



CORELATII INTRE SEMIOLOGIE SI BOLILE REUMATOLOGICE (SINDROAME)

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Diferite patologii ...

- Artrita reumatoida (AR)
- Spondilartrite (SpA)
- Artrite microcristaline
- Lupus eritematos sistemic
- Sclerodermia



ARTRITA REUMATOIDA

- Boala inflamatorie cronica sistematica, de etiologie necunoscuta, ce afecteaza in mod caracteristic articulatiile, de obicei simetric

- Majoritatea pacientilor au in ser factorul reumatoid (sunt “seropozitivi”): Ac anti Fc IgG



Inspectia generala

- Facies cushingoid
- Semne generale (ex:scadere ponderala)



Examenul mainilor

- Puse pe perna
- Sinovita simetrica de articulatii mici (IFD respectate)
- Deviatie ulnara a carpului
- Subluxatie MCF
- Degete “in git de lebada”



Examenul mainilor

- Unghii: hemoragii “in aschie” (vasculita)
- Atrofie muschilor interososi
- Suferinta n. median (canal carpien)
- Suferinta n. ulnar (“entrapment” la cot)



Exemanul “pumnilor” (RCC)

- Tumefactie articulara
- Semnul Tinel



Examenul coatelor

- Periarticular: noduli reumatoizi (boala seropozitiva)



- Contracturi in flexie



Examenul extremitatii cefalice

➤ Ochi:

- Ochi rosu, nedureros (Sjogren, 10-15%)
- Sclerita nodulara (nodul reumatoid cu eritem inconjurator, bilateral, 1%) NU irita !
- Scleromalacia (subiere sclera cu vizualizare coroida; uneori *perforans*)
- Paloare (fier, acid folic, inflamatie cronica, hipersplenism)





Examenul extremitatii cefalice

- Parotide:
 - Marire volum (Sjogren)
- Gura:
 - Uscaciune (Sjogren)
 - Ulceratii (MTX)
- Articulatia temporomandibulara:
 - Artrita
- Coloana cervicala (*singura* coloana afectata):
 - Durere la mobilizare



Examenul toracelui si abdomenului

- Revarsat pleural
- Fibroza pulmonara
- Sd Caplan (noduli reumatoizi +pneumoconioza)
- Frecatura percardica
- Regurgitari (in special Ao)
- Splenomegalie (sd Felty, 10%)



Examenul membrelor inferioare

- Tulburari motilitate (subluxatie atlanto-axoidiana)
- Sold: rar afectat (NACF-vasculita, tratament)
- Genunchi:
 - Atrofie cvadriceps
 - Revarsat lichdian
 - Chist Baker
 - Vasculita: ulceratii, *mononeuritis multiplex*



