



ΠΑΡΟΥΣΙΑΣΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΟΥ 33ΧΡΟΝΟΥ ΑΝΔΡΑ ΜΕ ΓΝΩΣΤΗ ΑΓΚΥΛΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΗ ΣΠΟΝΔΥΛΑΡΘΡΙΤΙΔΑ

ΕΥΣΤΑΘΙΟΣ ΑΜΠΑΤΖΙΑΔΗΣ

ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΔΕΜΙΡΤΖΟΓΛΟΥ

ΡΕΥΜΑΤΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΚΛΙΝΙΚΗ 251 ΓΝΑ

ΑΝΤΩΝΥΜΑ

ΖΩΗ

ΦΩΣ

ΓΡΗΓΟΡΟΣ

ΠΑΡΟΥΣΙΑ

ΑΓΚΥΛΩΣΗ

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ΕΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΤΗΤΑ

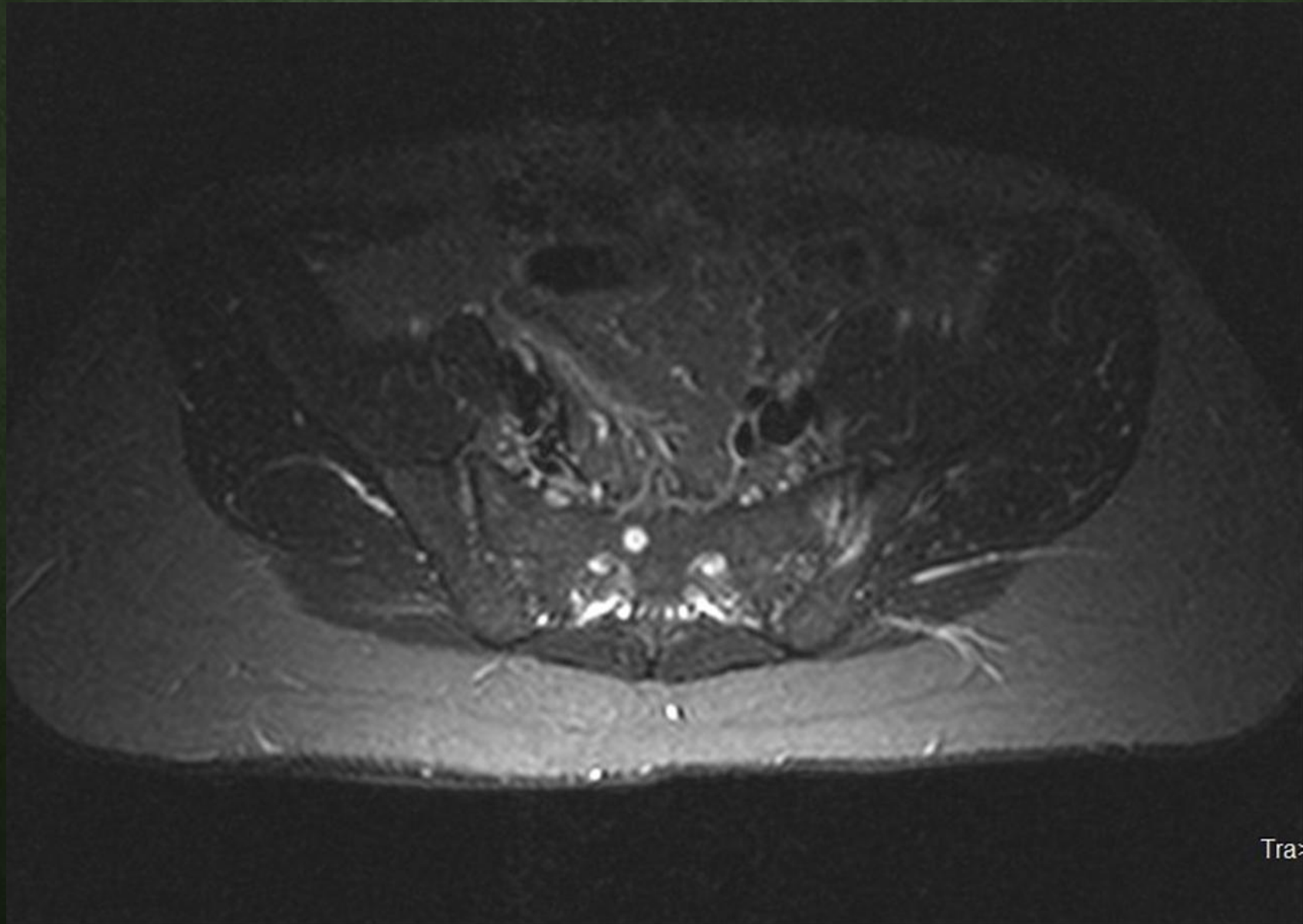
Περιεχόμενα

- Σύντομη Παρουσίαση Περιστατικού
- Βασικές Έννοιες
- Κλινικές Εκδηλώσεις-Συσχέτιση με τα Συστηματικά Αυτοάνοσα Νοσήματα
- Διαφορική Διάγνωση
- Διάγνωση
- Διαχείριση-Θεραπεία

Παρουσίαση Περιστατικού

- Άνδρας 33 ετών
- Εισαγωγή στη Ρευματολογική κλινική του 251 ΓΝΑ για κρίση σωματικής ικανότητας
- Ατομικό αναμνηστικό:
 - Αγκυλοποιητική Σπονδυλαρθρίτιδα υπό αγωγή με ασεκλοφαινάκη επί πόνου
- Οικογενειακό αναμνηστικό: ελεύθερο
- Κλινική εξέταση
 - Υπερελαστικές αρθρώσεις
 - Δερματική πτυχή >5cm, μαλακό δέρμα, ατροφικός ουλώδης ιστός σε παλαιότερα τραύματα, ραγάδες χωρίς μεταβολές στο βάρος
