

# A proliferation-inducing ligand (APRIL) level among risk factors of ocular involvement in patients with Behçet's disease

Rasha M. Ghaleb<sup>1</sup> , Hanan S. Gad<sup>1</sup>, Mohamed I. Abdallah<sup>2</sup>, Zaki M. Zaki<sup>3</sup>, Jehan A. Mahmoud<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Rheumatology and Rehabilitation, Minia University, Egypt

<sup>2</sup>Department of Ophthalmology, Minia University, Egypt

<sup>3</sup>Department of Clinical Pathology, Minia University, Egypt

## Abstract

**Introduction:** Ocular involvement is quite common in Behçet's disease (BD) and may cause crucial functional complications. Even though the mechanisms of BD remain unclear, advances in genetic and immunological fields have improved our understanding of the immunopathogenesis of BD ocular involvement. Little is known about the expression of a proliferation-inducing ligand (APRIL) in terms of ocular involvement in BD. The objective of this study was to determine whether serum APRIL concentrations are associated with ocular involvement in patients with BD.

**Material and methods:** The study included 60 patients diagnosed with BD matched by age and sex to 30 healthy individuals. Every patient underwent a clinical evaluation, and the Behçet's Disease Current Activity Form (BDCAF) was utilized to quantify disease activity. All patients underwent a comprehensive ophthalmological assessment. Serum APRIL was assessed for patients as well as controls.

**Results:** One or more ocular manifestations were found in 42 BD patients (70%), while 18 patients (30%) had no ocular involvement. The mean level of serum APRIL levels was markedly elevated in BD patients, particularly those with ocular involvement, compared to both BD patients without ocular involvement and healthy individuals. A statistically significant association was determined between high APRIL concentration and development of uveitis, cataract, and hypopyon. Cutaneous lesions and arthritis were strong independent predictors for ocular involvement in BD patients.

**Conclusions:** Overexpression of APRIL in patients with BD, particularly in terms of uveitis, cataract, and hypopyon, lends credence to the idea that B cell activating factors have an important function in BD. These findings may indicate that serum APRIL concentrations can differentiate a clinical subgroup of BD patients with ocular disease. As a result, finding a new therapeutic strategy targeting the APRIL pathway might be beneficial in BD patients suffering from ocular involvement.

**Key words:** Behçet's disease, APRIL, ocular.

## Introduction

Behçet's disease (BD) is a long-term, multisystemic illness characterized by a variety of symptoms, including relapsing-remitting oral ulcers, genital ulceration, ocular involvement, skin lesions, and numerous manifestations [1]. Behçet's disease is more common among nations across the old Silk Route that extended from Eastern Asia to the Mediterranean area [2]. In a large multicenter study in BD, the male-to-female ratio was estimated to be

2.6 to 1, and there was a gender-driven effect on illness phenotype [3]. Ocular involvement is the presenting feature in fewer than 20% of all BD diagnoses, while 70% of patients report eye symptoms around 2–4 years from the onset of the disease [4], with a prevalence that ranges from 40 to 70% [5, 6].

Ocular involvement compromises bilateral recurring non-granulomatous pan-uveitis as well as occlusive retinal vasculitis. Bouts of inflammation that affect the posterior segment can cause irreversible visual impairment

---

### Address for correspondence:

Rasha M. Ghaleb, Rheumatology and Rehabilitation Department, Minia University, Egypt Aswan Agricultural Road, 61519 Minia, Egypt, e-mail: rashaghaleb2000@gmail.com

Received: 14.08.2024; Accepted: 04.10.2024

owing to involvement of the retina that is accompanied by macular scarring, together with optic atrophy [7]. Homocysteine [8] and apoptosis markers [9] were identified to take part in ocular involvement and uveitis in BD patients.

A proliferation-inducing ligand (APRIL), also referred to as tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member thirteen (TNFSF13), is a tumor necrosis factor (TNF) superfamily protein which binds to cell surface receptors. The *APRIL* gene is found on human chromosome 17 [10]. It is regarded as a critical survival factor during B-cell maturation and plays a vital role in the formation of these cells tolerance. It affects the content and size of the B-cell compartment that is a key driver of hyperplasia and auto-antibody synthesis by B-cells in auto-immune disorders [11].