Examenul membrelor inferioare

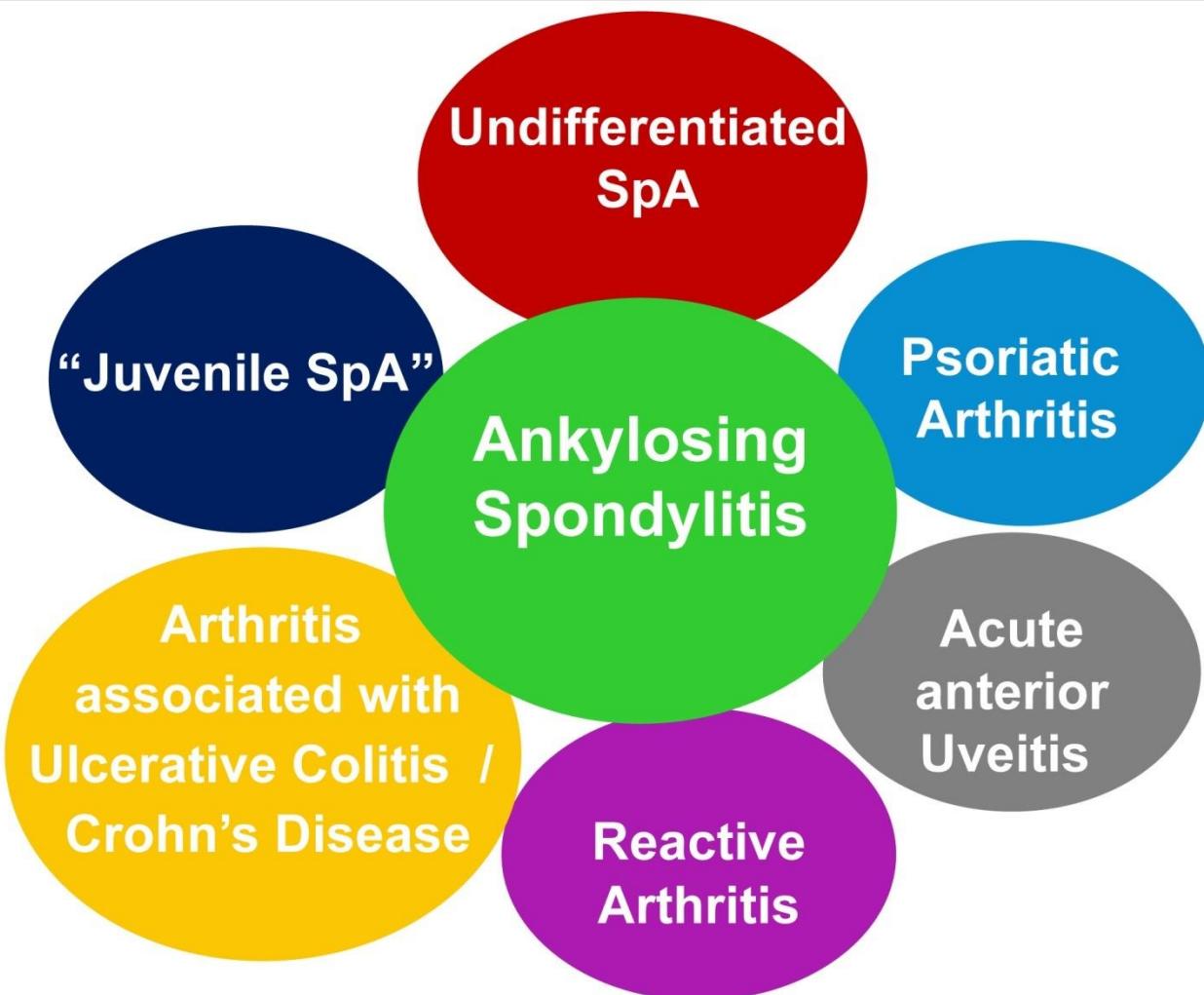
- Glezna: limitarea miscarii (durere/tumefactie)
- Picioare:
- Tumefactie/subluxatie MTF (*f rar IF*)
- Deviere laterală
- Degete “in gheara”
- Noduli reumatoizi Achile



SPONDILARTRITE (SpA)

- SpA seronegative, cu privire la FR (nu-l au)
- Grup de boli inflamatorii sistemice, cu caracteristici comune, cea mai importantă fiind HLAB27
- ATENTIE : prezenta HLAB27 NU SEMNIFICA prezenta bolii !!!

Concept of Spondyloarthritis (SpA)



