

Original article

Exploring the prevalence of pulmonary involvement in juvenile-onset systemic lupus erythematosus: Data from the UK JSLE Cohort Study



Ayodele Faleye^{a,1}, Kamran Mahmood^a, Eslam Al-Abadi^b, Kate Armon^c, Kathryn Bailey^d, Mary Brennan^e, Coziana Ciurtin^f, Janet Gardner-Medwin^g, Kirsty Haslam^h, Daniel Hawleyⁱ, Alice Leahy^j, Heather Rostron^k, Gulshan Malik^l, Zoe McLaren^m, Elena Moraitisⁿ, Athimalaipet Ramanan^o, Rangaraj Satyapal^p, Philip Riley^q, Ethan Sen^r, Alison Kinder^s, Nick Wilkinson^t, Christian Hedrich^{a,b}, Michael Beresford^{a,u}, Eve Smith^{a,u,*}

^a Department of Paediatric Rheumatology, Alder Hey Children's NHS Foundation Trust Hospital, Liverpool, UK

^b Department of Rheumatology, Birmingham Children's Hospital, Birmingham, UK

^c Department of Paediatric Rheumatology, Cambridge University Hospitals, Cambridge, UK

^d Department of Paediatric Rheumatology, Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Oxford, UK

^e Department of Paediatric Rheumatology, Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh, UK

^f Centre for Adolescent Rheumatology, University College London, London, UK

^g Department of Child Health, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK

^h Department of Paediatrics, Bradford Royal Infirmary, Bradford, UK

ⁱ Department of Paediatric Rheumatology, Sheffield Children's NHS Foundation Trust, Sheffield, UK

^j Department of Paediatric Rheumatology, Southampton General Hospital, Southampton, UK

^k Department of Paediatric Rheumatology, Leeds Children Hospital, Leeds, UK

^l Paediatric Rheumatology, Royal Aberdeen Children's Hospital, Aberdeen, UK

^m Rheumatology Department, Liverpool University Hospitals Foundation Trust, UK

ⁿ Department of Paediatric Rheumatology, Great Ormond Street Hospital, London, UK

^o Department of Paediatric Rheumatology, University Hospitals Bristol NHS Foundation Trust & Bristol Medical School, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK

^p Department of Paediatric Rheumatology, Nottingham University Hospitals, Nottingham, UK

^q Department of Paediatric Rheumatology, Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Manchester, UK

^r Paediatric Rheumatology, Great North Children's Hospital & Faculty of Medical Sciences, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK

^s Department of Rheumatology, University Hospitals of Leicester, Leicester, UK

^t Guy's & St Thomas's NHS Foundation Trust, Evelina Children's Hospital, London, UK

^u Department of Women's & Children's Health, Institute of Life Course and Medical Sciences, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 29 November 2024

Accepted 4 September 2025

Keywords:

Juvenile systemic lupus erythematosus

Childhood-onset systemic lupus

erythematosus

Pulmonary manifestations

Organ involvement

Serositis

ABSTRACT

Background: Juvenile-onset systemic lupus erythematosus (JSLE) is a rare autoimmune disease with significant morbidity and mortality. Pulmonary manifestations in JSLE have not been comprehensively described in the literature to date.

Objectives: To report the frequency, clinical, and demographic characteristics of JSLE patients with pulmonary manifestations compared to those without.

Methods: United Kingdom (UK) JSLE Cohort Study participants aged <18 years at diagnosis, with ≥ 4 American College of Rheumatology (ACR-1997) criteria for systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), were eligible. Patients were grouped according to the presence or absence of pulmonary involvement. Pulmonary manifestations were described at diagnosis, 1-year, 2-year, and 5-year follow-up. Demographics and clinical characteristics of patients with/without pulmonary manifestations were compared.

Results: 480 JSLE patients were included. Overall, 24.8% had pulmonary manifestations; 22.7% at diagnosis, 19.1% at 1 year, 17.2% at 2 years, and 22.4% patients at 5 years after diagnosis. Overall, the commonest manifestation was pulmonary serositis. Pulmonary involvement was associated with higher American College of Rheumatology (ACR)-1997 scores ($p < 0.002$) and higher pediatric version of British Isles Lupus Assessment Group (pBILAG) scores ($p < 0.001$) at diagnosis but there were no differences in Systemic

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: esmith8@liverpool.ac.uk (E. Smith).

¹ Paediatric Rheumatology Unit, Department of Paediatrics, Lagos State University Teaching Hospital, Lagos, Nigeria.