Serum APRIL concentrations have been reported to be elevated in individuals diagnosed with the auto-immune disorders systemic lupus erythematosus [12], IgG4 related-diseases [13], and primary Sjögren's syndrome [14]. However, it is currently unclear whether APRIL has a role in auto-immunity in people with BD, and whether its circulating level correlates with ocular involvement.

The objective of the study was to find out whether serum concentrations of APRIL are associated with ocular involvement in BD patients.

## Material and methods

### Study population

Sixty patients who fulfilled the diagnostic International Criteria for Behçet's Disease (ICBD) [15], were recruited from Rheumatology and Ophthalmology out-patient clinics, Minia University Hospital, from January 2023 to November 2023. Thirty age- and sex-matched healthy individuals were enrolled as a control group. Patients were excluded if they were under the age of 18, had other connective tissue disease or vasculitis, had diabetes or hypertension, had malignancy, had a past history of intraocular surgery, or had precluding problems such as media opacity and severe glaucoma.

### Clinical assessments

Complete history taking, thorough clinical examination, patients' medications were documented, and disease activity was evaluated using the Behçet Disease Current Activity Form (BDCAF) [16]. A rheumatologist performed a clinical examination on each patient, followed by an ophthalmologist's evaluation.

### Ophthalmological assessment

All patients underwent thorough ophthalmological examination including unaided visual acuity, best corrected visual acuity, refraction utilizing an autore-

fractometer, full slit-lamp biomicroscopy, intraocular pressure applying Goldmann applanation, ocular ultrasonography, and optical coherent tomography.

## Investigations

Laboratory tests including complete blood count, first hour erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) (Westergren), C-reactive protein (CRP), serum aspartate transaminase and alanine transaminase, blood urea and serum creatinine were performed for all patients. Both patients and controls had their serum APRIL levels measured using the ELISA method.

## Statistical analysis

Analysis of the study data was done with IBM SPSS Statistics version 20 for Windows. Categorical data are presented as numbers and percentages. The  $\chi^2$  test compared two sets of categorical data. The quantitative data were tested for a normal distribution using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. For quantitative variables that followed a normal distribution the three groups were compared using the one-way ANOVA test. Numerical data were correlated using either Pearson's or Spearman's correlation ( $r$ ). The ultimate cut-off level of serum APRIL that can differentiate patients from controls, and differentiate patients with ocular involvement from those without, was determined using receiver operating curve (ROC) analysis. The dependent and independent risk variables were examined using logistic regression analysis. The  $p$ -value is always 2-tailed and significance was set at the  $< 0.05$  level.

## Bioethical standards

All participants provided informed written consent. The study was authorized by the Faculty of Medicine's Research Ethics Committee of the Minia University (No. 542/11/2022).

## Results

Among the 60 BD studied patients, there were 36 men (60%) and 24 women (40%) with a ratio 1.5 : 1. The mean age of the patients was  $37.1 \pm 5.59$  years, ranging from 28 to 52 years, vs.  $35.23 \pm 5.05$  years in the controls, and the mean disease duration was  $5.8 \pm 3.99$  years, ranging from 1 to 17 years, with a mean age at onset of  $31.3 \pm 6.1$  years, ranging from 19 to 44 years.

When the study was conducted, 34 patients (56.7%) were receiving steroids, 32 (53.3%) were on immunosuppressive drugs (azathioprine or cyclophosphamide), 30 patients (50%) were taking adalimumab, 29 patients (48.3%) were on colchicine and only 9 patients (15%) received cyclosporine.

**Table I.** Frequency of ocular involvement in patients with BD ( $n = 60$ )

Eye manifestations	BD patients ( $n = 60$ )	
	Frequency	Percentage
Uveitis	30	50
Anterior	12	20
Posterior	10	16.7
Pan	8	13.3
Retinal detachment	17	28.3
Vitreous and subhyaloid hemorrhage	7	11.7
Vitritis	7	11.7
Corneal ulcers	6	10
Retinal vasculitis	6	10
Optic atrophy	6	10
Cataract	6	10
lamellar hole	5	8.3
Hypopyon	3	5
Neovascular glaucoma	3	5
Macular degeneration	3	5

Patient may have more than one ocular involvement.

