



ORAL PRESENTATION

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PReS-FINAL-2194: Evidence-based clinical classification criteria for periodic fevers

S Federici^{1*}, S Ozen², I Koné-Paut³, H Lachmann⁴, P Woo⁵, L Cantarini⁶, G Amaryan⁷, A Insalaco⁸, J Kuemmerle-Deschner⁹, B Neven¹⁰, N Dewarrat¹¹, Y Uziel¹², D Rigante¹³, T Herlin¹⁴, S Martino¹⁵, A Simon¹⁶, S Stojanov¹⁷, H Ozdogan¹⁸, J Frenkel¹⁹, N Ruperto¹, A Martini¹, MP Sormani¹, M Hofer²⁰, M Gattorno¹

From 20th Pediatric Rheumatology European Society (PReS) Congress Ljubljana, Slovenia. 25-29 September 2013

Introduction

No evidence-based classification criteria are so far available for the majority of autoinflammatory diseases

Objectives

To elaborate and validate a set of clinical criteria able to correctly classify patients affected with the most common periodic fevers

Methods

All FMF, TRAPS, MKD and CAPS patients enrolled in the Eurofever registry until March 2013 were evaluated. For each disease gold standards were considered according to the following criteria: i) clinical validation by centers and disease-principal investigator, ii) confirmative molecular analysis (2 mutations for MEFV with at least one mutation in exon 10, 2 mutations of MVK gene, 1 mutation of TNFRFS1A with exclusion of low-penetrance variants, 1 mutation of NLRP3 with exclusion of low-penetrance variants), iii) PFAPA patients validated by disease-principal investigator and confirmed by the centers on the basis of the follow-up. Clinical criteria were formulated on the basis of a univariate and multivariate analysis in a first group of patients (training set) and then validated in an independent set of patients (validation set).

Results

A total of 1204 consecutive patients with periodic fevers were enrolled in the registry. Among them 743 consecutive gold standard patients (288 FMF, 73 MKD, 96 TRAPS, 87 CAPS, 199 PFAPA) were evaluated (440 in

the training set and 303 in the validation set). The multivariate analysis identified the clinical variables (either as presence or absence) independently correlated to for each disease with their specific weight. The cut off value of the classification score was chosen on the ROC curve in order to guarantee the highest sensitivity and specificity.

The classification score was then tested in an independent set of patients (validation set) revealing a sensitivity of 93% and specificity of 89% for FMF; a sensitivity of 100% and specificity of 74% for TRAPS; a sensitivity of 80% and specificity of 90% for MKD and sensitivity of 97% and specificity of 92% for CAPS; sensitivity of 99% and specificity of 96% for PFAPA. The performance in non-gold standard patients (i.e. heterozygous patients in autosomal recessive diseases or patients with low-penetrance mutations) revealed a variable percentage of patients (70% FMF, 75% TRAPS, 41% MKD and 94% CAPS) positive for the respective criteria.

Conclusion

Evidence-based clinical criteria for the classification of patients with inherited periodic fevers have been elaborated. These clinical criteria could be used in association with molecular analysis and other variables (i.e. metabolic examinations, response to specific treatments) for patients classification.

Disclosure of interest

None declared.

Authors' details

¹2nd Division of Pediatric, Gaslini Institute, Genoa, Italy. ²Department of Pediatric Nephrology&Rheumatology, Hacettepe University, Faculty of Medicine, Ankara, Turkey. ³Division of Pediatric Rheumatology, Bicêtre

¹2nd Division of Pediatric, Gaslini Institute, Genoa, Italy
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

Hospital, Paris, France. ⁴University College Medical School, London, UK. ⁵UCL, London, UK. ⁶Rheumatology Unit, University of Siena, Siena, Italy. ⁷Republican Children's FMF Center, Yerevan State Medical University, Yerevan, Armenia. ⁸Department of rheumatology, Ospedale Bambin Gesù, Rome, Italy. ⁹Division of Pediatric Rheumatology, University Hospital Tübingen, Tuebingen, Germany. ¹⁰Hôpital Necker-Enfants Malades, Paris, France. ¹¹Gaslini Institute, Genoa, Italy. ¹²Department of Paediatrics, Meir Medical Center, Kfar Saba, Israel. ¹³Department of Pediatric Sciences, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Roma, Italy. ¹⁴Department of Pediatrics, Aarhus University Hospital, Aarhus, Denmark. ¹⁵Clinica Pediatrica, University of Torino, Torino, Italy. ¹⁶Department of General Internal Medicine, Radboud University of Nijmegen Medical Center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands. ¹⁷National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases, NIH, Bethesda, USA. ¹⁸Department of Internal Medicine, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey. ¹⁹University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, The Netherlands. ²⁰Centre Multisite Romand de Rhumatologie Pédiatrique, CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland.

Published: 5 December 2013

doi:10.1186/1546-0096-11-S2-O29

Cite this article as: Federici *et al.*: PReS-FINAL-2194: Evidence-based clinical classification criteria for periodic fevers. *Pediatric Rheumatology* 2013 **11**(Suppl 2):O29.

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