Lupus International Collaborating Clinic Damage Index (SLICC-SDI) scores ($p > 0.05$). pBILAG defined pulmonary involvement was associated with increased frequency of constitutional (48.3 vs 26.1%), musculoskeletal (49.1 vs 26.1%), gastrointestinal (10.3 vs 3.8%), and hematological (37.9 vs 20.6%) involvement (all $p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Pulmonary disease is common in JSLE. It is associated with wider organ involvement, suggesting a need for close monitoring and prompt treatment.

© 2025 The Author(s). Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Exploración de la prevalencia de la afectación pulmonar en el lupus eritematoso sistémico juvenil: datos del estudio de cohorte JSLE del Reino Unido

RESUMEN

Palabras clave:

Lupus eritematoso sistémico juvenil
Lupus eritematoso sistémico de inicio en la infancia
Manifestaciones pulmonares
Afectación de órganos
Serositis

Antecedentes: El lupus eritematoso sistémico juvenil (LESJ) es una enfermedad autoinmune rara con un impacto negativo en morbilidad. Las manifestaciones pulmonares en el LESJ no han sido descritas de manera exhaustiva en la literatura.

Informar sobre la frecuencia, las características clínicas y demográficas de los pacientes con LESJ con manifestaciones pulmonares en comparación con aquellos sin ellas.

Métodos: Fueron elegibles aquellos participantes de la cohorte «United Kingdom (UK) JSLE Cohort Study» que fueron diagnosticados siendo menores de 18 años, con ≥ 4 criterios del ACR-1997 para LES. Los participantes se agruparon según la presencia o ausencia de afectación pulmonar. Se describieron las manifestaciones pulmonares en el momento del diagnóstico y después del diagnóstico a los 1, 2 y 5 años.

Resultados: Se incluyeron 480 pacientes con LESJ. En general, el 24,8% presentaron manifestaciones pulmonares; el 22,7% en el diagnóstico, el 19,1% al año tras el diagnóstico, el 17,2% a los 2 años tras el diagnóstico y el 22,4% a los 5 años tras el diagnóstico. En general, la manifestación más común fue la serositis pulmonar. La afectación pulmonar se asoció con puntuaciones más altas del ACR-1997 ($p < 0,002$) y puntuaciones más altas de la versión pediátrica del pBILAG ($p < 0,001$) en el momento del diagnóstico, pero no hubo diferencias en las puntuaciones del SLICC-SDI ($p > 0,05$). La afectación pulmonar definida por pBILAG se asoció con una mayor frecuencia de afectación constitucional (48,3 vs. 26,1%), musculoesquelética (49,1 vs. 26,1%), gastrointestinal (10,3 vs. 3,8%) y hematológica (37,9 vs. 20,6%) (todas $p < 0,05$).

Conclusión: La enfermedad pulmonar es común en el LESJ. Dicha enfermedad está asociada con una mayor afectación de órganos, lo que sugiere la necesidad de un seguimiento cercano y un tratamiento rápido.

© 2025 Los Autores. Publicado por Elsevier España, S.L.U. Este es un artículo Open Access bajo la CC BY licencia (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Introduction

Juvenile-onset systemic lupus erythematosus (JSLE), also known as childhood-onset systemic lupus erythematosus (csLE), is a severe multisystem autoimmune disease characterized by autoantibodies directed against nuclear antigens.¹ The incidence of JSLE has been shown to range between 0.36 and 0.46 per 100,000 children in the United Kingdom.² It is more common among non-Caucasian UK patients with more internal organ involvement and significant disease activity compared to adult SLE.^{1,3}

Pulmonary manifestations in SLE range from pleurisy to pleural effusion, acute pneumonitis, pneumothorax, pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary embolic disease, interstitial lung disease, pulmonary vasculitis, and shrinking lung syndrome.⁴ Respiratory manifestations can be directly caused by the disease or secondary to concomitant complications such as infections.⁵

The incidence and prevalence of pulmonary involvement have not been described comprehensively in the JSLE literature but they are much better described in adult SLE.⁶⁻⁹ Pulmonary manifestations may be an initial and/or life-threatening complication of SLE in children.¹⁰ These symptoms may arise from primary pulmonary dysfunction, a complication secondary to infection, or from a disease process in another organ such as renal failure leading to pulmonary edema.¹¹ This study aimed to investigate the prevalence, demographic characteristics, and clinical features of pulmonary disease in JSLE patients enrolled in the national UK JSLE Cohort Study, exploring the association between pulmonary

involvement and disease activity, co-existing organ involvement and organ damage.