**Table II.** Mean values of serum APRIL in the studied groups ( $n = 90$ )

	Serum APRIL	One-way ANOVA	
	Mean $\pm$ SD	F	p
BD with ocular involvement ( $n = 42$ )	43.91 $\pm$ 7.38	478.39	0.0001
BD without ocular involvement ( $n = 18$ )	29.16 $\pm$ 2.67		
Healthy controls ( $n = 30$ )	4.83 $\pm$ 1.67		

APRIL – a proliferation-inducing ligand, BD – Behçet's disease.

One or more ocular manifestations were found in 42 BD patients (70%), while 18 patients (30%) had no ocular involvement. There was a no significant difference regarding sex distribution, age of onset, or disease duration between patients with ocular disease and patients without ocular disease. Among the 42 BD patients who had ocular involvement, bilateral eye involvement was reported in 33 patients (78.6%) and unilateral eye involvement in 9 patients (21.4%) with complete visual loss in three eyes out of 84 eyes.

Uveitis was the most prevalent sign in our BD patients, being reported in 50% of the patients, with 12 patients (20%) having anterior uveitis, 10 patients (16.7%) having posterior uveitis and 8 patients (13.3%) developed panuveitis. Retinal detachment was reported in 17 patients (28.3%), and vitreous with subhyaloid hemorrhage

and vitritis were found in 7 patients each (11.7%). Corneal ulcers, retinal vasculitis with optic atrophy, and cataract were detected in 6 patients each (10%), lamellar hole in 5 patients (8.3%), while hypopyon, neovascular glaucoma and macular degeneration were documented in 3 patients each (5%) (Table I).

The mean level of serum APRIL was statistically significantly higher in BD patients, with a mean of 39.48  $\pm$ 9.29 ng/ml, than in controls, with a mean of 4.83  $\pm$ 1.67 ng/ml ( $p < 0.001$ ). By analyzing serum APRIL concentrations in BD patients based on the existence of ocular involvement, we found a statistically significantly higher serum APRIL in BD patients with ocular involvement than those without (43.91  $\pm$ 7.38 ng/ml vs. 29.16  $\pm$ 2.67 ng/ml,  $p < 0.001$ ). For testing the differences in the means of serum APRIL among the three groups, BD patients with ocular involvement, BD patient without ocular involvement, and healthy controls, we used the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), and the difference was highly statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ) (Table II).

Among different clinical manifestations, serum APRIL levels were statistically significantly higher in BD patients with oral ulcers, arthritis, patients who experienced cutaneous involvement, and those who had ocular involvement in general, and uveitis in particular, either anterior, posterior or panuveitis ( $p < 0.005$ ,  $p < 0.005$ ,  $p < 0.05$ , respectively). In addition, serum APRIL levels were significantly higher in patients with hypopyon ( $p < 0.05$ ) and cataract ( $p < 0.05$ ) (Table III).

Although serum APRIL level was higher in BD patients compared to the control group, no correlation was found between APRIL level and BDCAF score. Additionally, no correlation was found between serum levels of APRIL and glucocorticosteroids or immunosuppressant drug usage. No correlation was found between APRIL level and any of the laboratory parameters except for ESR ( $r = 0.29$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) and CRP ( $r = 0.31$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ).

When we applied logistic regression analysis, cutaneous lesions and arthritis were strong independent predictors for ocular involvement in our BD patients. The existence of skin lesions increases the risk of ocular involvement by 47-fold, while the presence of arthritis increases the risk of ocular involvement by 22-fold (Table IV).

A ROC curve was constructed, and serum APRIL at a cut-off point of 11.5 ng/ml could distinguish BD patients from controls. A cut-off point of 33.4 ng/ml could distinguish between BD patients with and without ocular affliction with a sensitivity of 97.6%, specificity of 94.4%, and area under the curve (AUC) of 0.976 (Table V).

