RESULTS
One hundred and ninety-two patients with established systemic amyloidosis participated in the study: 64 AA-type, 98 AL-type, and 30 ATTR-type. The amyloid scores did not differ among the disease groups, but scores were higher \((P = 0.0002)\) in women than in men. The most prominent difference was present in score 4+, i.e. 46% of women and 19% of men. Within the AA group no relation was detected between the amyloid score and duration of underlying disease. In AA and AL the patients with score 4+ were median 3.5 years older than those with lower scores, but this difference was not significant.

Both in AA and AL type the number of organs involved was higher \((P<0.05)\) in the patients with higher scores than in the others. The amyloid scores did not correlate with proteinuria, creatinine clearance and serum Alkaline Phosphatase levels in AA and AL patients.

Survival was worse in AA and AL patients with score \(\geq 3+\) compared to those with lower scores \((P < 0.05\) for both, figure 1 and 2).