

What Is Lupus?

Fast Facts: An Easy-to-Read Series of Publications for the Public

The immune system is designed to attack foreign substances in the body. If you have lupus, something goes wrong with your immune system and it attacks healthy cells and tissues. This can damage many parts of the body such as the:

- Joints
- Skin
- Kidneys
- Heart
- Lungs
- Blood vessels
- Brain.

There are many kinds of lupus. The most common type, *systemic lupus erythematosus*, affects many parts of the body. Other types of lupus are:

- Discoid lupus erythematosus – causes a skin rash that doesn't go away
- Subacute cutaneous lupus erythematosus – causes skin sores on parts of the body exposed to sun
- Drug-induced lupus – can be caused by medications
- Neonatal lupus – a rare type of lupus that affects newborns.

Who Gets Lupus?

Anyone can get lupus, but it most often affects women. Lupus is also more common in women of African American, Hispanic, Asian, and Native American descent than in Caucasian women.

What Causes Lupus?

The cause of lupus is not known. It is likely that many factors trigger the disease.

What Are the Symptoms of Lupus?

Symptoms of lupus vary, but some of the most common symptoms of lupus are:

- Pain or swelling in joints
- Muscle pain
- Fever with no known cause
- Red rashes, most often on the face
- Chest pain when taking a deep breath
- Hair loss

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- Pale or purple fingers or toes
- Sensitivity to the sun
- Swelling in legs or around eyes
- Mouth ulcers
- Swollen glands
- Feeling very tired.

Less common symptoms of lupus include:

- Anemia (a decrease in red blood cells)
- Headaches
- Dizzy spells
- Feeling sad
- Confusion
- Seizures.

Symptoms may come and go. The times when a person is having symptoms are called flares, which can range from mild to severe. New symptoms may appear at any time.

How Is Lupus Diagnosed?

There is no single test to diagnose lupus. It may take months or years for a doctor to diagnose lupus. Your doctor may use many tools to make a diagnosis:

- Medical history
- Complete exam
- Blood tests
- Skin biopsy (looking at skin samples under a microscope)
- Kidney biopsy (looking at tissue from your kidney under a microscope).

How Is Lupus Treated?

You may need special kinds of doctors to treat the many symptoms of lupus. Your health care team may include:

- A family doctor
- Rheumatologists – doctors who treat arthritis and other diseases that cause swelling in the joints
- Clinical immunologists – doctors who treat immune system disorders
- Nephrologists – doctors who treat kidney disease
- Hematologists – doctors who treat blood disorders
- Dermatologists – doctors who treat skin diseases
- Neurologists – doctors who treat problems with the nervous system

- Nurses
- Psychologists
- Social workers.

Your doctor will develop a treatment plan to fit your needs. You and your doctor should review the plan often to be sure it is working. You should report new symptoms to your doctor right away so that treatment can be changed if needed.

The goals of the treatment plan are to:

- Prevent flares
- Treat flares when they occur
- Reduce organ damage and other problems.

Treatments may include drugs to:

- Reduce swelling and pain
- Prevent or reduce flares
- Calm the immune system
- Reduce or prevent damage to joints.

Alternative treatments are those that are not part of standard treatment. No research shows that this kind of treatment works for people with lupus. You should talk to your doctor about alternative treatments.

What Can I Do?

It is vital that you take an active role in your treatment. One key to living with lupus is to know about the disease and its impact. Being able to spot the warning signs of a flare can help you prevent the flare or make the symptoms less severe. Many people with lupus have certain symptoms just before a flare, such as:

- Feeling more tired
- Pain
- Rash
- Fever
- Stomach ache
- Headache
- Dizziness.

You should see your doctor often, even when symptoms are not severe. These visits will help you and your doctor to:

- Look for changes in symptoms
- Predict and prevent flares

- Change the treatment plan as needed
- Detect side effects of treatment.

It is also important to find ways to cope with the stress of having lupus. Exercising and finding ways to relax may make it easier for you to cope. A good support system can also help. A support system may include family, friends, community groups, or doctors. Many people with lupus have found support groups to be very useful. Besides providing support, taking part in a support group can make you feel better about yourself and help you to keep a good outlook.

Learning more about lupus is very important. Studies have shown that patients who are informed and involved in their own care:

- Have less pain
- Make fewer visits to the doctor
- Feel better about themselves
- Remain more active.

What Do Pregnant Women With Lupus Need to Know?

Women with lupus can and do have healthy babies. There are a few things to keep in mind if you are pregnant or thinking about becoming pregnant:

- Most women with lupus carry their babies safely.
- Pregnant women with lupus should see their doctors often.
- Lupus can flare during pregnancy.
- Quick treatment during a flare can keep the mother healthy.
- Doctors can help prevent flares.

What Are Researchers Trying to Learn About Lupus?

Lupus is the focus of intense research. Studies are looking at:

- The genes that play a role in lupus and in the immune system
- Ways to change the immune system in people with lupus
- Lupus in ethnic groups
- Things in the environment that may cause lupus
- The role of hormones in lupus
- Birth control pills and hormone therapy in women with lupus
- Heart disease in people with lupus
- Drugs that lower cholesterol in children with lupus
- The causes of nervous system damage in people with lupus
- Treatments for lupus.

For More Information About Lupus and Other Related Conditions:

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The information in this publication was summarized in easy-to-read format from information in a more detailed NIAMS publication. To order the Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: Handout on Health full-text version, please contact NIAMS using the contact information above. To view the complete text or to order online, visit <http://www.niams.nih.gov>.