## Discussion

Behçet's disease is a chronic multi-systemic disease featured by relapsing-remitting systemic manifestations,

**Table III.** Comparison between mean values of serum APRIL level in BD patients with different clinical and ocular manifestations ( $n = 60$ )

	Serum APRIL, mean $\pm$ SD	Difference	
		<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Oral ulcer			
Absent ( $n = 3$ )	39.48 $\pm$ 9.50	2.734	0.023*
Present ( $n = 57$ )	45.97 $\pm$ 9.05		
Genital ulcer			
Absent ( $n = 24$ )	37.67 $\pm$ 10.57	-1.181	0.244
Present ( $n = 36$ )	40.69 $\pm$ 8.27		
Cutaneous involvement			
Absent ( $n = 40$ )	37.79 $\pm$ 9.97	-2.324	0.024*
Present ( $n = 20$ )	42.87 $\pm$ 6.79		
Central nervous system involvement			
Absent ( $n = 30$ )	38.70 $\pm$ 9.33	-0.648	0.519
Present ( $n = 30$ )	40.27 $\pm$ 9.34		
Vascular involvement			
Absent ( $n = 34$ )	38.17 $\pm$ 9.45	-1.265	0.211
Present ( $n = 26$ )	41.20 $\pm$ 8.97		
Arthritis			
Absent ( $n = 42$ )	32.13 $\pm$ 1.19	-2.444	0.018*
Present ( $n = 18$ )	44.95 $\pm$ 9.01		
Ocular involvement			
Absent ( $n = 18$ )	29.16 $\pm$ 2.67	11.338	0.0001**
Present ( $n = 42$ )	43.91 $\pm$ 7.38		
Anterior uveitis			
Absent ( $n = 48$ )	38.13 $\pm$ 9.40	-2.878	0.008**
Present ( $n = 12$ )	44.92 $\pm$ 6.70		
Posterior uveitis			
Absent ( $n = 50$ )	38.26 $\pm$ 9.50	-3.543	0.002**
Present ( $n = 10$ )	45.59 $\pm$ 4.97		
Pan-uveitis			
Absent ( $n = 52$ )	38.62 $\pm$ 9.31	-2.253	0.046*
Present ( $n = 8$ )	45.14 $\pm$ 7.33		
Corneal ulcers			
Absent ( $n = 54$ )	38.96 $\pm$ 9.43	-1.677	0.136
Present ( $n = 6$ )	44.17 $\pm$ 6.92		
Hypopyon			
Absent ( $n = 57$ )	38.96 $\pm$ 9.20	-3.997	0.024*
Present ( $n = 3$ )	49.50 $\pm$ 4.05		
Retinal vasculitis			
Absent ( $n = 54$ )	38.83 $\pm$ 9.27	-1.909	0.100
Present ( $n = 6$ )	45.40 $\pm$ 7.85		

Table III. Cont.

	Serum APRIL, mean $\pm$ SD	Difference	
		<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Vitreous and subhyaloid hemorrhage			
Absent ( <i>n</i> = 53)	39.54 $\pm$ 9.48	0.242	0.815
Present ( <i>n</i> = 7)	38.76 $\pm$ 8.33		
Retinal detachment			
Absent ( <i>n</i> = 43)	38.25 $\pm$ 9.92	-1.964	0.056
Present ( <i>n</i> = 17)	42.62 $\pm$ 6.73		
Vitritis			
Absent ( <i>n</i> = 53)	39.15 $\pm$ 9.56	-1.140	0.278
Present ( <i>n</i> = 7)	42.04 $\pm$ 5.73		
Optic atrophy			
Absent ( <i>n</i> = 54)	39.33 $\pm$ 9.71	-0.732	0.478
Present ( <i>n</i> = 6)	40.90 $\pm$ 4.15		
Cataract			
Absent ( <i>n</i> = 54)	38.55 $\pm$ 9.11	-3.080	0.017*
Present ( <i>n</i> = 6)	47.88 $\pm$ 6.77		
Lamellar hole			
Absent ( <i>n</i> = 55)	39.50 $\pm$ 9.44	-0.732	0.478
Present ( <i>n</i> = 5)	39.30 $\pm$ 8.39		
Neovascular glaucoma			
Absent ( <i>n</i> = 57)	39.27 $\pm$ 9.44	-0.051	0.961
Present ( <i>n</i> = 3)	43.67 $\pm$ 5.09		
Macular degeneration			
Absent ( <i>n</i> = 57)	39.22 $\pm$ 9.38	-1.371	0.281
Present ( <i>n</i> = 3)	44.57 $\pm$ 6.40		

\**p* < 0.05, \*\**p* < 0.001.

