# Article information:

A retrospective analysis of the relationship between anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide antibody and interstitial lung disease in systemic sclerosis - PMC
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9649731/>

# Article summary:

1. Anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide (CCP) antibody testing is used to diagnose rheumatoid arthritis and associated with interstitial lung disease in RA.

2. This study investigated the relationship between anti-CCP antibody and interstitial lung disease (ILD) in systemic sclerosis (SSc).

3. The results showed that anti-CCP antibody may be associated with a higher incidence of interstitial lung disease in SSc patients, as well as more usual interstitial pneumonia pattern and lower DLCO.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article “A retrospective analysis of the relationship between anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide antibody and interstitial lung disease in systemic sclerosis - PMC” is a reliable source of information on the potential association between anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide (CCP) antibody and interstitial lung disease (ILD) in systemic sclerosis (SSc). The authors conducted a retrospective analysis at a tertiary medical center between 2005 and 2019, which included patients with SSc, systemic lupus erythematosus, and polymyositis/dermatomyositis (PM/DM). The results showed that SSc patients had the highest anti-CCP antibody positivity rate compared to those with SLE and PM/DM, as well as higher incidence of interstitial lung disease in those with anti-CCP antibodies than without. Additionally, factors associated with SSc-ILD were found to be anti-CCP antibody or rheumatoid factor, as well as anti-Scl70 antibody.

The article is generally trustworthy due to its use of valid research methods such as retrospective analysis at a tertiary medical center over 14 years. Furthermore, the authors provide evidence for their claims by citing relevant studies from other sources. However, there are some potential biases that should be noted when considering this article’s trustworthiness. For example, the study was conducted at one single institution which could lead to selection bias if certain patient populations were excluded from the study or if there were any differences in patient care practices across institutions. Additionally, since this was a retrospective study it is possible that some data may have been missing or incomplete which could affect the accuracy of the results. Finally, it should also be noted that this study only looked at associations between CCP antibodies and SSc-ILD rather than causal relationships so further research would need to be done to confirm these findings.

# Topics for further research:

* Systemic sclerosis
* Interstitial lung disease
* Anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide antibody
* Systemic lupus erythematosus
* Polymyositis/dermatomyositis
* Rheumatoid factor

# Report location:

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