

Do Short-Term Changes in Radiographic Measures of Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD) Predict Long-Term Survival in Patients With Systemic Sclerosis (SSc)?

STUDY DESIGN

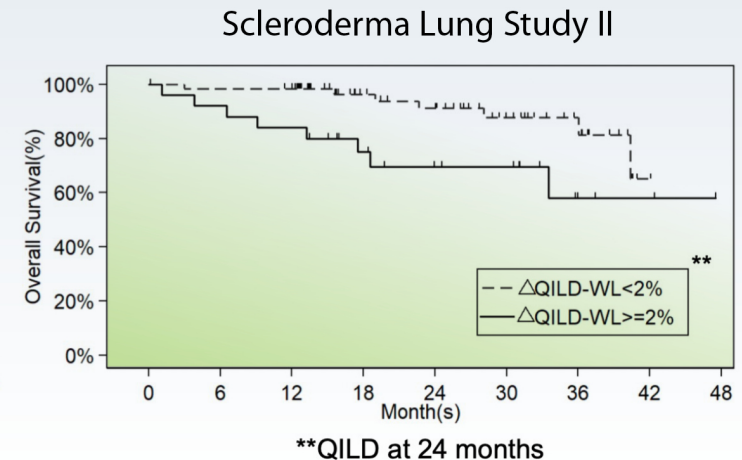
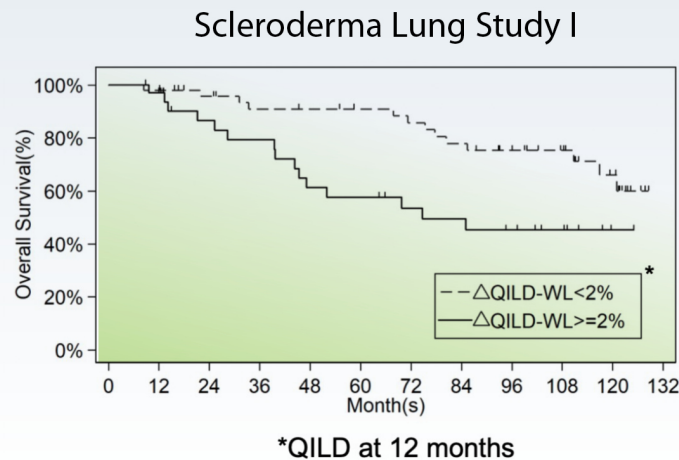
Data from two large randomized controlled trials (Scleroderma Lung Study I and II)

Used **QILD** (quantitative changes in radiographic ILD) score to predict long-term survival

QILD applies a **computer-based algorithm** to **objectively assess changes** in the **radiographic extent** of ILD

RESULTS

Patients with an increase in QILD score $>2\%$ at 12 to 24 months had **worse long-term survival**



Radiographic progression of ILD over 12 to 24 months can predict increased risk for long-term mortality in patients with SSc and could be a more reliable endpoint than FVC.