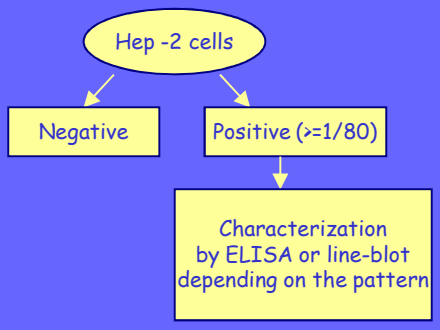
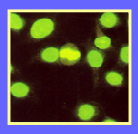
ANTI-NUCLEAR ANTIBODIES : PREVALENCE OF DIFFERENT PATTERNS AND ANTIBODIES IN A BELGIAN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

Lutteri L, PESSER M., WATRIN P., CAVALIER E. University hospital, Department of Clinical Chemistry, B35, B-4000 LIEGE, BELGIUM.

INTRODUCTION

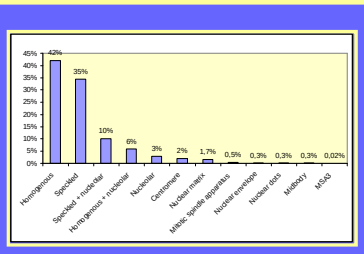
Antinuclear antibodies (ANA) directed against a variety of nuclear antigens are detected in patients with many systemic autoimmune diseases but also in nonrheumatic diseases.
To identify ANA, indirect immunofluorescence assay on Hep-2 cells, the standard method, is used as screening technique. Antibodies are characterized in a second step by ELISA and line-blots.



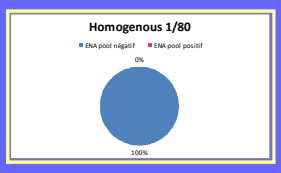


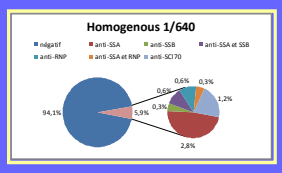
RESULTS

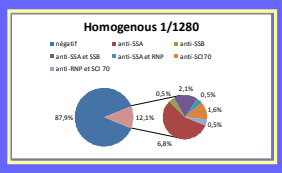
We determined during the year 2012 the prevalence of different antinuclear antibodies (ANA) patterns observed in 8448 patients who attended the university hospital of Liège in Belgium.
ANA were positive in 48% at a screening dilution of 1:80.
The patterns of nuclear immunofluorescence staining were :

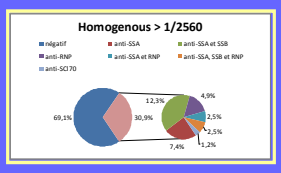


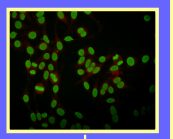
For the most observed patterns, we studied the prevalence of each antibody at different dilutions.



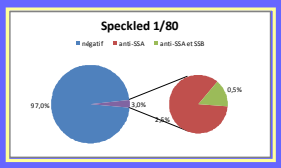


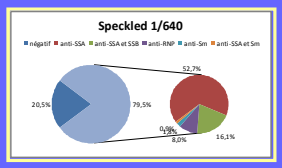


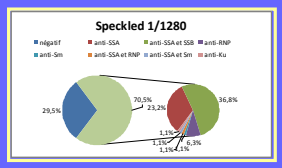


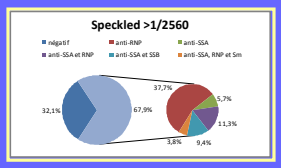


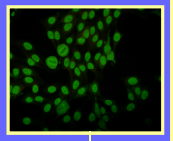
ENA + dsDNA,...



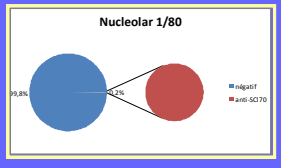


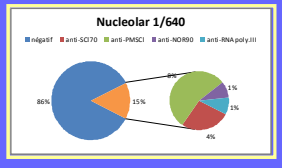


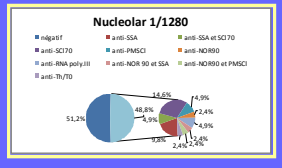


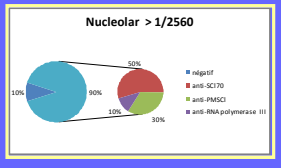


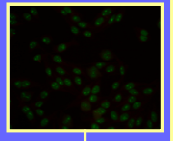
ENA + Mi2, Ku,...



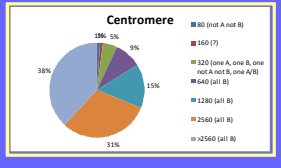


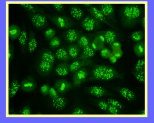


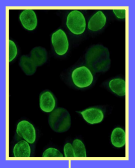




ENA + PM SCl, NOR 90, RNA poly. III, Th/To, Fibrillarin,...







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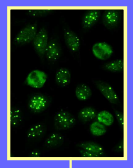

Sp100, PML

CONCLUSION

Rare ANA patterns and antibodies should be searched in front of certain pattern even if their prevalence is low and even at low titers, because of the clinical significance of some of them.