APRIL – a proliferation-inducing ligand, BD – Behçet's disease.

Table IV. Logistic regression analysis showing risk factors of ocular involvement in BD patients

Parameter	B	S.E.	Wald	<i>p</i>	OD	95% CI for EXP(B)	
						Lower	Upper
Cutaneous involvement	3.856	1.368	7.941	0.005	47.271	3.235	690.689
Arthritis	3.108	1.325	5.499	0.019	22.369	1.666	300.36
Oral ulcers	0.172	1.203	0.02	0.887	1.187	0.112	12.55
ESR	0.231	0.992	0.054	0.816	1.259	0.18	8.806
CRP	-0.810	0.975	0.69	0.406	0.445	0.066	3.008
Constant	-3.052	2.09	2.131	0.144	0.047		

CRP – C-reactive protein, ESR – erythrocyte sedimentation rate.

frequent visual system abnormalities, and symptoms of neurological and other internal organs [17]. However, some findings, such as uveitis flares, vascular or neurologic symptoms, may result in irreversible tissue damage, increasing morbidity and mortality [18].

Ocular involvement is prevalent in BD, results in significant functional impairments [19], and is thought to be a major contributor to patient morbidity [20]. In the present study, one or more ocular impairment was reported in 42 of our BD patients (70%), in alignment

**Table V.** Sensitivity and specificity for serum APRIL in detecting ocular involvement in BD patients

Symptoms/disease	Area under curve	Cut-off point	Sensitivity%	Specificity%	95% CI	
					Upper	Lower
Ocular involvement	0.976	33.4	97.6	94.4	0.930	1.000
Anterior uveitis	0.718	38.8	75.0	54.2	0.572	0.864
Posterior uveitis	0.727	41.5	80.0	62.0	0.597	0.857
Panuveitis	0.690	38.8	75.0	51.9	0.523	0.857
Corneal ulcers	0.653	39.1	66.7	51.9	0.454	0.849
Hypopyon	0.836	45.5	66.7	70.2	0.684	0.988
Retinal vasculitis	0.696	38.8	83.3	51.9	0.507	0.885
Vitreous, subhyaloid hemorrhage	0.476	40.4	57.1	54.7	0.279	0.672
Retinal detachment	0.629	38.6	88.2	58.1	0.482	0.776
Vitritis	0.582	39.6	57.1	52.8	0.415	0.750
Optic atrophy	0.535	39.1	66.7	51.9	0.383	0.688
Cataract	0.784	41.5	83.3	61.1	0.629	0.939
Neovascular glaucoma	0.637	39.6	66.7	52.6	0.469	0.806
Macular degeneration	0.678	40.3	66.7	54.4	0.459	0.898

with the prevalence found in a multicenter nationwide study on 1526 adult patients with BD which reported ocular involvement in 70.8% of their studied population [3], and a prevalence of 73.7% in the El-Najjar study [4]. Our finding was slightly lower than the prevalence of 80% in a Brazilian study of BD patients [21]. However, in 2014, Shaker et al. reported that only 40% of patients with BD had ocular involvement [22]. Likewise, Allam et al. [8] reported a prevalence of 44.4% of patients with BD.

Uveitis was the most common ocular involvement, being noted in 50% of our BD patients, with 20% having anterior uveitis, 16.7% having posterior uveitis, and 13.3% having panuveitis. Gheita et al. [9] in 2013 reported that anterior uveitis was the commonest, being detected in 32.7% of BD patients, followed by posterior uveitis in 22.4%, and 17.2% developed panuveitis, which agrees with our results. Our finding was lower than the prevalence of uveitis of 85% in a study of 40 BD patients [23]. However, a recent study in 2024 found that panuveitis was the most prevalent presentation, accounting for 64.4%, whereas 22.6% had isolated posterior uveitis and 12% had anterior uveitis [24].

