

# SLE, Azotemia, streptolysin

## Q. What is SLE?

- ➔ Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), is the most common type of lupus.
- ➔ SLE is an autoimmune disease in which the immune system attacks its own tissues,
- ➔ Causing widespread inflammation and tissue damage in the affected organs.
- ➔ It can affect the joints, skin, brain, lungs, kidneys, and blood vessels.
- ➔ What are the symptoms of lupus?
  - ✚ facial rash
  - ✚ Fatigue.
  - ✚ Fever.
  - ✚ Joint pain, stiffness and swelling.
  - ✚ Skin lesions that appear or worsen with sun exposure.
- ➔ How is SLE diagnosed?
  - ✚ No one test can diagnose lupus. The combination of blood and urine tests, signs and symptoms, and physical examination findings leads to the diagnosis.
- ➔ There is no cure for SLE.
- ➔ The goal of treatment is to control symptoms. Severe symptoms that involve the heart, lungs, kidneys, and other organs often need treatment by specialists.

## Q. what is azotemia?

- ➔ Azotemia is a biochemical abnormality, defined as elevation, or buildup of, nitrogenous products (BUN-usually ranging 7 to 21 mg/dL), creatinine in the blood, and other secondary waste products within the body.
- ➔ What is azotemia vs uremia?
  - ✚ Azotemia is when there's nitrogen in your blood. Uremia occurs when there's urea in your blood. However, they're both related to kidney disease or injury.

## Q. What do you mean by Antistreptolysin O (ASO) titer?

- ➔ Antistreptolysin O (ASO) titer is a blood test to measure antibodies against streptolysin O, a substance produced by group A streptococcus bacteria. Antibodies are proteins our bodies produce when they detect harmful substances, such as bacteria.
- ➔ Streptolysins are two hemolytic exotoxins from Streptococcus.[1][2] Types include streptolysin O (SLO; slo), which is oxygen-labile, and streptolysin S (SLS; sagA), which is oxygen-stable