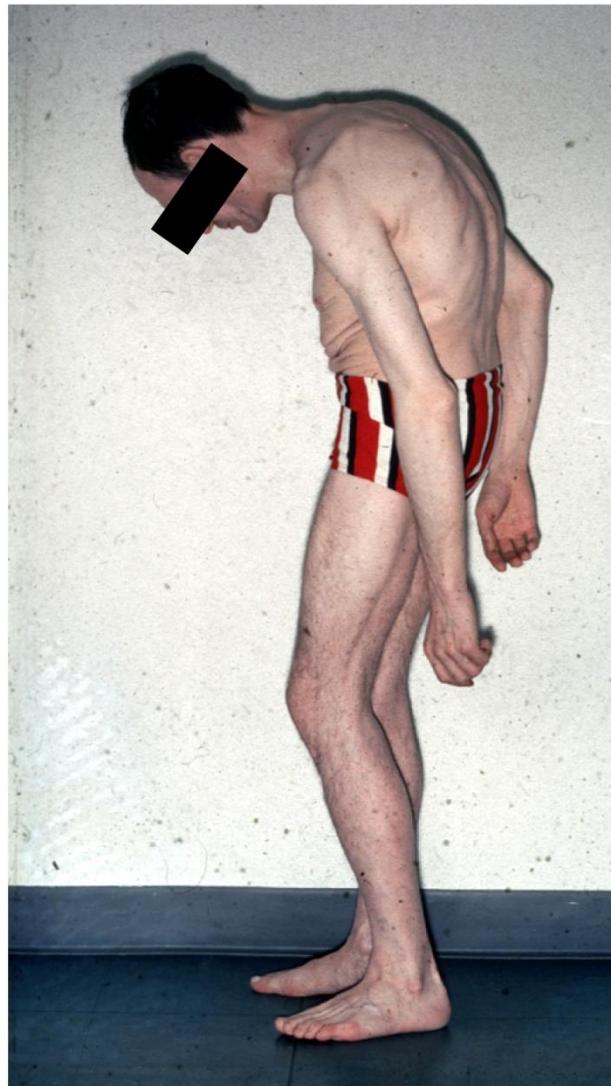


Spondilita ankilozanta (SA)

➤ Spate si articulatii sacroiliace:

- Pierdere lordoza lombara
- Accentuare cifoza dorsala
- Durere la presiunea pe apofizele spinoase
- Durere la presiunea pe sacroiliace (bilateral)
- Reducerea gradului de miscare in toate planurile

Final Stage of AS with Severe Kyphosis of Thoracic and Cervical Spine



Unable to look ahead while walking
(,patient cannot see the sun')

Spinal Mobility – Modified Schober



- Patient standing erect
- Mark an imaginary line connecting both posterior superior iliac spines (close to the dimples of Venus) (1)
- A next mark is placed 10 cm above (2)
- The patient bends forward maximally, measure the difference between the two marks (3)
- Report the increase (in cm to the nearest 0.1 cm)
- The best of two tries is recorded.

Spinal Mobility – Lateral Spinal Flexion



- Heels and back rest against the wall. No flexion in the knees, no bending forward
- Place a mark on the thigh (1), bend sideways without bending knees or lifting heels (2), and without moving the shoulders or hips, place a second mark and record the difference (3)
- The best of two tries is recorded for left and right separately.
- Finally, the mean of left and right is calculated (in cm to the nearest 0.1 cm).

Spinal Mobility - Occiput to Wall (black arrow) and Tragus to Wall (white arrow)



- Heels and back rest against the wall
- Chin at usual carrying level
- Maximal effort to move the head (occiput) against the wall
- Report the best of two tries (in cm) for the occiput to wall distance and the mean of left and right for the tragus to wall distance

Adapted from: ASAS handbook, Ann Rheum Dis 2009; 68 (Suppl II)



Spondilita ankilozanta (SA)

➤ Membre inferioare:

- Tendinita Achile/fasciita plantara
- Sd coada de cal (rar)

➤ Plamani: expansiune toracica diminuata

➤ Inima: regurgitare Ao



Spondilita anquilozanta (SA)

➤ Ochi: rosu dureros (irita/iridociclita) – URGENTA !



- Tub digestiv: boala inflamtorie intestinala
- Altele: amiloidoza (hepatomegalie, renomegalie)



Artrita reactiva

- Aparitia, dupa uretrita/diaree, de conjunctivita si artrita de articulatii medii/mari, portante (genunchi, sold, glezna)



Artrita reactiva

- Aparat genital: scurgere, balanita circinata
- Prostata: prostatita
- Ochi: conjunctivita (rar, irita)
- Gura: leziuni mucoase nedureroase ale limbii
- Aparat cardio-vascular: regurgitare Ao (rara)





Artrita reactiva

- Spate: durere sacroiliaca (uni-/bilaterală)
- Membre inferioare (afectare frecventă):
 - Genunchi, glezne, picioare (degete "în circulare")
 - Fasciita plantara, tendinita Achile
- Membre suoperioare (afectare mai rară):
 - RCC, MCF, IFP, IFD



Artrita reactivă

- *Keratoderma blenoragicum* pe calcaie si palme
(macule rosu-maro nedureroase, apoi papule scuamoase)
- Unghii ingrosate, opace, fragile