As a matter of fact, BD can affect several parts of the eye, with uveitis being the most prevalent eye involvement. Other major problems include retinal detachment, hemorrhage, and optic nerve injury. The variation in the prevalence of ocular involvement might be attributed to the disease's nature, marked by periods of exacerbation and remission. The frequency and severity of these flares might differ amongst patients, influencing the progression and severity of ocular symp-

toms over time. In addition, data on the optimal duration of immunosuppressive medication in patients with ocular BD are scarce. As a result, the choice to escalate or deescalate therapy based on the severity of the ocular clinical presentation remains not fully elucidated in the majority of studies.

Among different clinical manifestations of BD, serum APRIL level was statistically significantly raised in BD patients manifesting arthritis; moreover, serum APRIL was positively correlated with arthritis. Our results are congruent with those reported by Koyama et al. [12], who studied serum APRIL in SLE patients and observed a strong correlation between serum APRIL levels and musculoskeletal involvement in SLE, primarily arthritis. It has been observed that TACI-immunoglobulin, an APRIL and BAFF antagonist, can reduce joint inflammation and degeneration in collagen-induced arthritis, a type of non-infectious inflammatory arthritis [25]. Additionally, it had been shown that BLYS and APRIL can control T and B cell activity and may possess pro-inflammatory properties in the presence of synovitis in rheumatoid arthritis patients [26]. In individuals with inflammatory arthritis, APRIL and BAFF levels were found to be higher in the synovial fluid but not in the serum, indicating enhanced local synthesis of that complex in the presence of arthritis [27].

Based on the current study, BD patients with cutaneous involvement had statistically significantly higher serum APRIL levels than those without. Analogous research revealed that individuals suffering from vitiligo and atopic dermatitis had greatly raised levels of serum APRIL [28]. It was proposed that keratinocytes in

the skin, in addition to providing a barrier function, may produce a variety of cytokines, chemokines, and growth factors that may control barrier homeostasis. Furthermore, the capacity of keratinocytes was dysregulated in afflicted skin [29].

Little information has hitherto been available about circulating APRIL levels with ocular involvement in BD patients. Our study results showed that serum APRIL was significantly higher in our BD patients than controls. Meanwhile, serum APRIL levels were significantly higher in patients with ocular involvement than in patients without ocular involvement. This is in line with the work of Gheita et al., who found significantly higher serum APRIL concentrations in their BD patients than in their controls, and their levels were clearly elevated in those with panuveitis [9]. In contrast, Shaker et al. [22] found no significant difference in blood levels of BAFF, APRIL, and BCMA between patients with and without ocular disease, indicating that these TNF family members have a small role in the pathophysiology of BD visual symptoms.

In the current study, there were statistically significant associations between higher APRIL level and development of uveitis, cataract, and hypopyon. The most likely explanation is that serum APRIL level might have a role in the underlying inflammatory processes that contribute to these conditions; hence, it could potentially be used as a biomarker for predicting or monitoring the development of these eye-related complications in Behçet's patients.

Although there were previous reports that investigated the role of APRIL in BD, and APRIL (and BCMA) might contribute to the pathogenesis of BD as well as by collaborating with other inflammatory cytokines to promote the activation and differentiation of effector immune cells, it is worth noting that APRIL presents an attractive strategy for targeted intervention.

Our study showed that cutaneous involvement and arthritis were strong independent predictors for the development of ocular involvement in BD patients, which is a novel finding in this study, which requires more verification. To the best of our knowledge, no other studies have investigated this link before. Meanwhile, BD disease activity measured by BDCAF had no significant association with ocular manifestations. These data may suggest that serum APRIL might not be a reliable indicator of BD disease activity.

## Study limitations

The current study's limitations were its relatively small sample size and the fact that it was conducted in a single center. More research with larger sample sizes is required to corroborate our findings and address other risk factors of ocular involvement in BD.

