**Subclinical Atherosclerosis in Ankylosing Spondylitis**

To the Editor:

An issue of growing interest in the management of patients with chronic inflammatory rheumatic diseases is the identification of high-risk individuals who may benefit from active therapy to prevent the development of cardiovascular events. Ultrasound techniques based on flow velocity and intima thickness offer a unique opportunity to study the relation of surrogate markers to the development of atherosclerosis. Recently, Bodnár, et al assessed 40 patients with ankylosing spondylitis (AS) and confirmed the presence of subclinical atherosclerosis in them¹. These results are in agreement with observations of our group that disclosed the presence of endothelial dysfunction and abnormally increased values of common carotid intima-media wall thickness (IMT) in patients with psoriatic arthritis (PsA), another disease included within the spondyloarthropathies²,³. Of note, our studies included a previously selected group of PsA patients without clinically evident cardiovascular disease and absence of classic cardiovascular risk factors²,³.

We also note the extremely interesting data reported by Bodnár, et al¹ showing increased common carotid IMT in patients with AS. In this regard, using high-resolution B-mode ultrasound in 64 patients with AS and 64 matched controls, we observed that carotid plaques were more common in patients with AS [19 (29.7%)] than in controls [6 (9.4%); p = 0.03]⁴. However, although in the elegant study by Bodnár, et al it is said that in our series the common carotid IMT was unchanged, we also observed that AS patients exhibited greater carotid IMT than matched controls (mean 0.74 ± 0.21 mm vs 0.67 ± 0.14 mm; p = 0.01; differences of means: 0.077, 95% CI 0.016–0.139)⁴.

Considering all this evidence, along with recent observation of the potential value of carotid ultrasonography as a predictor of cardiovascular events in patients with rheumatoid arthritis⁵, we support the potential use of carotid ultrasonography to establish a subgroup of patients with chronic inflammatory rheumatic diseases and high risk of cardiovascular complications.

**REFERENCES**


