Evaluating Treatment Outcomes and Risk Factors for Recurrence in Patients with HLA-B27+ Anterior Uveitis

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BACKGROUND

- Uveitis is a common inflammation of the eye that accounts for around 10% of severe vision impairment and blindness
- Anterior uveitis is associated with a number of spondyloarthropathies such as ankylosing spondylitis, reactive arthritis, and psoriatic arthritis, among others
- 50% of anterior uveitis cases are HLA-B27 positive, but rates of and risk factors for recurrence require further study

STUDY OBJECTIVE

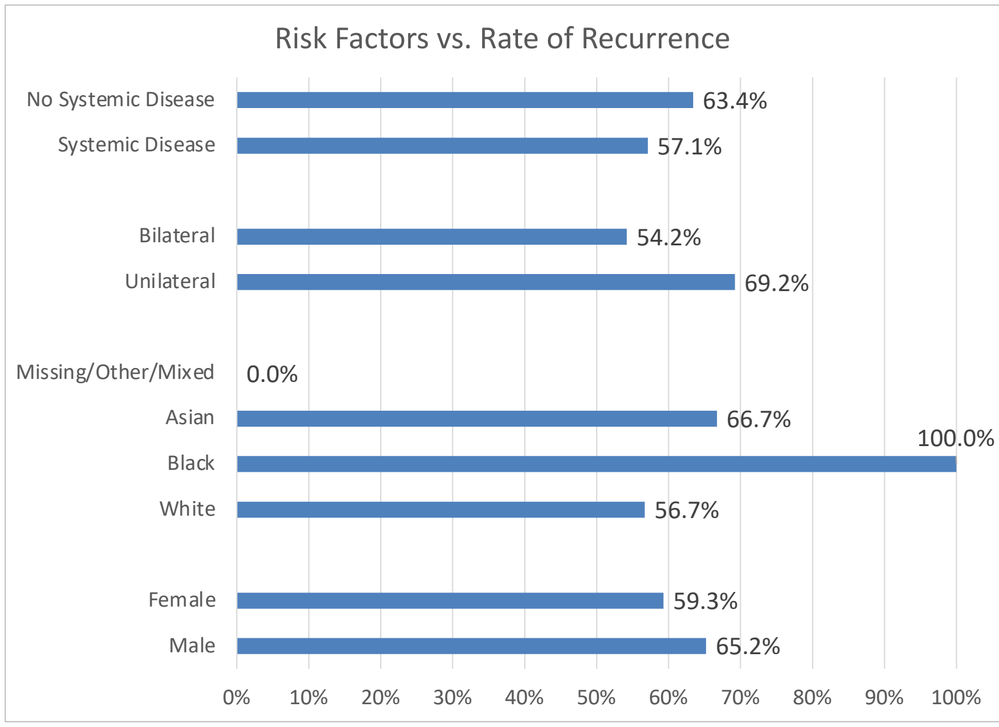
- The purpose of our study is to retrospectively examine recurrence rates, risk factors for recurrence, and potential seasonal aspects of Wilmer Eye Institute patients with HLA-B27+ anterior uveitis

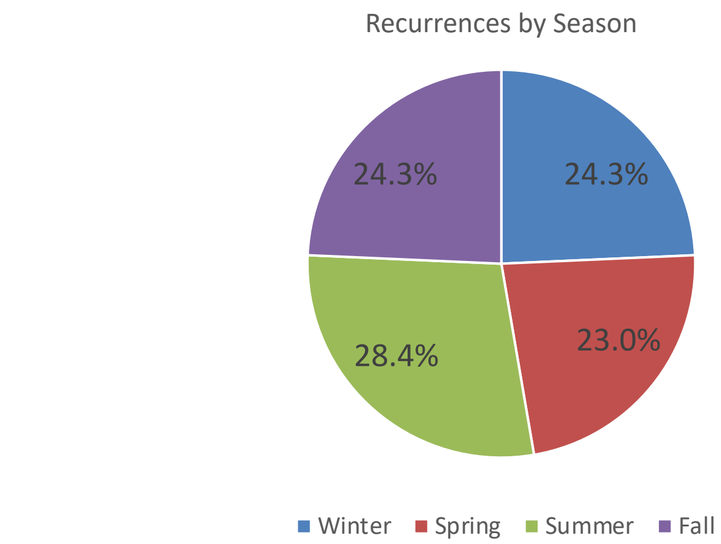
METHODS

- Study Design: Retrospective study of 50 patients presenting at Johns Hopkins Wilmer Eye Institute with HLA-B27+ anterior uveitis
- Time Period: July 1994 to Oct 2022
- Data Collection: Excel spreadsheet of Wilmer clinic visits on EPIC of 45 different variables (35 variables per clinic visit)
- Outcome Variables: Number of recurrences, risk factors associated with recurrences, seasons in which recurrences occurred
- Statistical Analysis: Descriptive analysis, pending time to event and Cox regression analyses

RESULTS

Sample Characteristics	
Sex	23 Male 27 Female
Race	30 White 10 Black 6 Asian 3 Missing/Other 1 Mixed
Median Age	40.5 years
Recurrence rate	62.0%
Mean recurrences	2.39 per patient





CONCLUSIONS

- Among patients with HLA-B27+ anterior uveitis, recurrence appears to be relatively common
- Seasonality does not seem to have an effect on recurrence
- Risk factors potentially associated with higher recurrence include Black and Asian race, unilateral disease, male sex, and not having concurrent systemic disease

LIMITATIONS

- Limitations of this study include a limited sample size, limited generalizability, and the retrospective nature of the study

IMPLICATIONS

- Further studies are needed to determine whether the associations we found hold with a larger, more generalizable sample

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