

신경근육재활 및 전기진단

게시일시 및 장소 : 10 월 18 일(금) 08:30-12:20 Room G(3F)

질의응답 일시 및 장소 : 10 월 18 일(금) 10:00-10:45 Room G(3F)

## **P 1-64**

### **Single center experience with SAPHO in locomotor pain clinic at the university hospital**

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#### **Abstract**

##### **Purpose**

There is a lack of awareness with SAPHO in clinics specialized in osteoarticular or skin lesions. We reviewed the clinical and image findings of 66 patients with SAPHO in single center.

##### **Method**

We retrospectively investigated 66 patients with SAPHO who visited to the locomotor pain clinic from 2006 to 2018. The diagnostic criteria proposed by Kahn, was used in diagnosis of SAPHO.

##### **Results**

The chief complaints were anterior chest wall pain (28.2%), skin lesions in hand or foot (26.9%), back pain (19.2%), dorsal pain (15.4%) and the others. The first medical departments visited by patients were physical medicine and rehabilitation (45.5%), dermatology (30.3%), orthopedics or neurosurgery (10.6%), cardiology (9.1%) and the others. The presence of skin lesions was in 46 patients (69.7%). The skin lesions were palmoplantar pustulosis (PPP) (27/46, 58.7%), scale or erythematous eczema lesions in hand or foot (16/46, 34.8%) and the others. Skin lesions preceded osteoarticular symptoms in 66.0%, occurred later than osteoarticular symptoms in 20.8% and occurred concurrently with osteoarticular symptoms in 13.2%. There were 5 patients with only a history of skin lesions like PPP. The osteoarticular symptoms sites were anterior chest wall (33.1%), thoracic spine (20.1%), lumbar spine (17.5%), cervical spine (8.4%), sacroiliac bone (7.8%) and the others. The presence of increased radiouptake in bone scintigraphy was in 93.8%. There were 5 cases performing bone biopsy under the impression of neoplastic or infectious etiology. 3 patients were treated with antibiotic therapy and 1 patient underwent orthopedic surgery for dorsal pain before the diagnosis of SAPHO.

##### **Conclusion**

There were a large number of SAPHO cases even though it was a single center experience. There were quite a few cases in which there were no skin lesions (30.3%) or typical PPP

(59.1%). The results of this study will contribute to developing diagnostic methodology in the study of SAPHO.

Table 1. Basic characteristics of patients with SAPHO

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>Values</b>
<b>Sex (Male: Female)</b>	27 : 39
<b>Age at diagnosis (years)</b>	46.14±12.89
<b>Duration from symptom onset to diagnosis (days)</b>	2216.1±2939.6 [22, 14269]
<b>Duration from first visiting to the hospital to diagnosis (days)</b>	354.7±919.3 [0, 6344]
<b>Duration from first visiting to other clinic to transfer to locomotor pain clinic (days)</b>	274.8±852. [0, 6329]

Mean ± one standard deviation [min, max]