
Coagulopathies in systemic lupus erythematosus

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The aim of this work was to study the effect of systemic lupus erythematosus on the plasma activity of most of the blood coagulation factors, fibrinogen, factors II, V, VII, VIII, IX, X and XIII. 30 patients of definite SLE comprised the material of this work. They were 28 females and 2 males, all of them were diagnosed according to the revised 1982 criteria of the American Rheumatism Association for classification of SLE. Their ages ranged from 15 to 50 years, with a mean age of 29.03 ± 9.75 years. The duration of the disease ranged from one year to 20 years, with a mean value of 5.22 ± 4.47 years. Complete clinical and laboratory examination for each patient were carried out to confirm the diagnosis. 30 normal persons comparable with our cases as regards the sex and age formed the control group. Determination of the plasma activity of the coagulation factors were carried out to all SLE patients as well as the control group. The results of laboratory investigations of our SLE patients were as follows: Erythrocyte sedimentation rate ranged from 14 to 135 mm/hour with a mean value of 45.9 ± 31.3 mm/hour. Hemoglobin in gm % ranged from 8.7 to 15.4, with a mean value of 12 ± 1.6 gm %. The white cell count ranged from 3200 to 11400 /cmm, with a mean value of 5963 ± 2096 /cmm. The platelet count ranged from 88000 to 524000 /cmm, with a mean value of 361600 ± 99892 /cmm. The blood urea level ranged from 20 to 54 mg %, with a mean value of 36.97 ± 7.75 mg %. The serum creatinine level ranged from 0.5 to 1.7, the mean value was 0.92 ± 0.28 mg %. The level of albumin /24 hours urine ranged from 0.2 to 2.8 gm, the mean value was 0.68 ± 0.8 gm. 5 cases had lupus nephritis showing high levels of blood urea, serum creatinine and albumin /24 hours urine. LE cells were positive in 28 patients representing 93.3%. Antinuclear antibodies (ANA) were positive in 27 patients representing 90%. The hemostatic alteration in our study among the SLE patients were as follows: - 13 patients (43.3 %) had a history of mild bleeding tendency. - 2 patients (6.7 %) showed a manifest thrombocytopenia with platelet count less than 100 000 /cmm. - The main results of determination of most of the coagulation factors among our SLE patients compared with the control group revealed the following data: - Fibrinogen: The plasma level of fibrinogen in our cases ranged from 108 to 452 mg / 100 ml, the mean value was 314.7 ± 96.7 mg / 100 ml. In comparison with the control group there is insignificant DROP of fibrinogen ($P \sim 0.05$). - Clotting factor II (Prothrombin): The plasma activity of clotting factor II ranged from 74 to 103 % of the normal among SLE cases with a mean value of 97.77 ± 6.84 %. These values when compared with the control group there is significant reduction of the plasma activity of factor II ($P 0.05$). - Clotting factor VIII: The plasma activity of clotting factor VIII ranged from 25 to 112

% of the normal, with a mean value of 92.37 ± 23.41 % among our SLE cases. In comparison with the control group there is significant reduction of factor VIII activity ($P < 0.05$).- Clotting factor X :The plasma activity of clotting factor X ranged from 44 to 104 % of the normal, with a mean value of 94.7 ± 16.31 %. in comparison with the control group there is a statistically insignificant difference ($P > 0.05$).- Clotting factor XIII :The plasma activity of clotting factor XIII in our cases ranged from 50 to 100 % of the normal, with a mean value of 87.5 ± 17.06 %. In comparison with the control group there is a statistically insignificant difference ($P > 0.05$). Finally we can conclude that determination of the various clotting factors among our SLE patients showed the following results:- No significant decrease of the plasma level of fibrinogen.- Significant reduction of the plasma activity of clotting factor II , V and VIII.- No significant decrease of the plasma activity of clotting factors VII , IX , X and XIII.- Marked reduction of the plasma activity of clotting factors were found in some individual cases, though no serious bleeding was recorded in those patients.