Pulmonary involvement in systemic sclerosis

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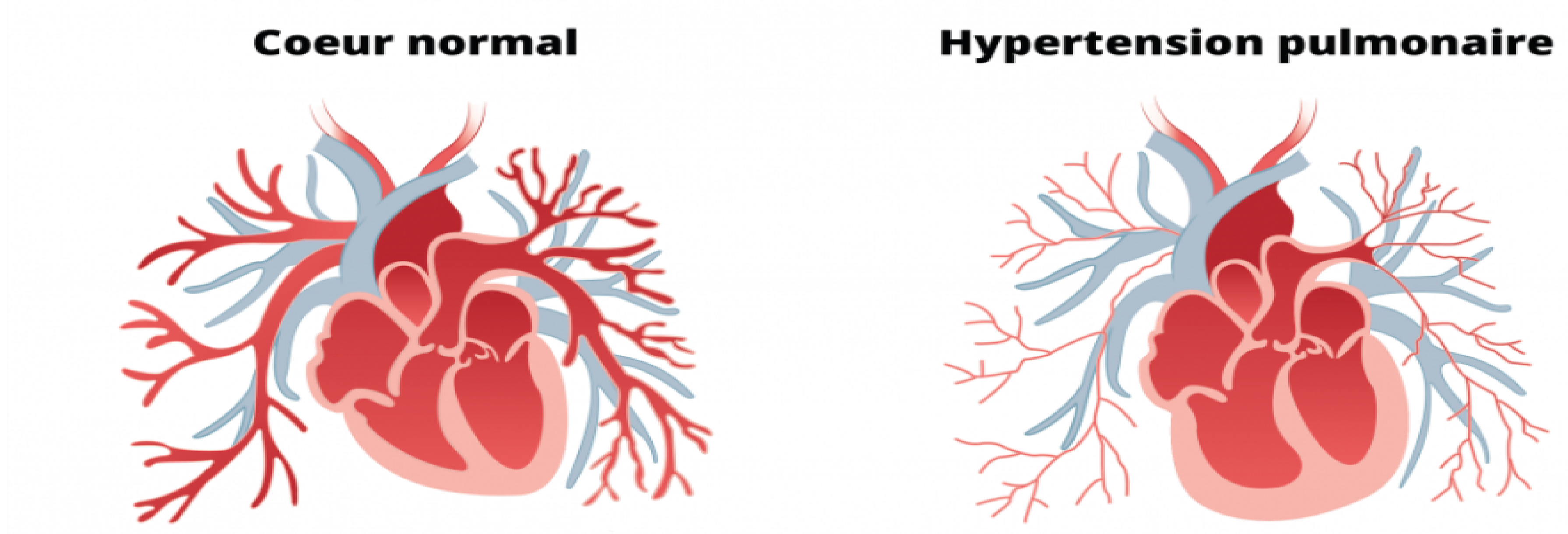
Introduction:

-Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) associated with interstitial lung disease (ILD) falls under Group 3 of the pulmonary hypertension (PH) classification. It is characterized as a form of precapillary PH linked to chronic respiratory disorders presenting with restrictive ventilatory defects. In the context of systemic sclerosis (SSc) PAH represents one of the most severe complications, significantly impacting patients' quality of life and prognosis. It is commonly associated with pulmonary involvement.

