Conclusion Superior pain relief, less constipation and better quality of life were associated with TDF compared with SRM therapy. TDF was generally well tolerated and effective.

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SAT0128 PATTERNS OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT IN BEHÇET'S DISEASE

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Background Cognitive dysfunction is a common finding in patients with Behçet's disease.

Objectives The pattern of neuropsychological dysfunction in patients with Behçet's disease (BD) was examined. The influence of current or past clinically overt central nervous system involvement, disease activity, corticosteroid use, HLA B51 allele, and anxiety and depression levels were evaluated.

Methods Twenty-two BD patients fulfilling the criteria of the International Study Group for Behçet Disease, and twenty-two healthy controls, similar for age, gender and education were included in the study. Patients and controls underwent to a standardised battery of neuropsychological and psychological tests. Disease activity was assessed by using the Behçet Current Activity Index (BCAI). The current daily dosage of prednisone (mg/day) was recorded.

Results Cognitive impairment was identified in 41.0% (9) of patients with BD ($p < 0.0008$ vs. control). A significantly greater proportion of patients with BD than controls was impaired in tasks assessing attention, episodic memory, semantic and visuospatial abilities (P from < 0.05 to < 0.005). As concern psychological distress BD subjects were significantly more anxious ($P < 0.005$) and depressed ($P < 0.01$) than healthy controls. The presence of current or past clinically overt central nervous system involvement, current steroid medication, disease activity, HLA B51 positivity, and psychological distress could not account for these findings.

Conclusion Cognitive dysfunction is a common finding in BD patients. Our series suggest that BD can be associated with a specific pattern of cognitive deficit, involving mainly long-term verbal and visuospatial abilities.

SAT0129 ANTALGIC EFFECTS OF U69593, A KAPPA AGONIST, DO NOT IMPLICATE ADENOSINE RELEASE

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Background There is evidence that endogenous adenosine (ADO) is implicated in the modulation of opiate action in central and peripheral nervous system, via both A1 and A2A receptors.

Objectives However, little is known about the interaction between opioid receptor agonist subtype and ADO release at the supraspinal level. We sought to answer two questions: first, what subtype of opioid receptor is more particularly implicated in the

modulation of ADO uptake by the supraspinal central nervous system cells? Second, is there a relationship between the modulation of extracellular ADO concentration by opioid agonist-subtype and the analgesic effects?

Methods We evaluated the effects of caffeine, a non specific ADO receptor antagonist on the hot-plate and tail pinch test latency increase that is induced by i.c.v. administration of oxymorphone hydrochloride, SNC 80 or U69593 (respectively μ , δ and κ agonist).

We also evaluated the effects of these opioid receptor agonists on the uptake of ADO by whole brain synaptosomes (HPLC).

Results Tail-pinch test and Hot-plate latencies

Opioids and ADO agonists induce an increase both in tail-pinch test and hot-plate latencies in a dose dependant manner and in the rank order as follows: Oxymorphone hydrochloride $>$ CCPA $>$ SNC80 $>$ CGS21680 = U69593. No increase in tail-pinch test and hot-plate latencies was observed ten minutes after i.c.v injection whatever the drug tested.

Opioids and ADO agonists have synergistic effects when coinjected. The rank order was: CCPA + Oxymorphone $>$ CCPA + SNC80 = CGS21680 + Oxymorphone $>$ CCPA + U69593 = CGS21680 + SNC80 $>$ CGS21680 + U69593. The increase in latencies induced by Oxymorphone and SNC80 (but not U69593) was partly reversed by coinjection of caffeine. Caffeine alone had no effect on latencies.

ADO uptake

ADO uptake was evaluated by measuring the decrease in adenosine concentration in the supernatant as a function of time. Oxymorphone hydrochloride at 10 μ M increased ADO concentration by a mean of 16, 21 and 25% at times 5, 30, and 60 s respectively. SNC80 (10 μ M) increased ADO concentration by 17, 16 and 40% at times 5, 30 and 60 s. At 100 μ M, SNC80 increased ADO concentration by 26, 24 and 60% at times 5, 30 and 60 s. U69593 did not significantly modify ADO concentration in the supernatant whatever the dose used. Finally, none of the opioids tested had a significant effect on ADO uptake at 1 μ M concentration.

Conclusion In summary, we found that oxymorphone and SNC80, but not U69593 (respectively μ , δ and κ agonist) inhibits ADO uptake by brain cells. Furthermore, caffeine which is a non specific ADO receptor antagonist, failed to reverse analgesic effect obtained with U69593 in a acute pain model.

These results suggest that the analgesic effects of κ opioid agonist does not implicate ADO release.

SAT0130 TOXIC PSYCHOSIS RELATED WITH HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE

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Background Hydroxychloroquine is one of the commonest anti-rheumatic drugs, being well tolerated and traditionally safe.

Objectives

Methods The authors report a case of a 52-year-old woman with a 8 week symmetric polyarthrititis, involving the hands, feet, knees and elbows and morning stiffness lasting for more than 60 min. The rheumatoid factor was positive and the X-rays findings were normal.

At the time of the first appointment she already had been treated with different NSAID without clinical improvement.