Artrita reactiva



- *Keratoderma blenoragicum* pe calcaie si palme (macule rosu-maro nedureroase, apoi papule scuamoase)
- Unghii ingrosate, opace, fragile



Artrita psoriazica (AP, PsA)

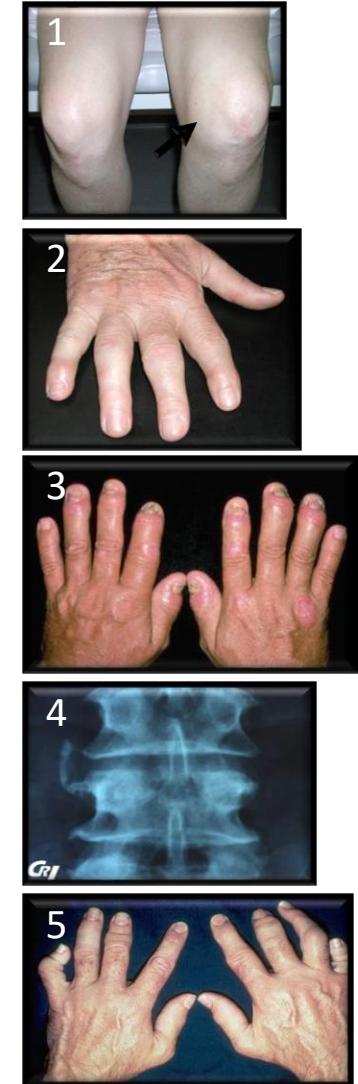
- 10% din pacientii cu psoriazis cutanat
- Examinare ca pentru AR + colana si artic sacroilice
- Mai multe prezentari clinice



APs – tipuri de afectare clinica

5 tipuri clinice :

1. mono / oligoartrita asimetrica (~30%, [12%-70%])¹⁻⁴
2. Poliartrita simetrica (~45%, [15%-65%]) – subtipul cel mai frecvent¹⁻⁴
3. Afectare de articulatii IFD (~5%)¹
4. Afectare axiala (spondilita si sacroiliita)
(izolata:¹ ~5%; alaturi de artita periferica :⁵ 25%-70%)
5. Arthritis mutilans (<5%)^{1,3}



1) Moll J and Wright V, *Semin Arthritis Rheum* 1973; 3: 55-78;

2) Gladman D et al, *Q J Med* 1987; 62: 127-41;

3) Torre Alonso J et al, *Br J Rheumatol* 1991; 30: 245-50;

4) Helliwell P and Taylor W, *Ann Rheum Dis* 2005; 64 (Suppl II): ii3-8;

5) Gladman D, *Curr Rheumatol Rep* 2007; 9: 455-60.



Artrita asociata bolii Chron si colitei ulcerative (enteropatica)

➤ 2 tipuri de afectari:

- Periferica: oligoartrita asimetrica, nedeformanta, de obicei a genunchilor si gleznelor
- Axiala (sacroiliita): nediferentiabila clinic de SA



ARTRITE MICROCRISTALINE

➤ Guta:

- Afecteaza: MTF1, glezna, genunchi, degete mana, pumni, coate
- Inspectie si palpare pentru tofi (zone predilecte)
- Cauta si alte suferinte asociate/cauzatoare (HTA, DZ, BCI/neoplazii hematologice, BRC)

➤ Pseudoguta:

- Idem dar la articulatii mari (genunchi)
- Asociere cu hiperparatiroidism, hemocromatoza





LUPUS ERITEMATOS SISTEMIC (LES)

- Boala inflamatorie cronica autoimuna de cauza necunoscuta
- Afecteaza mai ales femeile tinere
- Cea mai polimorfa dintre bolile reumatologice



Aspect general

- Greutate: scadere ponderala (inflamatie cronica)
- Facies cushingoid
- Status mental (poate induce psihoza)
- HTA (primara/secundara afectarii renale frecvente)
- Febra (frecvent intilnita)



Membre superioare

- Leziuni vasculitice periungiale
- Telangiectazii periungiale
- Rash eritematos (fotosensibilitate) falangian
- Sd Raynaud



Membre superioare

- Artrita non eroziva MCF si IFP
- Miopatie proximală (boala/tratament)
- *Livedo reticularis*