Methods

This study was based upon the UK JSLE Cohort Study, a multidisciplinary, multicenter collaborative network established in 2006 with the primary aim of determining the clinical characteristics of JSLE patients across the UK, as well as supporting a program of clinical translational research (for details, see <https://www.liverpool.ac.uk/life-course-and-medical-sciences/research/groups/ukjsle/>).¹² The Study collects detailed clinical and demographic longitudinal data. The UK JSLE Cohort is managed by the national coordinating center in Liverpool, with participating institutions including most pediatric rheumatology/nephrology centers in the UK ($n=23$).

The Study has received ethics approval (National Research Ethics Service Northwest, Liverpool, UK, reference 06/Q1502/77). Patients and guardians (in case of patients unable to give consent) who participated in the study also provided consent or parental permission. The research was carried out in compliance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

This study included 480 patients (404 females, 76 males, female to male ratio: 5:1) aged < 18 years at the time of diagnosis, fulfilling ≥ 4 American College of Rheumatology-1997 (ACR) classification criteria for SLE,¹³ and followed up between August 2006 and August 2021.

Table 1

Patient demographics for all JSLE patients, with a comparison of those with/without pulmonary involvement.

	All JSLE patients (n=480)	Pulmonary involvement* (n=119)	No-pulmonary involvement (n=361)	p-Value**
<i>Gender</i>				
Male n (%)	76(16%)	14 (12%)	62 (17%)	0.161
Female n (%)	404(84%)	105 (88%)	299 (83%)	
<i>Age at baseline in years</i>		12.9[10.5–14.7]	14.1 [11.6–14.9]	0.080
<i>Median [IQR]</i>				
<i>Ethnic group</i>				
British/Irish n (%)	218(45%)	56 (47%)	162 (45%)	0.987
Asian n (%)	152(32%)	36 (30%)	116 (32%)	
African/Caribbean n (%)	77(16%)	19 (16%)	58 (16%)	
Other Caucasians n (%)	10(2%)	2 (2%)	8 (2%)	
Ethnicity not stated n (%)	23(5%)	6 (5%)	17 (5%)	

Presence or absence of pulmonary manifestations (at any time between diagnosis and five years follow up) defined using data on pulmonary manifestations captured by either the American College of Rheumatology (ACR)-1997 classification criteria, and/or the pediatric version of British Isles Lupus Assessment Group (pBILAG) score, and/or systemic lupus international collaborating clinics standardized damage index (SLICC-SDI) score.

* Those with pulmonary involvement displayed pulmonary manifestations during at least one follow-up visit assessed by this study.

** The two groups compared included those with and without pulmonary involvement during follow-up.

Demographics (gender, age at diagnosis, and ethnicity), classification criteria for SLE (ACR-1997), the pediatric version of British Isles Lupus Assessment Group (BILAG; pBILAG2004) disease activity score,¹ Systemic Lupus International Collaborating Clinic Damage Index (SLICC-SDI),¹⁴ medication use, and laboratory test data were accessed from patients enrolled in the UK JSLE Cohort Study. All these classification criteria, disease activity and damage measures have been used extensively in cSLE.^{2,15,16}

JSLE patients were assessed for pulmonary manifestations at baseline visit and approximately at one year (range 10–14 months), two years (range 22–26 months) and five years (range 58–62 months) following diagnosis using data captured by the ACR-1997 classification criteria,¹³ the pBILAG2004,¹ adult BILAG-2004¹⁵ and the SLICC-SDI score.¹⁴ For comparative analyses, patients were grouped according to the presence of pulmonary involvement (at any time between baseline visit and five years of follow-up) or absence of pulmonary involvement during five years of follow-up. The presence or absence of pulmonary involvement was defined using data on pulmonary manifestations captured by either the ACR-1997 classification criteria,¹³ and/or the pBILAG2004 score (1), and/or, the SLICC-SDI score.¹⁴

Statistical analysis

Data were analyzed using the “Statistical Package for the Social Sciences” (SPSS 26.0 for Windows) software. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to determine whether continuous variables had a normal distribution. Results were displayed as median values with interquartile ranges or counts and percentages. As appropriate, a comparison between groups was performed using Mann-Whitney *U* (for continuous data) or Chi-square tests (for categorical data). Statistical significance was assumed at *p* < 0.05.

Results

Table 1 presents the demographics of the patients. The median age of the participants was 12.9 (10.5–14.7) years at baseline. There were no statistically significant differences in the demographics of patients with or without pulmonary involvement.