The aim of this study was to describe the prevalence and association of the two



Method

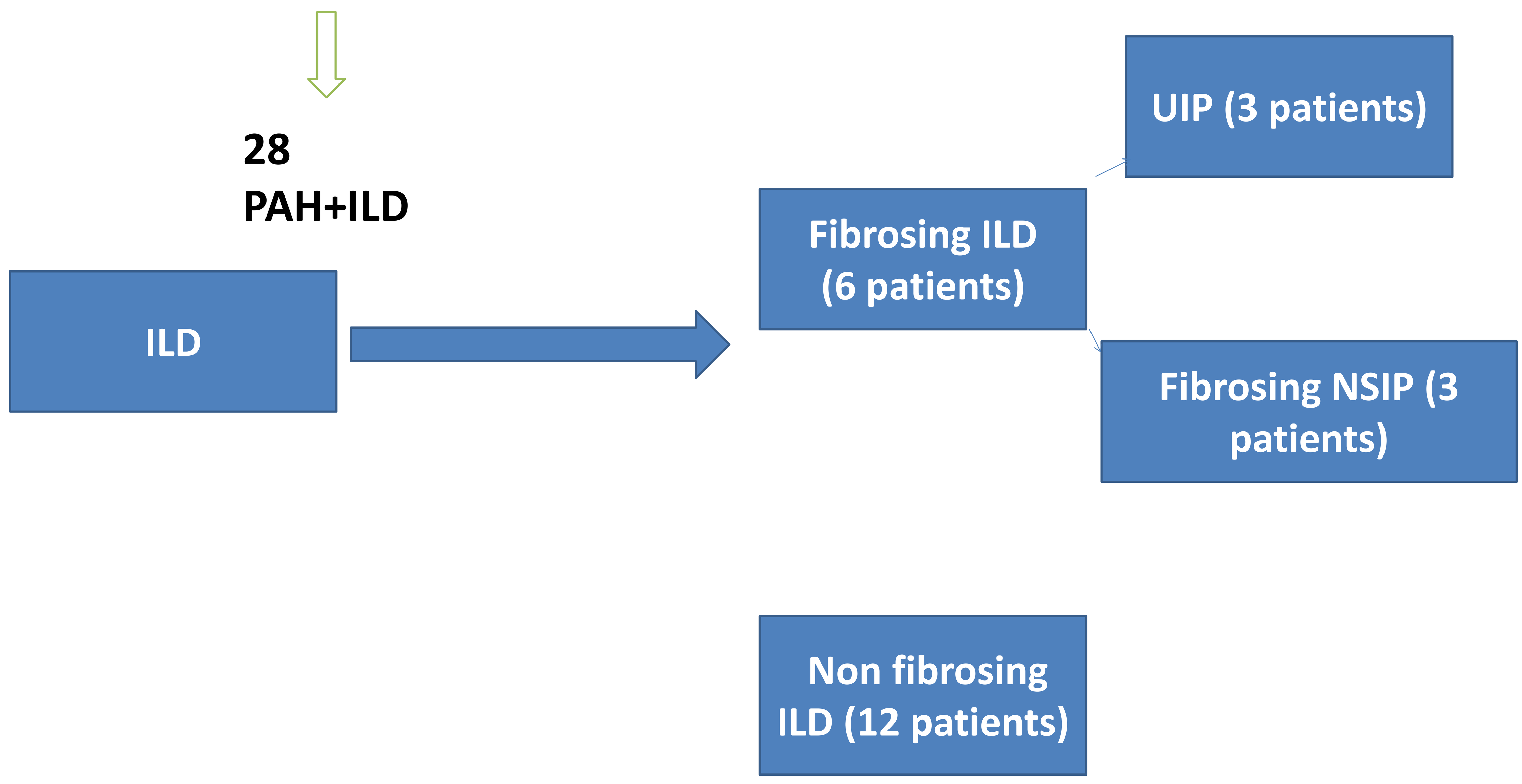
-Study design: retrospective, descriptive study analyzing medical records of patients followed in the internalmedicine department of the Rabta University Hospital in Tunis.

Inclusion criteria :

* Adult patients
* Systemic sclerosis (SSc) according to the 2013 ACR/EULAR criteria
Interstitial lung disease confirmed with thoracic computed tomography
* Systolic pulmonary artery pressure (sPAP) > 35 mmHg measured by cardiac catheterization

Results

171 SSC : 99 ILD , 40 isolated PAH



Radiological Patterns of ILD in Patients with SSc

Radiological pattern of ILD	Correlation with PAH	p
Fibrosing NSIP	weak	0,9
UIP	weak	0,9
Non fibrosing NSIP	strong	0,2

Correlations between ILD patterns and PAH

Conclusion

Our study highlighted the significant prevalence of pulmonary arterial hypertension in patients with ILD in the context of systemic sclerosis. Although the correlation between ILD and PAH is weak, it remains crucial to closely monitor these patients in order to promptly identify and manage pulmonary complications