## Conclusions

We found that serum APRIL levels were markedly elevated in BD patients, particularly those with ocular manifestations, compared to both BD patients without ocular involvement and healthy individuals. The overexpression of APRIL in BD patients, particularly in terms of uveitis, cataract and hypopyon, supports the notion of a critical role for B cell activation factors in BD. These data may suggest that serum APRIL concentrations may distinguish a clinical subset of BD patients with ocular involvement. As a result, finding a new therapeutic strategy targeting the APRIL pathway might be beneficial in BD patients with ocular involvement. In the future, it might be possible to apply antibody-directed neutralization of APRIL not only in treatment of IgA nephropathy but also in BD. Current research in a mouse disease model and humanized anti-APRIL antibody VIS649 in nonhuman primates points to a potential therapeutic option. Especially, a strategy targeting the APRIL pathway might be beneficial in BD patients with ocular involvement.

## Disclosures

*Conflict of interest:* The authors declare no conflict of interest.

*Funding:* No external funding.

*Ethics approval:* The study was approved by the Faculty of Medicine's Research Ethics Committee of the Minia University, approval number 542/11/2022.

*Data availability:* The data that support the findings of this study are available on request from the corresponding author (R.M.G.).

## References

1. Tong B, Liu X, Xiao J, Su G. Immunopathogenesis of Behçet's disease. *Front Immunol* 2019; 10: 665, DOI: 10.3389/fimmu.2019.00665.
2. Takeuchi M, Mizuki N, Ohno S. Pathogenesis of non-infectious uveitis elucidated by recent genetic findings. *Front Immunol* 2021; 12: 640473, DOI: 10.3389/fimmu.2021.640473.
3. Gheita TA, El-Latif EA, El-Gazzar II, et al. Behçet's disease in Egypt: a multicenter nationwide study on 1526 adult patients and review of the literature. *Clin Rheumatol* 2019; 38: 2565–2575, DOI: 10.1007/s10067-019-04570-w.
4. El-Najjar AR, Abou El-Soud AM, Amar HA, et al. Clinical characteristics and disease activity of Behçet's disease patients in Zagazig, Egypt. *Egypt Rheumatol* 2015; 37: 191–196.
5. Azizlerli G, Köse AA, Sarica R, et al. Prevalence of Behçet's disease in Istanbul, Turkey. *Int J Dermatol* 2003; 42: 803–806, DOI: 10.1046/j.1365-4362.2003.01893.x.
6. Okada AA. Behçet's disease: general concepts and recent advances. *Curr Opin Ophthalmol* 2006; 17: 551–556, DOI: 10.1097/01.icu.0000247411.59213.bb.