Clinical characteristics of pulmonary involvement in JSLE

Overall, 119/480 (24.8%) patients had pulmonary manifestations at any time up to 5 years following baseline; 109/480 (22.7%) at diagnosis; 30/157 (19.1%) patients with available data at approxi-

mately 1 year, 22/128 (17.2%) patients at 2-years, and 11/49 (22.4%) patients at 5 years after baseline visit (see **Table 2**). Although most patients displayed pulmonary manifestations at baseline, at subsequent time points a small number of patients developed new pulmonary manifestations (six patients at 1 year, four at 2 years, and three at 5 years).

The types of pulmonary manifestation present at baseline and up to 5 years of follow-up are described in **Table 2**. Pulmonary serositis was the most common subtype of pulmonary involvement at baseline and during follow-up. Pulmonary hemorrhage/vasculitis, interstitial alveolitis/pneumonitis, and pleural fibrosis were seen rarely ($\leq 1\%$), with shrinking lung syndrome and cytohistological evidence of inflammatory lung disease not recorded in any patients up to 5 years of follow-up. For some features collected by the BILAG (pleuropericardial pain, dyspnea, effusion (pericardial or pleural), it is impossible to determine if they are attributable to pulmonary, cardiac, or combined pulmonary/cardiac involvement. Pulmonary manifestations captured as part of the ACR-1997 classification criteria reflected whether any new ACR features have occurred over the previous year as these classification criteria are updated annually within the cohort. Pulmonary manifestations captured from the pBILAG and SLICC-SDI represent those present cross-sectionally at baseline, 1, 2, and 5 years (**Table 2**).

Classification criteria, disease activity, damage scores, and co-existing organ involvement

Pulmonary involvement was associated with higher ACR and pBILAG numerical disease activity scores at baseline (*p* < 0.05), with no significant differences at the subsequent time points. There was no significant difference in SLICC damage scores at baseline or follow-up visits between those with or without pulmonary involvement. Constitutional, musculoskeletal, gastrointestinal and hematological involvement were significantly more common in patients with pulmonary involvement (all *p* < 0.05, **Table 3**). Of the 480 patients included in the study from diagnosis, 3/480 (0.006%) died during follow-up, none of which had displayed pulmonary involvement at baseline, 1, 2 or 5 years.

Co-existing organ involvement in patients with or without pulmonary involvement

Constitutional, musculoskeletal, gastrointestinal and hematological involvement were significantly more common in patients

Table 2

Pulmonary manifestations at diagnosis and during follow-up.

	Baseline (n = 109/480)	1-Year (n = 30/157)	2-Years (n = 22/128)	5-Years (n = 11/49)
<i>Annual ACR 1997 classification met</i>				
Pulmonary serositis	44 (9%)	22 (14%)	18 (14%)	9 (18%)
<i>Cross-sectional pBILAG/BILAG-2004 disease activity score data</i>				
Pleuroperticular pain ^a	29 (6%)	2 (1.3%)	3 (2%)	1 (2%)
Pleural effusion with dyspnea ^a	18 (4%)	0	0	0
Pulmonary hemorrhage/vasculitis ^a	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.6%)	0	0
Interstitial alveolitis/pneumonitis ^a	5 (1%)	0	0	0
Shrinking lung syndrome ^a	0	0	0	0
Dyspnea ^b	38 (8%)	2 (1.3%)	0	2 (4%)
Effusion (pericardial or pleural) ^b	35 (7%)	0	0	0
Progressive CXR changes (lung fields) ^b	8 (1.6%)	0	0	0
Pulmonary function fall by >20% ^b	7 (1.5%)	2 (1.3%)	0	0
Cytohistological evidence of inflammatory lung disease ^b	0	0	0	0
<i>Cross-sectional SLICC-SDI</i>				
Pulmonary hypertension (right ventricular prominence, or loud P2)				
Pulmonary fibrosis (physical and X-ray)				
Shrinking lung (X-ray)				
Pleural fibrosis (X-ray)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.6%)	1 (0.8%)	0
Pulmonary infarction (X-ray) or resection not for malignancy				

Pulmonary manifestations included in the table were collected as part of the American College of Rheumatology (ACR)-1997 classification criteria which are collected annually and reflect whether any new ACR features have occurred over the previous year. The pediatric version of the British Isles Lupus Assessment Group (pBILAG) disease activity score and systemic lupus international collaborating clinics standardized damage index (SLICC-SDI) score were also used to describe pulmonary manifestations at baseline, 1, 2, and 5 years.

^a Pulmonary manifestations that are collected by both the pBILAG and the BILAG-2004.

^b Pulmonary manifestations that are collected by the pBILAG only.

Table 3

Classification criteria, disease activity, and organ damage in patients with/without pulmonary involvement.