 - Λοιπή κλινική εξέταση χωρίς παθολογικά ευρήματα
- Εργαστηριακά ευρήματα:
 - Αιματολογικός έλεγχος χωρίς παθολογικά ευρήματα
 - U/S καρδιάς: πρόπτωση μιτροειδούς βαλβίδας
 - MRI: οστικό οίδημα στην αριστερή ιερολαγόνια άρθρωση, σκλήρυνση της δεξιάς ιερολαγόνιας άρθρωσης.





Tra>

Διαφορική Διάγνωση

- Σύνδρομο καλοήθους υπερελαστικότητας των αρθρώσεων
- Σύνδρομο Ehlers-Danlos υπερευλύγιστος τύπος (Hypermobility Ehlers-Danlos)
- Σύνδρομο Marfan
- Σύνδρομο Loeys-Dietz
- Ατελής οστεογένεση
- Σύνδρομο Larsen

Παρουσίαση Περιστατικού

Διαφορική
Διάγνωση

Στοχευμένη
Κλινική
Εκτίμηση

Διαγνωστικά
Κριτήρια

Hypermobility
Ehlers-Danlos
Σύνδρομο

Παρουσίαση Περιστατικού

Στοιχειοθέτηση Διάγνωσης

Πλήρης Έλεγχος για Άλλες Κλινικές Εκδηλώσεις

Εδώθησαν Οδηγίες Σύμφωνα με τις Κατευθυντήριες Οδηγίες για τη Διαχείριση του συνδρόμου

Βασικές Έννοιες για το σύνδρομο Ehlers-Danlos

- Ομάδα ετερογενών γενετικών νοσημάτων
- 13 υπότυποι
- Ο πιο συχνός είναι ο υπερεulύγιστος τύπος (hypermobility EDS-hEDS)
- Συσχέτιση με το HLA-B27 και τις οροαρνητικές σπονδυλοαρθροπάθειες

