**May 1, 2018 AHD Objectives Rheumatology month**

**Systemic Lupus Erythmatosus:**

1. Describe several symptoms and exam findings (by organ system) that should prompt clinicians to consider a diagnosis of lupus.
2. Know the ACR Classification Criteria for SLE.
3. Know the appropriate laboratory evaluation for SLE and the sensitivity and specificity of anti-double stranded DNA antibodies and anti-Smith antibodies.
4. List several medications used to treat lupus (by organ system) and their common side effects.

**Scleroderma/Systemic Sclerosis:**

1. Describe the clinical features of diffuse systemic sclerosis and limited systemic sclerosis by organ systems. Including the early findings that should prompt a clinician to consider the diagnosis.
2. Describe the current theory of the pathophysiology of systemic sclerosis.
3. Describe the appropriate evaluation of patients with Raynaud’s phenomenon including nailfold capillaroscopy to identify patients with secondary Raynaud’s disease.
4. Understand the role of antibody testing in the diagnosis of systemic sclerosis.
5. List the treatment modalities of patients with Raynaud’s disease with ischemic digital ulcers, pulmonary arterial hypertension, GI manifestations, and scleroderma renal crisis. What drug is contraindicated in patients with systemic sclerosis due to its risk for scleroderma renal crisis?

**Systemic Vasculitis:**

1. Make a table dividing systemic vasculitis into the categories of small vessel, medium vessel, and large vessel. Know the pathophysiology of each type (immune complex mediated, ANCA positive, or T-cell mediated with granuloma formation).
2. In your table include the clinical features that would prompt an internist to look for a diagnosis of vasculitis. (Since each type of vasculitis is different, know the stereotypic clinical presentation of each type.)
3. Describe the laboratory tests that should be obtained to evaluate for the diagnosis of vasculitis, and in your table specify which serologies are seen in each type vasculitis. Also include the type of tissue biopsy that is highest yield for each type of small vessel vasculitis.
4. Describe the treatments for each type of vasculitis in your table.