Our aim was to determine the disease activity (DAS28) and its correlation with anti-Mutated Citrullinated Vimentin antibody (anti-MCV) positivity and other factors in Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) patients, Saudis and non-Saudis. And to compare Disease Activity measurements using ESR (DAS28-ESR) and CRP (DAS28-CRP). Retrospectively, data were obtained by files’ reviewing, for a period of seven years (2007-2014), at king Abdulaziz university hospital (KAUH), Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Disease Activity Scores were assessed by DAS28-ESR (104 patients), and together with DAS28-CRP (36 patients). One hundred and four (104) files had complete data for our objectives. DAS28-ESR was high [6 (SD=3)] among non-Saudi patients, moderate among Saudis [4.3 (SD=1.7)] and the total cohort [4.8(SD=2.3)]; with significant differences (P=0.000; R²=11.3%) between Saudi and non-Saudi patients for DAS28. In a linear regression and by correlation analysis; the variables (Sex, age, age-group, anti-MCV positivity) showed no correlations with DAS28, neither for Saudis nor for non-Saudis. Eighty one (81) patients had data concerning presence of comorbid conditions; 34/81(42%) were with comorbid conditions. There was no significant correlation between presence of comorbid condition and disease activity neither for the total cohort (P=0.75) nor for Saudis (P=0.65) and non-Saudis (P=0.70). In both Saudi and non-Saudi RA-patients, disease activity can neither be assessed by anti-MCV positivity nor correlated with, comorbidity, sex, age and age groups. DAS28-ESR and DAS28-CRP were significantly correlated. A larger scale study is recommended (Ref: Mohammad-Ayman Safi, Omar Fathaldin. Disease activity and its correlation with anti-mutated citrullinated vimentin antibodies and other factors in rheumatoid arthritis. Medical Science, 2015, 16(64), 17-23); (Image: a.abcam.com).
A quantitative cross sectional study was conducted in a tertiary care university teaching hospital. All patients visiting the hospital were included in the study and rest of the population was excluded. The research instrument consisted of survey questionnaire. The survey incorporated a total of 201 patients in the tertiary care university teaching hospital. The prevalence of hypertension HTN was found to be 40.3% (33.46% – 47.43% for 95% confidence interval). Of the total 78 patients with HTN diagnosed, 63 patients reported co morbidities and the results were dominated by diabetes mellitus DM (N = 19, 24.3%) and ischemic heart disease IHD (N = 7, 8.9%) and combined co morbidity (N = 13, 16.6%) of both. The prevalence of hypertension HTN is quite high and majority of the patients are geriatric, presence of diabetes mellitus DM as co morbidity is very common.

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Objectives: Our aim was to determine the disease activity (DAS28) and its correlation with anti- Mutated Citrullinated Vimentin antibody (anti-MCV) positivity and other factors in Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) patients, Saudis and non-Saudis. And to compare Disease Activity measurements using ESR (DAS28-ESR) and CRP (DAS28-CRP).
Patients and methods: Retrospectively, data were obtained by files’ reviewing, for a period of seven years (2007-2014), at King Abdulaziz University Hospital (KAUH), Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Disease Activity Scores were assessed by DAS28-ESR (104 patients), and together with DAS28-CRP (36 patients). One hundred and four (104) files had complete data for our objectives.

Results: DAS28-ESR was high [6 (SD=3)] among non-Saudi patients, moderate among Saudis [4.3 (SD=1.7)] and the total cohort [4.8(SD=2.3)]; with significant differences (P=0.000; R²=11.3%) between Saudi and non-Saudi patients for DAS28. In a linear regression and by correlation analysis; the variables (Sex, age, age-group, anti-MCV positivity) showed no correlations with DAS28, neither for Saudis nor for non-Saudis. Eighty one (81) patients had data concerning presence of comorbid conditions; 34/81(42%) were with comorbid conditions. There was no significant correlation between presence of comorbid condition and disease activity neither for the total cohort (P=0.75) nor for Saudis (P=0.65) and non-Saudis (P=0.70).

Conclusion and recommendation: In both Saudi and non-Saudi RA-patients, disease activity can neither be assessed by anti-MCV positivity nor correlated with, comorbidity, sex, age and age groups. DAS28-ESR and DAS28-CRP were significantly correlated. A larger scale study is recommended.

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