Psychiatric disorders in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus

Transtornos psiquiátricos em pacientes com lúpus eritematoso sistêmico

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ABSTRACT

Background: The frequency of psychiatric disorders associated with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is variable. **Objective:** To identify the psychiatric disorders of patients with SLE. **Methods:** The Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview Plus was used in 131 women for the diagnosis of psychiatric disorders related with age, time and activity of the disease (SLEDAI-2K). Eighty women with SLE and 60 healthy women were genotyped by polymerase chain reaction. In 113 patients, the SF-36 was evaluated. **Results:** Major depressive episode (37.4%), Agorafobia (45.0%) and generalized anxiety disorder (34.4%) were the most common findings. Activity of the SLE was significantly associated with the presence of humor disorders, disorders of anxiety and suicide risk (p<0.05). Humor disorders, anxiety disorder and suicide risk presented greater tendency to the *G/G* genotype. The domains of SF-36 for physical function, vitality and mental health had significant results for all the disorders (p<0.05). **Conclusions:** The activity of the SLE represented risk for the presence of humor and anxiety disorders. This study has presented evidences of the association between polymorphism in the promoter – 174 *G/C* of the gene IL-6. All SF-36 domains were shown to be related with psychiatric disorders.

Key words: lupus erythematosus, systemic; mental disorders; quality of life; interleukin-6; cytokines; polymorphism, genetic.