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.

Volkmann ER, et al. CHEST May 2022 | @journal_CHEST | https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chest.2021.11.033

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