Table 1

1997 Update of the 1982 American College of Rheumatology (ACR) classification criteria for SLE and other clinical features

System	Feature	Definition	Other features
Cutaneous	1 Malar rash	Fixed erythema, flat or raised, over the malar eminences, sparing the nasolabial folds	Alopecia, Raynaud's phenomenon, general rash, subacute cutaneous LE, urticaria, bullous lesions, vasculitis, panniculitis
	2 Discoid rash	Erythematosus raised patches with adherent keratotic scaling and follicular plugging: atrophic scarring may occur in older lesions	
	3 Photosensitivity	Skin rash as a result of unusual reaction to sunlight, from patient history or observed by a physician	
	4 Oral ulcers	Oral or nasopharyngeal ulceration, usually painless, observed by a physician	
Musculoskeletal	5 Nonerosive arthritis	Involving 2 or more peripheral joints, characterised by tenderness, swelling or effusion	Arthralgia, myalgia, myositis, tendinitis, ligamentous laxity, osteonecrosis
Cardiopulmonary	6 Pleuritis or pericarditis	Pleuritis - convincing history of pleuritic pain or rub heard by a physician or evidence of a pleural effusion **or** Pericarditis - documented by ECG or rub or evidence of pericardial effusion	Pleural effusions, myocarditis, pneumonitis, Libman-Sacks endocarditis, interstitial fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, shrinking-lung syndrome, dyspnoea
7 Renal		Persistent proteinuria >0.5g/day or >3+ if quantification not performed **or** Cellular casts – may be red cell, haemoglobin, granular, tubular or mixed	Nephrotic syndrome, renal insufficiency, renal vein thrombosis, hypertension
8 Neurological		Seizures – in the absence of offending drugs or known metabolic derangement, e.g. uraemia, ketoacidosis, electrolyte imbalance **or** Psychosis - in the absence of offending drugs or known metabolic derangement, e.g. uraemia, ketoacidosis, electrolyte imbalance	Organic brain syndrome, cranial neuropathies, peripheral neuropathies, cerebellar signs, stroke, transverse myelopathy
Laboratory	9 Haematological disorder	Haemolytic anaemia with reticulocytosis **or** Leucopaenia >4,000/mm^3 on ≥ 2 occasions **or** Lymphopaenia < 1,500/mm^3 on ≥ 2 occasions **or** Thrombocytopaenia <100,000/mm^3 in the absence of offending drugs	Anaemia of chronic disease, autoimmune haemolytic anaemia, lupus anticoagulant, thrombosis, splenomegaly, lymphadenopathy
	10 Immunological disorder	Anti-DNA: antibody to native DNA in abnormal titre **or** Anti-Sm: presence of antibody to Sm nuclear antigen **or** Positive finding of antiphospholipid antibodies (lupus anticoagulant or anticardiolipin antibodies)	Hypocomplementaemia, Anti-Ro, Anti-La Anti-RNP
	11 Positive ANA	Abnormal titre of antinuclear antibody at any point in the absence of drug	
Constitutional		-	Fever, malaise, anorexia, weight loss, lymphadenopathy
Gastrointestinal		-	Pancreatitis, hepatitis, peritonitis, ascites, vasculitis, ischaemia, subacute bowel obstruction

Adapted from *Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: A Companion to Rheumatology*[3]