I71 MANAGEMENT OF SJÖGREN'S SYNDROME

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SS is a chronic, immune-mediated condition of unknown aetiology characterized by focal lymphocytic infiltration of the exocrine glands. Patients characteristically complain of drying of the eyes and mucosal surfaces along with fatigue and arthralgia. There is an association with autoimmune thyroid disease, coeliac disease and primary biliary

cirrhosis. Systemic features include inflammatory arthritis, photosensitivity and subacute lupus erythematosus, immune thrombocytopaenia, vasculitis with purpura, salivary gland inflammation, neuropathies, interstitial lung disease and a 5–10% lifetime risk of B cell lymphoma. When treating the glandular features, the aim is to conserve, replace and stimulate secretions. Systemic features may require system-specific therapy and immunomodulatory treatment. Holistic management is important and many patients benefit from non-pharmacological therapies and general support.

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