

LUPUS IMPACT ON THE BODY

Central and Peripheral Nervous System

Seizures, Psychosis, Headaches, Cognitive Dysfunction, Neuropathies, Depression, Low Grade Fever

Heart, Lungs

Pericarditis, Myocarditis, Endocarditis, Pleuritis, Pneumonitis

Kidneys

Edema, Hypertension, Proteinuria, Cell Casts, Renal Failure

Reproductive System

Pregnancy Complications, Miscarriages, Menstrual Cycle Irregularities

Blood

Anemia, Thrombocytopenia, Leukopenia, Thrombosis, Circulating Autoantibodies and Immune Complexes

Eyes and Mucous Membranes

Ulcers in the Eyes, Nose, Mouth or Vagina, Sögren's Syndrome

Gastrointestinal

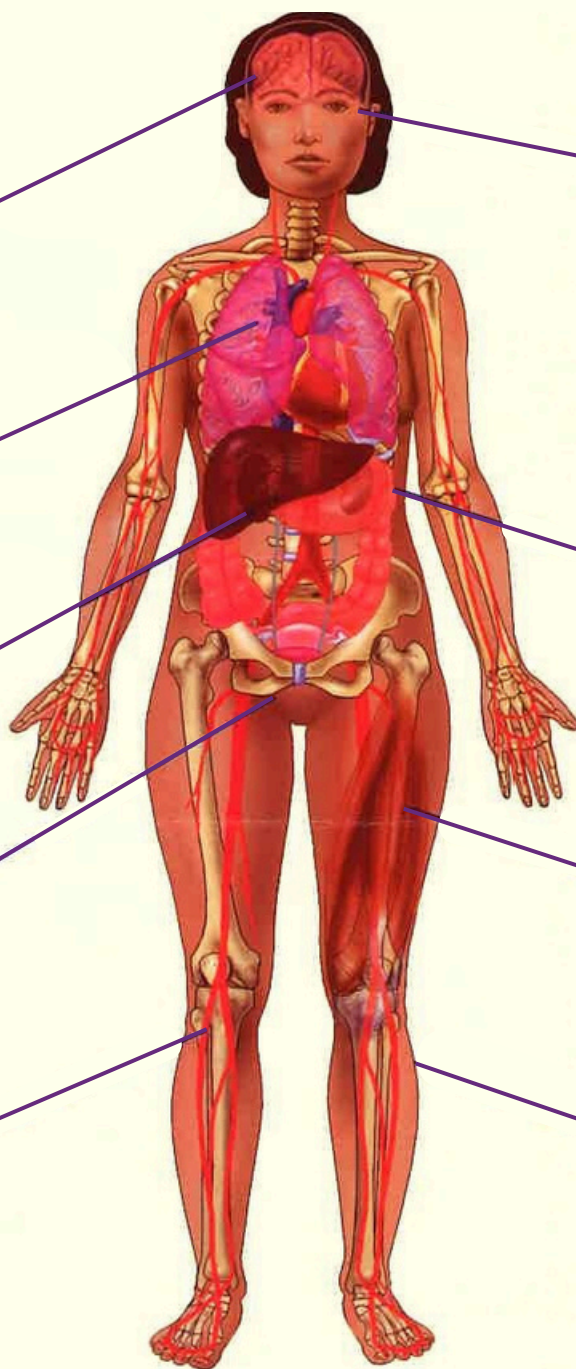
Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhea, Weight Changes

Musculoskeletal

Extreme Fatigue, Arthralgia, Myalgia, Arthritis, Myositis

Skin

Butterfly Rash, Cutaneous Lesions, Photosensitivity, Alopecia, Vasculitis, Raynaud's Phenomenon



Lupus can affect any part of the body; however, most people experience symptoms in only a few organs.

- Lupus is an incurable chronic autoimmune disease that causes inflammation in various parts of the body. The disease can range from mild to life-threatening.
- 90% of people with lupus are women. 80% of them developed lupus between the ages of 15 and 45.
- The cause of lupus is unknown. Scientists believe that individuals are genetically predisposed to lupus, and the environmental factors "trigger" the symptoms.
- With proper treatment, most people with lupus can live a normal life span.