Extremitatea cefalica

- Alopecia: 2/3 cazuri, uneori cicatricială
- Par uscat, rugos, rupt (ca în hipotioroidie)
- Ochi rosu nedureros (Sjogren)
- Paloare (anemie), eventual icter (hemolitică)



Extremitatea cefalica

- Ulceratii palat moale/dur (Sjogren)
- Rash eritematos “in fluture”



- Rash discoid: placi rosii cu centru hiperkeratozic pe fata, ureche externa si scalp



Torace si abdomen

- Frecatura/revarsat pericardic
- Frecatura/revarsat pleural
- Hipertensiune pulmonara
- Splenomegalie (10%)
- Hepatomegalie usoara (semnificatie neclara)



Membre inferioare

- NACF: durere la miscare, mai putin la extensie
- Miopatie proximală
- Neuropatie senzitivă
- Ulceratii cutanate
- Edeme (sd nefrotic)
- *Livedo reticularis*



SCERODERMIA

- Boala cronica autoimuna caracterizata prin fibroza cutanata si afectare de microcirculatie la nivelul degetelor, plamanilor, tubului digestiv, inimii, plamanilor.
- Forma difusa: afectare cutanta, eventual fibroza pulmonara
- Forma limitata: risc de hipertensiune pulmonara



Aspect general

- Greutate: scadere ponderala (casexie)
- Piele: edem nedureros ("ma string mainile") [faza edematoasa], apoi induratie cutanata ("ma string mainile") [faza fibroasa]



Membre superioare

- Sd Raynaud (ulceratii pulpa degete), telangiectazii



- Deformare degete “in contractura”
- Frecatura tendinoasa





Membre superioare

- Calcinoza (noduli subcutanati de calciu)
- Sclerodactilie (piele intinsa si strinsa)
- Anse megacapilare periunghiale (examen cu lupa) in special la degetul 4
- Sinovita – foarte rara



Fatza

- Pierdere ridurilor si pliurilor
- Cad sprincenele
- Fatza inexpresiva
- Telangiectazii malare
- Inchiderea ochilor: fara ridare/incompleta
- Deschidere gura: incompleta (<3cm intre incisivi), pliuri de jur imprejur (piele fibrozata)
- Eventual sd Sjogren, paloare mucoasa



Alte elemente

- Perete toracic: aspect de platosa romana
- Ap respirator: fibroza, revarsat pelural, carcinom
- Ap cardiovascular: cord pulmonar, preicardita
- Ap urinar: “criza renala sclerodermica”
- Ap digestiv: steatoree prin malabsorbtie
- Membre inferioare: aceleasi modificari



Rezumat sclerodermie

- 1. General appearance**
‘Bird-like’ facies
Weight-loss (malabsorption)

- 2. Hands**
CREST—calcinosis, atrophy distal tissue pulp
(Raynaud's), sclerodactyly, telangiectasia, loss of finger pulp, necrosis
Dilated capillary loops (nail folds)
Tendon friction rubs
Small-joint arthritis and tendon crepitus
Fixed flexion deformity
Hand function

- 3. Arms**
Oedema (early), or skin thickening and tightening
Pigmentation
Vitiligo
Hair loss
Proximal myopathy

- 4. Head**
Alopecia
Eyes—loss of eyebrows, anaemia, difficulty with closing
Mouth—puckered ('purse string mouth'), reduced opening
Pigmentation
Telangiectasia
Neck muscles—wasting and weakness

- 5. Dysphagia**

- 6. Chest**
Tight skin ('Roman breastplate')
Heart—signs of pulmonary hypertension, pericarditis, failure
Lungs—fibrosis, reflux pneumonitis, chest infections

- 7. Legs**

- Skin lesions**
Vasculitis

- 8. Other**
Blood pressure (hypertension with renal involvement)
Urine analysis (proteinuria)
Temperature chart (infection)
Stool examination (steatorrhoea)



Prin urmare ...

- Anamneza corecta si insistenta alaturi de pattern-ul afectarii articulare pot orienta dg
- Masurarea indicilor permite evaluarea progresiei SA
- Majoritatea PR sunt seropozitive
- Guta e cea mai frecventa artrita a masculului adult
- LES poate afecta orice organ