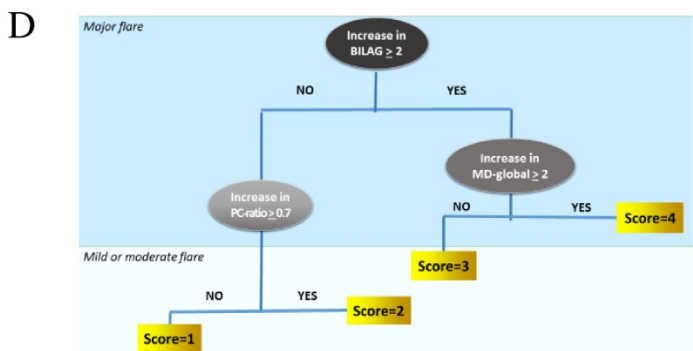
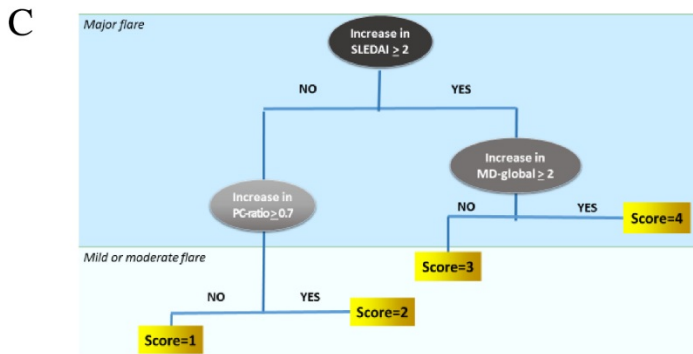
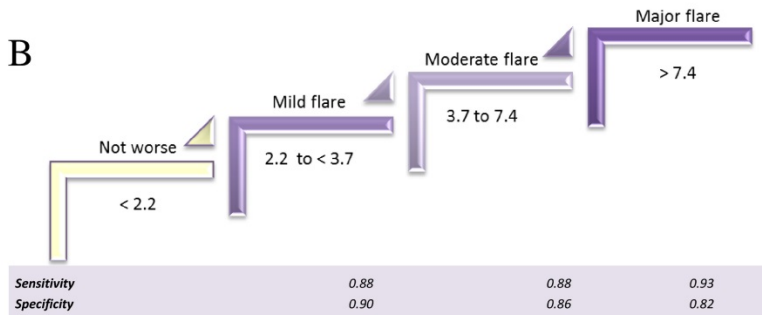
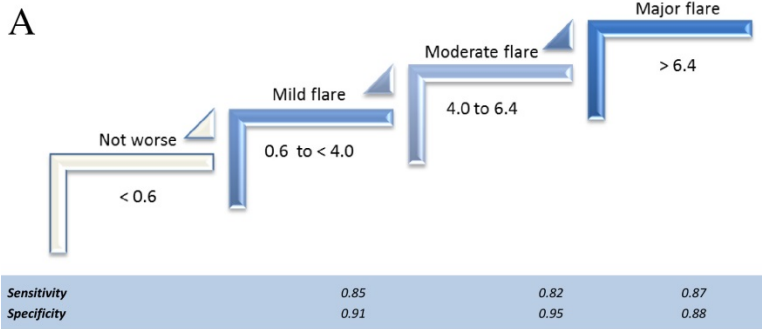


2018 American College of Rheumatology Provisional Criteria for Global Flares in Childhood-Onset Systemic Lupus Erythematosus



Flare score interpretation. Flare scores represent the cutoff score on the receiver operating characteristic curves that provide the best discrimination between adjacent disease states (no flare, minor or mild flare, moderate flare, major or severe flare) with childhood-onset systemic lupus erythematosus (cSLE). Sensitivities and specificities are shown for the Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Disease Activity Index (SLEDAI)-based algorithm (A) and the British Isles Lupus Assessment Group (BILAG)-based algorithm (B). The SLEDAI-classification tree analysis (CART) algorithm (C) (where score = 4 if $3 \leq$ SLEDAI, score = 3 if $0.7 \leq$ protein/creatinine ratio [PC-ratio] and $3 >$ SLEDAI, score = 2 if $2 \leq$ physician global assessment [MD-global] and $0.7 >$ PC-ratio and $3 >$ SLEDAI, and score = 1 if otherwise) and in the BILAG-CART algorithm (D) (where score = 4 if $2 \leq$ BILAG, score = 3 if $0.7 \leq$ PC-ratio and $2 >$ BILAG, score = 2 if $2 \leq$ MD-global and $0.7 >$ PC-ratio and $2 >$ BILAG, and score = 1 if otherwise) are only able to distinguish major flares from other cSLE disease courses. Thus, the other 2 of the top preliminary flare criteria (SLEDAI-CART, BILAG-CART) were unable to discriminate minor from moderate cSLE flare.