	JSLE with pulmonary involvement Median [IQR]	JSLE without pulmonary involvement Median [IQR]	p-Value
<i>ACR score</i>			
• Diagnosis (PI n = 109, WPI n = 361)	6.0 (4.0–6.0)	5.0 (5.0–6.0)	<0.002*
• 10–14 months (PI n = 30, WPI n = 127)	6.0 (4.0–7.0)	5.0 (4.0–6.0)	0.468
• 22–26 months (PI n = 22, WPI n = 106)	6.0 (4.0–7.0)	5.0 (4.0–7.0)	0.993
• 58–62 months (PI n = 11, WPI n = 38)	5.0 (4.0–6.0)	5.0 (4.0–7.0)	0.500
<i>pBILAG score</i>			
• Diagnosis (PI n = 109, WPI n = 361)	22.0 (11.0–33.0)	9.0 (3.0–16.0)	<0.001*
• 10–14 months (PI n = 30, WPI n = 127)	3.0 (2.0–6.0)	2.0 (1.0–4.0)	0.622
• 22–26 months (PI n = 22, WPI n = 106)	2.0 (1.0–5.0)	1.0 (0.0–4.0)	0.542
• 58–62 months (PI n = 11, WPI n = 38)	1.0 (0.0–4.0)	2.0 (0.0–4.0)	0.612
<i>SLICC-SDI</i>			
• Diagnosis (PI n = 109, WPI n = 361)	0.0 (0.0–0.0)	0.0 (0.0–1.0)	0.184
• 10–14 months (PI n = 30, WPI n = 127)	0.0 (0.0–1.0)	0.0 (0.0–1.0)	0.669
• 22–26 months (PI n = 22, WPI n = 106)	0.0 (0.0–1.0)	0.0 (0.0–0.0)	0.480
• 58–62 months (PI n = 11, WPI n = 38)	0.0 (0.0–1.0)	0.0 (0.0–1.0)	0.722

ACR: American College of Rheumatology, pBILAG: pediatric version of British Isles Lupus Assessment Group, SLICC: systemic lupus international collaborating clinics. Presence or absence of pulmonary manifestations defined using data on pulmonary manifestations captured by either the ACR-1997 classification criteria, and/or the pBILAG2004 score, and/or the SLICC-SDI score. PI: pulmonary involvement, WPI: without pulmonary involvement.

* Significant values, IQR: interquartile range.

Table 4

Co-existing BILAG-2004 defined organ domain involvement in patients with/without pulmonary involvement at diagnosis.

Organ/system involvement	Pulmonary involvement (n = 119)	Non-pulmonary involvement (n = 361)	Total (n = 480)	p-Value
Constitutional n (%)	56 (48.3)	95 (26.1)	151 (31.5)	<0.001*
Mucocutaneous n (%)	53 (45.7)	123 (33.8)	176 (36.7)	0.213
Neuropsychiatry n (%)	12 (10.3)	32 (8.8)	44 (9.2)	0.286
Musculoskeletal n (%)	58 (49.1)	94 (26.1)	152 (31.7)	<0.001*
Gastrointestinal n (%)	13 (10.3)	13 (3.8)	26 (5.4)	0.018*
Ophthalmic n (%)	3 (2.6)	3 (0.8)	6 (1.3)	0.507
Renal n (%)	48 (39.7)	112 (31.3)	160 (33.3)	0.085
Hematological n (%)	45 (37.9)	74 (20.6)	119 (24.8)	0.002*

with pulmonary involvement (all $p < 0.05$, **Table 4**). Of the 480 patients included in the study from baseline, 3/480 (0.006%) died during follow-up, none of which had displayed pulmonary involvement at baseline, 1, 2 or 5 years.

Discussion

This study is the largest to date describing pulmonary involvement and its associations with JSLE. The prevalence of pulmonary manifestation of 24.8% in this study was lower compared with the prevalence of 31% in Turkey,¹⁰ 40–62% in Italy,¹⁷ and 83% in Oman.¹⁸ However, a study by Dai et al. reported a lower prevalence of 16.2%.¹⁹ The wide range of prevalence displayed by previous studies (16.2–83%) may be due to differences in patient demographics, sample size, different approaches in determining pulmonary involvement, and inconsistent screening for pulmonary involvement between countries/cohorts. Although slightly lower, the 24.8% prevalence of pulmonary disease in JSLE in the current study is comparable to the 28% reported by Beresford et al.²⁰ in the UK and Moradinejad and Chitsaz²¹ in Iran. The prevalences from all previous reports^{10,17–21} indicate that pulmonary involvement in JSLE is a common manifestation, regardless of variations in study location, demographic characteristics, or sample size. This highlights the importance of routine pulmonary evaluation in JSLE management protocols. A UK-wide audit aimed at describing cardiopulmonary involvement in patients with four connective tissue diseases (JSLE, juvenile dermatomyositis (JDM), juvenile systemic sclerosis (JSSc)), highlighted that screening for cardiopulmonary involvement was inconsistent across the UK¹⁸ and that standards set by the Single Hub and Access Point for Paediatric Rheumatology in Europe (SHARE) recommendations¹⁹ and British Society for Rheumatology (BSR) guidelines,²⁰ were largely not met. This may therefore lead to underrecognition of pulmonary involvement in JSLE, with the authors of the UK-wide audit concluding that multidisciplinary team engagement is required to increase screening and improve long-term outcomes.¹⁸