7. Çakar Özdal P. Behçet's uveitis: current diagnostic and therapeutic approach. *Turk J Ophthalmol* 202; 50: 169–182, DOI: 10.4274/tjo.galenos.2019.60308.
8. Allam A, Ammar H, Radwan A. Serum homocysteine level and eye involvement in Egyptian patients with Behçet's disease. *Egypt Rheumatol* 2014; 36: 29–34.
9. Gheita TA, Raafat H, Khalil H, et al. Serum level of APRIL/BlyS in Behçet's disease patients: clinical significance in uveitis and disease activity. *Mod Rheumatol* 2013; 23: 542–546, DOI: 10.1007/s10165-012-0694-x.
10. Glenney GW, Wiens GD. Early diversification of the TNF superfamily in teleosts: genomic characterization and expression analysis. *J Immunol* 2007; 178: 7955–7973, DOI: 10.4049/jimmunol.178.12.7955.
11. Baert L, Manfroi B, Cesez O, et al. The role of APRIL – a proliferation inducing ligand in autoimmune diseases and expectations from its targeting. *J Autoimmun* 2018; 95: 179–190, DOI: 10.1016/j.jaut.2018.10.016.
12. Koyama T, Tsukamoto H, Miyagi Y, et al. Raised serum APRIL levels in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2005; 64: 1065–1067, DOI: 10.1136/ard.2004.022491.
13. Kiyama K, Kawabata D, Hosono Y, et al. Serum BAFF and APRIL levels in patients with IgG4-related disease and their clinical significance. *Arthritis Res Ther* 2012; 14: R86, DOI: 10.1186/ar3810.
14. Jonsson MV, Szodoray P, Jellestad S, et al. Association between circulating levels of the novel TNF family members APRIL and BAFF and lymphoid organization in primary Sjögren's syndrome. *J Clin Immunol* 2005; 25: 189–201, DOI: 10.1007/s10875-005-4091-5.
15. International Team for the Revision of the International Criteria for Behçet's Disease (ITR-ICBD). The International Criteria for Behçet's Disease (ICBD): a collaborative study of 27 countries on the sensitivity and specificity of the new criteria. *J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol* 2014; 28: 338–347, DOI: 10.1111/jdv.12107.
16. Bhakta BB, Brennan P, James TE, et al. Behçet's disease: evaluation of a new instrument to measure clinical activity. *Rheumatology (Oxford)* 1999; 38: 728–733, DOI: 10.1093/rheumatology/38.8.728.
17. Dąbrowska-Zimoń A, Bobrowska-Snarska D, Wódecki M, et al. Behçet's disease – three successive cases in Poland. *Reumatologia* 2007; 45: 431–435.
18. Akdeniz N, Elmas ÖF, Karadağ AS. Behçet syndrome: a great imitator. *Clin Dermatol* 2019; 37: 227–239. DOI: 10.1016/j.clindermatol.2019.01.001
19. Cho SB, Cho S, Bang D. New insights in the clinical understanding of Behçet's disease. *Yonsei Med J* 2012; 53: 35–42, DOI: 10.3349/ymj.2012.53.1.35.
20. Saadoun D, Cassoux N, Wechsler B, et al. Manifestations oculaires de la maladie de Behçet [Ocular manifestations of Behçet's disease]. *Rev Med Interne* 2010; 31: 545–550 [Article in French].
21. Sachetto Z, Mahayri N, Ferraz RH, et al. Behçet's disease in Brazilian patients: demographic and clinical features. *Rheumatol Int* 2012; 32: 2063–2067, DOI: 10.1007/s00296-011-1921-z.
22. Shaker OG, Tawfic SO, El-Tawdy AM, et al. Expression of TNF- $\alpha$ , APRIL and BCMA in Behçet's disease. *J Immunol Res* 2014; 2014: 380405, DOI: 10.1155/2014/380405.
23. Ghaleb RM, Said HM. Assessment of neurocognitive function in patients with Behçet's disease. *Reumatologia* 2024; 62: 169–175, DOI: 10.5114/reum.2024.141289.
24. Elzanaty R, Wassef AMA, Seif M, et al. Pattern of uveitis in Behçet's disease patients from a highly specialized university hospital-based tertiary care eye unit. *Egypt Rheumatol* 2024; 46: 112–116. DOI: 10.1016/j.ejr.2024.04.001.
25. Wang H, Marsters SA, Baker T, et al. TACI-ligand interactions are required for T cell activation and collagen-induced arthritis in mice. *Nat Immunol* 2001; 2: 632–637, DOI: 10.1038/89782.
26. Seyler TM, Park YW, Takemura S, et al. BlyS and APRIL in rheumatoid arthritis. *J Clin Invest* 2005; 115: 3083–3092, DOI: 10.1172/JCI25265.
27. Tan SM, Xu D, Roschke V, et al. Local production of B lymphocyte stimulator protein and APRIL in arthritic joints of patients with inflammatory arthritis. *Arthritis Rheum* 2003; 48: 982–992, DOI: 10.1002/art.10860.
28. Ibrahim ZA, Ghaly NR, El-Tatawy RA, et al. A proliferation-inducing ligand in atopic dermatitis and vitiligo. *Int J Dermatol* 2014; 53: 1073–1079, DOI: 10.1111/ijd.12176.
29. Vu AT, Baba T, Chen X, et al. Staphylococcus aureus membrane and diacylated lipopeptide induce thymic stromal lymphopoietin in keratinocytes through the Toll-like receptor 2-Toll-like receptor 6 pathway. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2010; 126: 985–993, DOI: 10.1016/j.jaci.2010.09.002.