

**DESCRIPCIÓN DE UNA SERIE DE CASOS DE LUPUS ERITEMATOSO
SISTÉMICO ACTIVOS EN INFECCIÓN POR COVID 19.**

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**Trabajo de Investigación presentado como requisito para optar el título de:
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RESUMEN

Introducción: El lupus eritematoso sistémico (LES) es una enfermedad autoinmune crónica multiorgánica caracterizada por una respuesta inmune innata y adaptativa desregulada. Algunos agentes infecciosos virales y bacterianos se han asociado con la activación del LES. Los coronavirus representan importantes patógenos generadores de infección tanto en humanos como en animales, siendo responsables de aproximadamente 1/3 de las infecciones del tracto respiratorio superior adquiridas en la comunidad, A finales del año 2019 se identificó un nuevo coronavirus, el SARS-CoV2 responsable de la enfermedad COVID-19. Se decidió entonces evaluar en pacientes portadores de LES, si el padecer la COVID-19 aumentaba el riesgo de activación lúpica

Objetivo: Evaluar el papel de la infección por Covid - 19 en la posible activación de la Nefritis lúpica entre los años 2020 - 2021.

Materiales y métodos: se estudiaron 62 pacientes lúpicos afectados por la COVID-19, comparándose aquellos que sufrieron reactivación lúpica respecto de aquellos que no. Ambos grupos fueron comparados respecto de su función renal, marcadores de autoinmunidad, inflamación, y riesgo de reactivación del LES.

Resultados: El padecer COVID-19 en pacientes portadores de LES no aumentaba el riesgo de su reactivación: OR: 0.8 (0.3-2.6), p: 0.7.

Conclusión: se documentó que no pareciera la COVID-19, ser un factor de riesgo para la reactivación del lupus eritematoso sistémico.

Palabras clave: lupus eritematoso sistémico, covid-19, activación

ABSTRACT

Background: Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune chronic multiorganic disease characterized by a deregulated innate and adaptive response. A series of viral and bacterial agents have been associated with SLE activation. Coronavirus family represents important infectious pathogens in both humans and animals, being responsible for approximately one third of community acquired superior respiratory tract infections. At the end of 2019, a new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) was detected as responsible for the COVID-19 disease. It was decided to evaluate if SLE patients had a greater risk of lupus activation when contracting COVID-19.

Objective: To evaluate the role of the Covid - 19 infection in the possible activation of lupus nephritis between the years 2020 - 2021.

Materials and methods: Sixty-two COVID-19 infected SLE patients were studied, comparing those who had suffered lupus reactivation versus those who had not. Renal function, autoimmunity and inflammation markers, and SLE reactivation risk was compared between both groups.

Results: COVID-19 infection in SLE patients did not elevate lupus reactivation risk: OR: 0.8 (0.3-2.6), p: 0.7.

Conclusion: COVID-19 is not, at the moment and as documented, a risk factor for SLE reactivation.

Key words: systemic lupus erythematosus, covid-19, activation.

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