The entire pulmonary system or any of its compartments can be independently or simultaneously affected by SLE, including airways, lung parenchyma, vasculature, pleura and respiratory musculature.⁵ The pulmonary manifestations in children include pleural effusion, lupus pneumonitis, interstitial lung disease, pulmonary hemorrhage and pulmonary fibrosis.¹⁷ The literature has demonstrated that the most common pulmonary involvement in SLE is serositis,^{5,16} in keeping with the findings of the current study.

Similar to findings of high BILAG-2004 disease activity score in patients with pulmonary involvement in the current study, pulmonary disease in adult SLE has been associated with high disease activity, identified through use of the Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Disease Activity Index (SLEDAI).^{22,23} Patients with high disease activity may benefit from more comprehensive monitoring and early intervention.

The current study showed no association between pulmonary involvement and organ damage (SLICC-SDI), contrary to previous reports from the adult SLE population.^{23,24} This could have been due to differences in patients' demographics, disease duration or healthcare access.

In our study, there was a significant association between constitutional, musculoskeletal, gastrointestinal, and hematological manifestations and pulmonary involvement. This observation contrasts with the results of an Asian study describing pulmonary involvement in 111 children with JSLE, which found pericarditis and neuropsychiatric lupus to be the extra-pulmonary features associated with pulmonary involvement.¹⁶ Previous studies have not reported an association between pulmonary involvement in JSLE and the ACR-1997 score.^{16,17,25}

Limitations of the study

The current study comprehensively describes pulmonary involvement in JSLE at baseline, with later time points limited by much smaller patient numbers over time due to patients being early in their disease course, being transitioned to adult care, or lost to follow-up. It is unlikely that there is a direct association between pulmonary involvement at baseline and being lost to follow-up, with none of the patients who displayed pulmonary involvement at the study time points reported as having died during follow-up. The UK JSLE Cohort Study collects patient data alongside routine clinical care, rather than at exact time points. Therefore, data are reported at approximately 1 year, 2 years, and 5 years. The discrete cross-sectional follow-up time points assessed, do not allow us to comment on whether individual pulmonary manifestations present at diagnosis are persistent or recurrent within individual patients. The pBILAG captures a range of sub-types of pulmonary involvement. However, some of the reported features may also be due to pericarditis e.g. pleuropericardial pain, effusion (pericardial or pleural), and dyspnea, making it difficult to definitively report the prevalence of pulmonary involvement based on the data reported. As previously noted, cardiopulmonary screening is required to detect some types of pulmonary involvement described by the BILAG-2004 score (e.g. progressive CXR changes, pulmonary function fall by >20%, and shrinking lung syndrome). Considering these limitations, a prospective description of pulmonary involvement, linked to a structured cardiopulmonary screening plan is required to describe pulmonary involvement in JSLE more comprehensively. Also, this study does not describe the use of imaging studies and pulmonary function tests, laboratory parameters or autoantibodies, nor the treatment implemented for lung involvement. It does not report whether it was able to exclude those respiratory manifestations caused by an infection or another cause.

Conclusion

Pulmonary involvement is common in the UK JSLE Cohort, with the majority of cases present at diagnosis. The major sub-type of pulmonary involvement at diagnosis and subsequent follow up was serositis. Pulmonary involvement in JSLE is associated with significantly higher ACR-1997 and pBILAG scores, with significant co-involvement of the constitutional, musculoskeletal, gastrointestinal, and hematological pBILAG-defined domains seen. Future prospective studies linked to a structured cardiopulmonary screening plan are required to provide more comprehensive knowledge of pulmonary involvement in JSLE, adding to the insights provided by the current study.

