when the disease is active (a flare) and times when it is quiet (remission).
- The cause is unclear.
- Lupus usually starts when people are in their 20s and 30s and is 10 times more common in women than in men.

What are the signs and symptoms?
- Fatigue.
- Rash (particularly a butterfly-shaped rash over the cheeks or a red rash with raised round or oval patches).
- Painful and swollen joints.
- Sores in the mouth or nose.
- Chest pain when breathing deeply, from swelling of the tissue lining the lungs (pleurisy or pleuritis) or the heart (pericarditis).
- Mental health problems, seizures, or strokes.
- Fever.
- Kidney problems, liver disease, clogged arteries (atherosclerosis).

How is it diagnosed?
- Your doctor will examine you carefully and ask you about your symptoms.
- Your doctor may order blood tests that can help confirm whether you have the disease.

How is it treated?
- Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs to decrease swelling, pain, and fever.
- Antimalarial drugs (such as hydroxychloroquine) to reduce fatigue, rashes, joint pain, and mouth sores.
- Corticosteroids or biologics, a new type of drug for rheumatic diseases, to reduce inflammation.
- Treatment is based on the symptoms and the severity of the disease.

For More Information

www.niams.nih.gov/Health_Info/Lupus/default.asp
Booklet on SLE to help people understand the disease and how to cope with it, from the NIAMS.

www.rheumatology.org/Practice/Clinical/Patients/Diseases_And_Conditions/Systemic_Lupus_Erythematosus_(Lupus)/
www.rheumatology.org/Practice/Clinical/Patients/Diseases_And_Conditions/Lupus_Eritematoso_Sistémico_(Lupus)_(Español)/
Information about SLE from the ACR, in English and Spanish.