



POSTER PRESENTATION

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# Calcinosis as a complication of juvenile dermatomyositis (JDM)

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## Background

Calcinosis is a common complication of JDM. It may vary on extension and severity. May cause mechanical and aesthetic complications and predispose to infections.

## Aim

To evaluate the frequency and features of calcinosis in a cohort of patients with JDM and identify if there are risk factors.

## Methods

Retrospective descriptive study in 3 pediatric rheumatology centers in Bogota during a period of 20 years. Two groups were identified according to the presence or absence of clinical and radiological signs of calcinosis after a minimum of 2 years of follow up.

## Results

17/42 developed calcinosis associated with earlier onset of the disease, male predominance and chronic. Calcium

deposits were classified as: superficial nodular, deep nodular, mass, linear or mixed deposits and calcinosis universalis. 80% had two or more types of deposits. The anatomical areas more frequently affected were the thighs and forearms. Complications included: drainage, chronic ulcers, mass effect, mechanical blockage of the joints and infections. Severe calcinosis was also associated with significant muscle atrophy loss and lipodystrophy.

## Conclusion

Calcinosis is common and severe of JDM. It leads to various complications and treatment response is poor. Early diagnosis and proper treatment may reduce the frequency of this complication.

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## Table

GROUP	With calcinosis	Without calcinosis	Pvalue
Number	17	25	
Sex distribution (Male:female)	1.83:1	1:3.16	0,008
Age of onset (average of years)	6,29(1,5-12)	7,08(2-16)	0,633
Delayed diagnosis (>6months)	6/17 35%	5/25 20%	0,268
Monocyclic	1/17 6%	12/25 48%	0,004
Policiclic	3/17 18%	3/25 12%	0,608
Chronic	14/17 82%	7/25 28%	0,001

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