Authors' contributions

EMDS, AF, and KM were responsible for the conception of the study. AF analyzed the data and interpreted the data with EMDS, KM, and MWB. All authors contributed substantially to the acquisition of patient data and assisted with interpretation of the results. AF drafted the initial manuscript and all authors have approved the submitted version of this manuscript.

Ethical approval

The study has full ethical approvals in place (National Research Ethics Service North West, Liverpool, UK, reference 06/Q1502/77) and patient/parental consent or assent to participate in the study was obtained from all families.

Funding

Lupus UK provides financial support for the coordination of the UK JSLE Cohort Study [grant numbers: LUPUS UK: JXR10500, JXR12309]. The study took place as part of the UK's 'Experimental Arthritis Treatment Centre for Children' supported by Versus Arthritis [grant number ARUK-20621], the University of Liverpool, Alder Hey Children's NHS Foundation Trust, and the Alder Hey Charity, and based at the University of Liverpool and Alder Hey Children's NHS Foundation Trust. The funding bodies detailed above were not involved in the design, collection, analysis, and interpretation of data, in the writing of the manuscript; and in the decision to submit the manuscript for publication. AF was supported by a PRES/EMERGE clinical academic fellowship while undertaking this study for which she is thankful.

Conflict of interest

None.

Acknowledgments

The authors acknowledge all patients and their families who participated in this study. Specifically, the authors are grateful to all the support given by the entire multi-disciplinary team within each of the pediatric centers that are part of the UK JSLE Study Group (<https://www.liverpool.ac.uk/translational-medicine/research/ukjsle/jsle/>). The UK JSLE Cohort Study is supported by the National Institute of Health Research (NIHR) Clinical Research Network (CRN): Children's National Specialty Group and CRN Research Nurses and staff in both UK centers, the NIHR Alder Hey Clinical Research Facility for Experimental Medicine, the UK's 'Experimental Arthritis Treatment Center for Children' (supported by Versus Arthritis, the University of Liverpool and Alder Hey Children's NHS Foundation Trust), and all those who have supported the work of the UK JSLE Study Group to date including especially LUPUS UK. Special recognition also goes to the Alder Hey Children's Hospital Clinical Academic Rheumatology team for hosting AF during a PRES/EMERGE clinical academic fellowship. Thanks also go to Carla Roberts for coordinating the UK JSLE Cohort Study.

