



<https://printo.it/pediatric-rheumatology/TW/intro>

MDK (IgD)

1. MDK

1.1 MDK

MDK (IgD) is a marker of disease activity in children with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). It is a type of antibody that is produced by the immune system in response to an antigen. In SLE, MDK is produced in response to the nuclear antigen (ANA). The presence of MDK is associated with disease activity, particularly in the form of skin rash and joint pain. MDK is also associated with the presence of ANA. The level of MDK is measured in the serum, and a level of 1:4 or higher is considered positive. MDK is a sensitive marker of disease activity, but it is not specific for SLE. It can also be present in other autoimmune diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis and Sjögren's syndrome.

1.2 MDK

MDK is a marker of disease activity in children with SLE. It is a type of antibody that is produced by the immune system in response to an antigen. In SLE, MDK is produced in response to the nuclear antigen (ANA). The presence of MDK is associated with disease activity, particularly in the form of skin rash and joint pain. MDK is also associated with the presence of ANA. The level of MDK is measured in the serum, and a level of 1:6 or higher is considered positive. MDK is a sensitive marker of disease activity, but it is not specific for SLE. It can also be present in other autoimmune diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis and Sjögren's syndrome.

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1.7

3-6

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1.9

2.

2.1

DNA MVK IgD

2.2

ESR CRP SAA

2.3

2.4

prednisolone anakinra

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2.9

2.10?

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3.

3.13

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3.3

3.4

3.5

3.6

3.7