EDS subtypes	Inheritance	Gene
Classical EDS (cEDS)	AD	<i>COL5A1, COL5A2</i>
Classical-like EDS (clEDS)	AR	<i>TNXB</i>
Cardiac valvular EDS (cvEDS)	AR	<i>COL1A2</i> (biallelic mutations that lead to <i>COL1A2</i> NMD and the absence of pro $\alpha 2(I)$ collagen chains)
Vascular EDS (vEDS)	AD	<i>COL3A1</i> (rare: <i>COL1A1</i> , c.934C>T, p. Arg312Cys, c.1720C>T, p.Arg574Cys, c.3227C>T, p.Arg1093Cys)
Hypermobility EDS (hEDS)	AD	Unknown
Arthrochalasia EDS (aEDS)	AD	<i>COL1A1, COL1A2</i>
Dermatosparaxis EDS (dEDS)	AR	<i>ADAMTS2</i>
Kyphoscoliotic EDS (kEDS)	AR	<i>PLOD1, FKBP14</i>
Brittle cornea syndrome (BCS)	AR	<i>ZNF469, PRMD5</i>
Spondylodysplastic EDS (spEDS)	AR	<i>B4GALT7, B3GALT6, SLC39A13</i>
Musculocontractural EDS (mcEDS)	AR	<i>CHST14, DSE</i>
Myopathic EDS (mEDS)	AD/AR	<i>COL12A1</i>
Periodontal EDS (pEDS)	AD	<i>C1R, C1S</i>

EDS Ehlers–Danlos syndrome, *AD* autosomal dominant, *AR* autosomal recessive, *NMD* nonsense-mediated mRNA decay

Παθογένεια

- Κληρονομούμενες μεταλλάξεις σε γονίδια που σχετίζονται με τη σύνθεση διάφορων τύπων κολλαγόνου
- Κάποιοι τύποι σχετίζονται με διαταραχές στα συστατικά της εξωκυττάριας θεμέλιας ουσίας, όπως οι γλυκοζαμινογλυκάνες
- Αυτοσωμικός επικρατής τρόπος ή σποραδικές μεταλλάξεις
- Σε κάποιους τύπους όπως ο hEDS παραμένουν αχαρτογράφητες

Κλινικές Εκδηλώσεις

Ehlers Danlos Syndrome (EDS) Hypermobility Type

Gastrointestinal issues

POTS

Chronic pain

Fatigue

Easy bruising

Soft skin


Prone to injuries (sprains, dislocations etc)

Poor healing

Hypermobile joints

TMJ

Early onset osteoarthritis



May is EDS Awareness Month

What is Ehlers Danlos Syndrome?

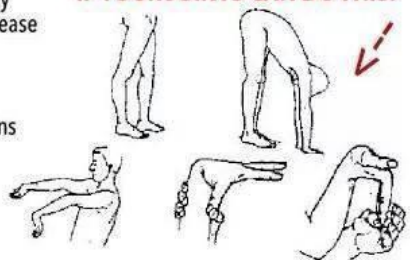
Individuals with EDS have a defect in their connective tissue, the tissue that provides support to many body parts such as the skin, muscles and ligaments. The fragile skin and unstable joints found in EDS are the result of faulty collagen. Collagen is a protein, which acts as a "glue" in the body, adding strength and elasticity to connective tissue

Signs & Symptoms

Symptoms vary widely based on which type of EDS the patient has. In each case, however, the symptoms are ultimately due to faulty or reduced amounts of collagen. EDS typically affects the joints, skin, and blood vessels.

Pain	Fatigue	Prolapse
Dislocations	Chiari	Preterm labor
Subluxations	Sprains	IBS
Hypermobility	Gastrointestinal issues	Dysautonomia
Osteoarthritis	Atrophic scarring	Flat feet
Osteoporosis	Muscle spasms	Swan neck deformity
Skin Tearing	Poor healing	Degenerative Joint Disease
Stretchy skin	TMJ	Gastritis
Soft skin	POTS	Arthralgia
Mitral Valve Prolapse	Organ rupture	Myalgia
Easy bruising	Aneurysms	Surgical complications

IF YOUR JOINTS CAN DO THIS:



AND YOUR BODY EXPERIENCES ANY OF THE ABOVE

You should ask your doctor about genetic testing for Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome!

