

WASOG 2023

STOCKHOLM • SWEDEN • JUNE 19-21

AGE CHARACTERISTICS OF SARCOIDOSIS IN UKRAINE



5128-A-2326

Gumeniuk G.¹, Protsyk L.², Merenkova I.², Zaikov S.¹, Hritsova N.¹, Nikolayeva O.¹, Gumeniuk M.², Denysov O.²

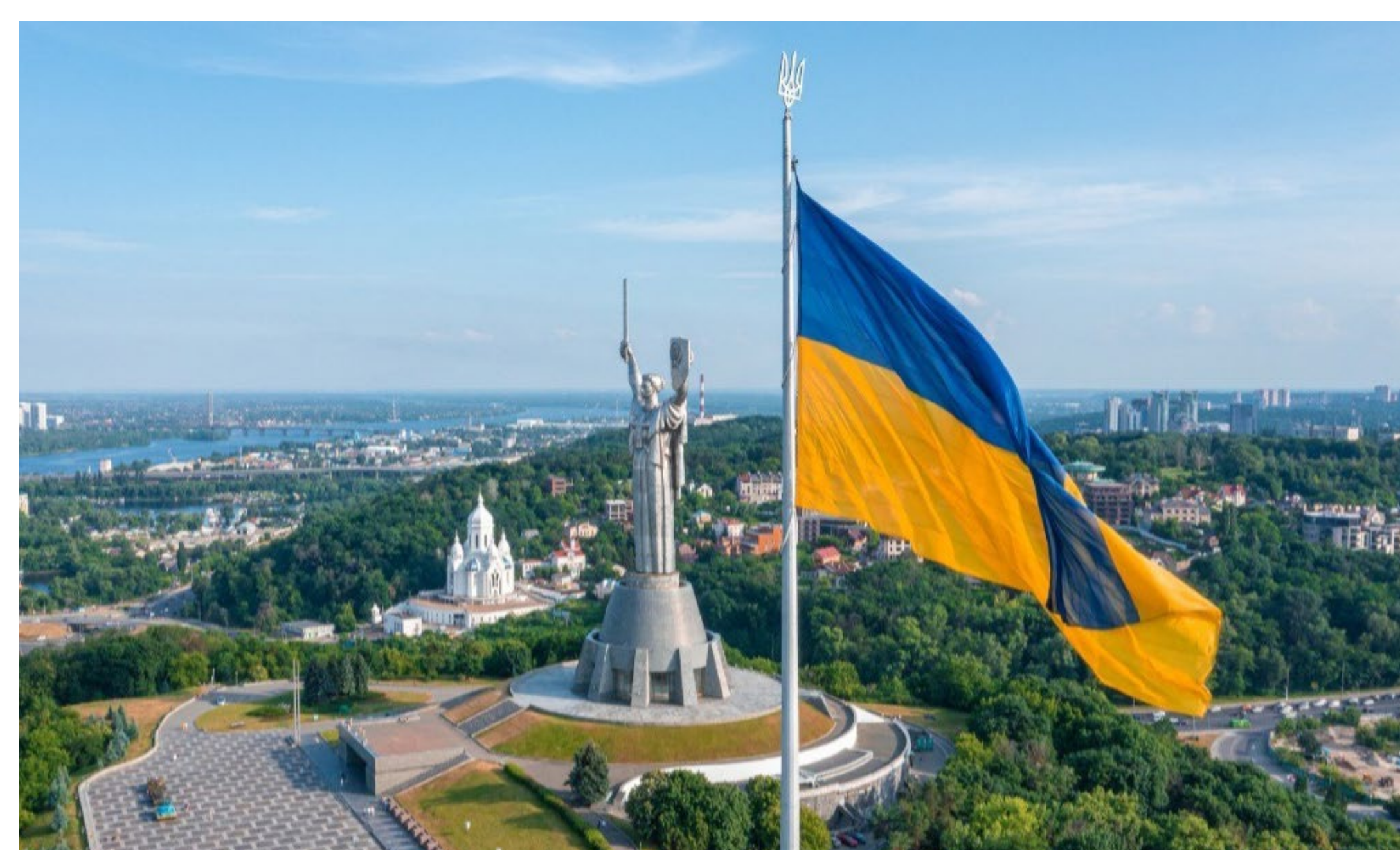
1. Shupyk National Healthcare University of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine
2. State institution "Yanovsky National Institute of Phthisiology and Pulmonology NAMS of Ukraine", Kyiv, Ukraine

Introduction. The prevalence and course of sarcoidosis depends on ethnicity, gender, age, and other factors. The aim was to study age characteristics of the disease in Ukraine.

