

SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS (SLE) CAN CAUSE PERMANENT CUMULATIVE ORGAN DAMAGE^{1,2}

More than half of SLE patients develop permanent organ system damage which could lead to **increased morbidity** and **mortality**^{1,3}

Damage is most common in these organ systems:

Cutaneous

Skin

Scarring, alopecia (hair loss), and skin ulcers can lead to significant disfigurement, emotional distress, physical limitations and disability¹⁻³



Musculoskeletal

Bones & Muscles

Joint and muscle inflammation and/or breakdown can cause pain, weakness, osteoporosis and arthritis⁴



Neuropsychiatric

Brain & Nerve

Severe peripheral or central nervous system disease can cause severe psychosis, seizures and strokes³



Renal

Kidney

Lupus nephritis (kidney inflammation), affects up to 60% of SLE patients and can lead to kidney failure³



Cardiovascular

Heart

Inflammation leads to heart disease and premature and accelerated atherosclerosis (hardening of the arteries), the leading cause of heart attacks^{3,5}