Διάγνωση

Hyperobility Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome

Benign Joint Hypermobility Syndrome

 **Diagnostic Criteria for Hypermobile Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome (hEDS)**
This diagnostic checklist is for doctors across all disciplines to be able to diagnose EDS

 Created by The Ehlers-Danlos Society

Patient name: _____ DOB: _____ DOV: _____ Evaluator: _____

The clinical diagnosis of hypermobile EDS needs the simultaneous presence of all criteria, 1 and 2 and 3.

CRITERION 1 – Generalized Joint Hypermobility

One of the following selected:

- ≤6 pre-pubertal children and adolescents
- ≤5 pubertal men and women to age 50
- ≤4 men and women over the age of 50

Beighton Score: ____/9



If Beighton Score is one point below age- and sex-specific cut-off, two or more of the following must also be selected to meet criterion:

- Can you now (or could you ever) place your hands flat on the floor without bending your knees?
- Can you now (or could you ever) bend your thumb to touch your forearm?
- As a child, did you amuse your friends by contorting your body into strange shapes or could you do the splits?
- As a child or teenager, did your shoulder or kneecap dislocate on more than one occasion?
- Do you consider yourself "double jointed"?

CRITERION 2 – Two or more of the following features (A, B, or C) must be present

Feature A (five must be present)

- Unusually soft or velvety skin
- Mild skin hyperextensibility
- Unexplained striae distensae or rubae at the back, groin, thigh, breasts and/or abdomen in adolescents, men or pre-pubertal women without a history of significant gain or loss of body fat or weight
- Bilateral pterygoid papules of the heel
- Recurrent or multiple abdominal hernia(s)
- Atrophic scarring involving at least two sites and without the formation of truly papyraceous and/or hemisideric scars as seen in classical EDS
- Pelvic floor, rectal, and/or uterine prolapse in children, men or nulliparous women without a history of morbid obesity or other known predisposing medical condition
- Dental crowding and high or narrow palate
- Arachnodactyly, as defined in one or more of the following:
 - ||| positive wrist sign (Walker sign) on both sides, ||| positive thumb sign (Steinberg sign) on both sides
- Arm span-to-height ratio > 1.05
- Mitral valve prolapse (MVP) mild or greater based on strict echocardiographic criteria
- Aortic root dilation with Z-score >+2

Feature A total: ____/12

Feature B

- Positive family history, one or more first-degree relatives independently meeting the current criteria for hEDS

Feature C (must have at least one)

- Musculoskeletal pain in two or more limbs, recurring daily for at least 3 months
- Chronic, widespread pain for ≥3 months
- Recurrent joint dislocations or frank joint instability, in the absence of trauma

CRITERION 3 – All of the follow prerequisites MUST be met

- Absence of unusual skin fragility, which should prompt consideration of other types of EDS
- Exclusion of other heritable and acquired connective tissue disorders, including autoimmune rheumatologic conditions. In patients with an acquired CTD (e.g. Lupus, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.), additional diagnosis of hEDS requires meeting both Features A and B of Criterion 2. Feature C of Criterion 2 (chronic pain and/or instability) cannot be counted toward a diagnosis of hEDS in this situation.
- Exclusion of alternative diagnoses that may also include joint hypermobility by means of hypotonia and/or connective tissue laxity. Alternative diagnoses and diagnostic categories include, but are not limited to, neuromuscular disorders (e.g. Bethlem myopathy), other hereditary disorders of the connective tissue (e.g. other types of EDS, Loays-Dietz syndrome, Marfan syndrome), and skeletal dysplasias (e.g. osteogenesis imperfecta). Exclusion of these considerations may be based upon history, physical examination, and/or molecular genetic testing, as indicated.