References

- Watson L, Leone V, Pilkington C, Tullus K, Rangaraj S, McDonagh JE, et al. Disease activity, severity, and damage in the UK juvenile-onset systemic lupus erythematosus cohort. *Arthritis Rheum.* 2012;64:2356–65, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/art.34410>.
- Lythgoe H, Smith EM, Killeen OG, Murphy R, Pilkington C, Pain CE, et al. Prospective epidemiological study of juvenile-onset systemic lupus erythematosus in the UK and Republic of Ireland. *Rheumatology (Oxford).* 2022;61:4097–106, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/rheumatology/keac064>.
- Ambroise N, Morgan TA, Galloway J, Ionnoau Y, Beresford MW, Isenberg DA. Differences in disease phenotype and severity in SLE across age groups. *Lupus.* 2016;25:1542–50, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0961203316644333>.
- Amarnani R, Yeoh SA, Denneny EK, Wincup C. Lupus and the lungs: the assessment and management of pulmonary manifestations of systemic lupus erythematosus. *Front Med (Lausanne).* 2020;7:610257, <http://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fmed.2020.610257>.
- Di Bartolomeo S, Alunno A, Carubbi F. Respiratory manifestations in systemic lupus erythematosus. *Pharmaceuticals (Basel).* 2021;14:276, <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ph14030276>.
- Karim MY, Miranda LC, Tench CM, Gordon PA, D'cruz DP, Khamashta MA, et al. Presentation and prognosis of the shrinking lung syndrome in systemic lupus erythematosus. *Semin Arthritis Rheum.* 2002;31:289–98, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1053/sarh.2002.32555>.
- Matthay RA, Schwarz MI, Petty TL, Stanford RE, Gupta RC, Sahn SA, et al. Pulmonary manifestation of systemic lupus erythematosus: review of twelve cases of acute lupus pneumonitis. *Medicine (Baltimore).* 1975;54:397–410.
- Gheita TA, Azkalyan GS, El-Fishawy HS, Nour Eldin AM. Shrinking lung syndrome in systemic lupus erythematosus patients: clinical characteristics, disease activity and damage. *Int J Rheum Dis.* 2011;14:361–8, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1756-185X.2011.01651.x>.
- Pines A, Kaplinsky N, Olchovsky D, Rozenman J, Frankl O. Pleuro-pulmonary manifestations of systemic lupus erythematosus: clinical features of its subgroups prognostic and therapeutic implications. *Chest.* 1985;88:129–35, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1378/chest.88.1.129>.
- Ciftci E, Yalçinkaya F, Ince E, Ekin M, Ileri M, Örgerin Z, et al. Pulmonary involvement in childhood-onset systemic lupus erythematosus: a report of five cases. *Rheumatology (Oxford).* 2004;43:587–91, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/rheumatology/keh120>.
- Lalani TA, Kanne JP, Hatfield GA, Chen P. Imaging findings in systemic lupus erythematosus. *Radiographics.* 2004;24:1069–86, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1148/rug.244985082>.
- UK JSLE Study Group. 2006. <https://www.liverpool.ac.uk/life-course-and-medical-sciences/research/groups/ukjsle/> [accessed 15.6.24].
- Hochberg MC. Updating the American College of Rheumatology: revised criteria for the classification of systemic lupus erythematosus. *Arthritis Rheum.* 1997;40:1725–34, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/art.1780400928>.
- Gladman D, Ginzler E, Goldsmith C, Fortin P, Liang M, Sanchez-Guerrero J, et al. The development and initial validation of the Systemic Lupus International Collaborating Clinics/American College of Rheumatology damage index for systemic lupus erythematosus. *Arthritis Rheum.* 1996;39:363–9, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/art.1780390303>.
- Isenberg DA, Rahman A, Allen EB, Farewell V, Akil M, Bruce IN, et al. BILAG 2004. Development and initial validation of an updated version of the British Isles Lupus Assessment Group's disease activity index for patients with systemic lupus erythematosus. *Rheumatology.* 2005;44:902–6, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/rheumatology/keh624>.
- Dai G, Li L, Wang T, Jiang W, Ma J, Yan Y, et al. Pulmonary involvement in children with systemic lupus erythematosus. *Front Pediatrics.* 2021;8:617137, <http://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fped.2020.617137>.
- Beresford MW, Cleary AG, Sills JA, Couriel J, Davidson JE. Cardio-pulmonary involvement in juvenile systemic lupus erythematosus. *Lupus.* 2005;14:152–8, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1191/0961203305lu2073oa>.
- Lythgoe H, Mageean K, Lawrence P, Mayell S, Luciano D, Duong P, et al. Caridiopulmonary screening in connective tissue disease: UK multicentre audit. In: Proceedings of the 28th European Paediatric Rheumatology Congress (PReS 2022) Prague, Czech Republic, 20–23 September 2022. *Pediatr Rheumatol.* 2022;20:75, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s12969-022-00729-z>.
- Groot N, de Graeff N, Marks SD, Brogan P, Avcin T, Bader-Meunier B, et al. European evidence-based recommendations for the diagnosis and treatment of childhood-onset lupus nephritis: the SHARE initiative. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2017;76:1965–73.
- Gordon C, Amissah-Arthur MB, Gayed M, Brown S, Bruce IN, D'Cruz D, et al. The British Society for Rheumatology guideline for the management of systemic lupus erythematosus in adults. *Rheumatology (Oxford).* 2018;57:e1–45, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/rheumatology/kyy301>.
- Moradinejad MH, Chitsaz S. Pleuropulmonary Manifestations in Juvenile Systemic Lupus Erythematosus; A Review and Descriptive Study in 64 Cases. *Iran J Pediatr.* 2008;18:47–52.
- Narváez J, Borrell H, Sánchez-Alonso F, Rúa-Figueroa I, López-Longo FJ, Galindo-Izquierdo M, et al. Primary respiratory disease in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus: data from the Spanish rheumatology society lupus registry (RELESSER) cohort. *Arthritis Res Ther.* 2018;20:280.
- Hamed HS, Abozaid MM, Mekawy E. Subclinical pleuro-pulmonary disease in patients with SLE: functional and radiological methods. *The Egyptian Journal of Bronchology.* 2024;18:13. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s43168-024-00266-1>.
- Hasan MA, Alismail MA, Bokhari DR, Alghamdi RF, Alhalal ZE, Alqatari SG, et al. Pleuropulmonary Involvement in Patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus as Detected by High-Resolution CT Scans: Clinical and Immunological Association. *Medicina.* 2025;61:1–14.
- Abdulla E, Al-Zakwani I, Baddar S, Abdwani R. Extent of subclinical pulmonary involvement in childhood onset systemic lupus erythematosus in the Sultanate of Oman. *Oman Med J.* 2012;27:36–9, <http://dx.doi.org/10.5001/omj.2012.0736>.