Methods. Two age groups of patients were compared - 176 patients aged 18-30 and 117 patients aged over 50. In both groups the clinical symptoms, its prevalence, X-ray picture, respiratory function, blood tests and treatment efficacy were compared.

Results. There were more women in both groups - 74 (63.2%) in the older and 116 (65.9%) in the younger. In the older group general complaints (weakness, fatigue, increased temperature) was noted in 81 (69.2%) and respiratory complaints (cough, shortness of breath, chest pain) in 77 (65.8%) compared to younger group in 93 (52.8%) and 87 (49.4%) cases. X-ray examination showed that in over 50 group the lungs are more often affected (nodular dissemination, infiltrates), isolated intrathoracic lymphadenopathy is less common. Sarcoidosis stage 1 was diagnosed in 46 (39.3%), stage 2 in 59 (50.4%), stage 3 in 12 (10.3%) patients of the older group. Patients under the age of 30 had stage 1 in 88 (50.0%), stage 2 in 72 (40.9%), stage 3 in 16 (9.1%) cases. Acute onset of the disease (Lofgren's syndrome) occurred in 12 (10.3%) and 15 (8.5%) patients in the older and younger groups respectively. In the older group respiratory function violations were more often - in 80 (68.4%) compared to 82 (46.6%), hematological changes in 66 (56.4%) compared to 63 (35.8%) cases in younger group. Spontaneous regression was observed in 54 (46.2%) patients in the older group, compared to 101 (57.4%) in the younger. Systemic glucocorticoids were prescribed to 40 (34.1%) and 58 (32.9%), other drugs (methotrexate, hydroxychloroquine) to 23 (19.7%) and 17 (9.7%) patients of older and younger groups respectively. The chronic-recurrent course of sarcoidosis which required longer treatment was noted in 34 (29.1%) patients over 50 and in 36 (20.5%) in younger group.

Conclusion: sarcoidosis in older age group is characterized by more frequent general and respiratory complaints, a decrease in respiratory function, more frequent extrapulmonary organ involvement and more often prescribed methotrexate.



Characteristics of patients	18-30 years (n = 176)	over 50 years (n = 117)	χ^2 -test
Female	116 (65,9 %)	74 (63.2 %)	0.218 p = 0.643
Male	60 (34,1 %)	43 (36.8 %)	0.218 p = 0.643
General complaints (weakness, fatigue, increased temperature)	93 (52,8 %)	81 (69.2 %)	7,828 p = 0.005
Respiratory complaints (cough, shortness of breath, chest pain)	87 (49,4 %)	77 (65.8 %)	7.652 p = 0.005
Scadding chest X-ray stage:			
- stage 1	88 (50,0 %)	46 (39.3 %)	3.232 p = 0.0722
- stage 2	72 (40,9)	59 (50.4 %)	2.702 p = 0.099
- stage 3	16 (9,1 %)	12 (10.3 %)	0.111 p = 0.739
Lofgren's syndrome	15 (8,5 %)	12 (10.3 %)	0.253 p = 0.615
Respiratory function violations	82 (46,6 %)	80 (68.4 %)	13.493 p = 0.0002
Extrapulmonary involvement	27 (23,1 %)	58 (49.57 %)	39.981 p = 0.0001
Sarcoidosis treatment:			
- spontaneous regression	101 (57,4 %)	54 (46.2 %)	3.558 p = 0.592
- systemic glucocorticoids	58 (32,9 %)	40 (34.1 %)	0.048 p = 0.827
- methotrexate	17 (9,7%)	23 (19.7 %)	5.961 p = 0.014
Chronic-recurrent course	36 (20,5%)	34 (29.1 %)	2.862 p = 0.091