Diagnosis: _____

Table 3 The revised (Brighton 1998) criteria for the diagnosis of benign joint hypermobility syndrome (BJHS). (Graham, 2000)

Major criteria

- (1) A Beighton score of 4/9 or greater (either currently or historically)
- (2) Arthralgia for longer than 3 months in 4 or more joints

Minor criteria

- (1) A Beighton score of 1,2 or 3/9 (0, 1, 2 or 3 if aged 50+)
- (2) Arthralgia in one to three joints or back pain or spondylosis, spondylolysis/spondylolisthesis.
- (3) Dislocation in more than one joint, or in one joint on more than one occasion.
- (4) Three or more soft tissue lesions (e.g. epicondylitis, tenosynovitis, bursitis).
- (5) Marfanoid habitus (tall, slim, arm span:height > 1.03; upper segment:lower segment < 0.89, arachnodactyly, high arch palate).
- (6) Skin striae, hyperextensibility, thin skin or abnormal scarring.
- (7) Eye signs: drooping eyelids or myopia or antimongoloid slant.
- (8) Varicose veins or hernia or uterine/rectal prolapse.

BJHS is diagnosed in the presence of two major criteria or one major and two minor criteria or four minor criteria. Two minor criteria will suffice where there is an unequivocally affected first-degree relative. BJHS is excluded by the presence of Marfan or Ehlers-Danlos syndromes (other than the EDS Hypermobility type formerly EDS III), as defined by the Ghent 1996 (13) and Villefranche 1998 (14) criteria, respectively. Major and minor criteria 1 and 2 are mutually exclusive.

Διάγνωση

CRITERION 2 – Two or more of the following features (A, B, or C) must be present

Feature A (five must be present)

- Unusually soft or velvety skin
- Mild skin hyperextensibility
- Unexplained striae distensae or rubae at the back, groins, thighs, breasts and/or abdomen in adolescents, men or pre-pubertal women without a history of significant gain or loss of body fat or weight
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- Dental crowding and high or narrow palate
- Arachnodactyly, as defined in one or more of the following:
 - (i) positive wrist sign (Walker sign) on both sides, (ii) positive thumb sign (Steinberg sign) on both sides
- Arm span-to-height ratio ≥ 1.05
- Mitral valve prolapse (MVP) mild or greater based on strict echocardiographic criteria
- Aortic root dilatation with Z-score $> +2$

Feature A total: ____/12

Feature B

- Positive family history; one or more first-degree relatives independently meeting the current criteria for hEDS

Feature C (must have at least one)

- Musculoskeletal pain in two or more limbs, recurring daily for at least 3 months
- Chronic, widespread pain for ≥ 3 months
- Recurrent joint dislocations or frank joint instability, in the absence of trauma

Διαχείριση-Θεραπεία

- Γενετική Συμβουλευτική
- Ψυχοκοινωνική Υποστήριξη
- Προστασία των Αρθρώσεων
- Διαχείριση Χρόνιου Μυοσκελετικού Άλγους –Κόπωσης
- Επούλωση Τραυμάτων
- Αναγνώριση Επικίνδυνων-Απειλητικών για τη Ζωή Συμπτωμάτων
 - Άλγος και Δύσπνοια αιφνίδιας έναρξης
 - Αιμορραγία
 - Απώλεια Όρασης
 - Οξύ Θωρακικό Άλγος
- Τακτική Παρακολούθηση από Θεράποντα Ρευματολόγο

TAKE HOME MESSAGE

ΌΧΙ

ΣΤΗ ΣΤΟΧΕΥΜΕΝΗ
ΚΛΙΝΙΚΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ

ΌΧΙ

ΣΤΗ ΔΟΓΜΑΤΙΚΗ
ΑΠΟΡΡΙΨΗ
ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΝ ΓΙΑ
ΠΑΘΟΓΕΝΕΤΙΚΟΥΣ
ΜΗΧΑΝΙΣΜΟΥΣ
ΜΕΧΡΙΣ ΑΠΟΔΕΙΞΕΩΣ
ΤΟΥ ΕΝΑΝΤΙΟΥ

ΌΧΙ

ΣΤΟ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ
BULLYING
ΣΥΝΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ ΜΕ
ΑΙΡΕΤΙΚΗ ΑΝΤΙΛΗΨΗ
ΤΩΝ ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΩΝ

