Objectives The goal of the study was to assess the frequency of Baker's cyst in rheumatoid arthritis patients in comparison to other groups of patients and healthy persons.

Methods With the real time ultrasonographic device with 7,5 MHz linear probe we examined knee joints of a group of 60 RA patients; 30 health persons served as a control group; the second control group were 60 perimenopausal women.

Results We found Bakre's cysts in 25 out of 60 RA patients (in 5 cases located in both knees). Among healthy persons there was one person with diagnosed popliteal cyst. In a group of perimenopausal women there were two patients with the cyst.

Conclusion This study shows the frequency of Bakre's cyst in RA patients in comparison with other groups of patients. Although the study was conducted on a limited number of patients it can give us an estimated data on Bakre's cyst frequency in RA patients.

AB0197 SONOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT OF STEROID INJECTION THERAPY

E Filippucci, A Farina, F Salaffi, C Cervini, W Grassi. *Department of Rheumatology, University of Ancona, Jesi, Italy*

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Background Ultrasonography (US) is an excellent technique to look around and inside joints and tendons in patients with chronic arthritis.¹ Power Doppler imaging combined with conventional grey-scale US could play a role in functional and quantitative assessment of synovitis.^{2,3}

Objectives The aim of this study was to assess sonographic changes induced by steroid injection therapy.

Methods Seven joints of 5 patients with active synovitis were studied. A visual analogue scale (VAS) (ranging from 0 to 10) and a tenderness score (ranging from 0 to 10) were assessed as measures of disease activity. Sonographic evaluation was performed with an AU-5 Harmonic, Esaote Biomedica (Genoa, Italy) equipped with a 13-MHz linear transducer. Power Doppler examination was performed just before the ultrasound guided injection with triamcinolone acetonide. Power Doppler settings were standardised with a pulse repetition frequency of 1000 Hz. Colour gain was initially set at a level just below the disappearance of colour noise deep to cortical bone. Joint cavity widening and power Doppler colour signal were scored from 0 to 4. Ultrasound examination was repeated in the second week after the steroid injection. Statistical evaluation was performed by the Wilcoxon signed-rank test.

Results All the affected joints showed both morphological (joint cavity widening) and functional (colour signal) features of active synovitis. A significant decrease of joint cavity widening ($p = 0.045$), VAS ($p = 0.003$), and tenderness score ($p = 0.0024$) was detected. Power Doppler score did not show a significant change ($p = 0.091$). However, a clearly evident decrease of colour signal was observed in 3 out of 5 patients.

Conclusion Our study confirms the clinical efficacy of steroid injection therapy. Grey-scale US seems to be able to carefully detect morphological changes induced by steroid injection therapy. Although this preliminary report shows that power Doppler score is not significantly changed after steroid injection, we believe that further studies on a larger group of patients are needed to better assess the role of power Doppler US in disease activity monitoring.

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AB0198 SYNOVIAL FLUID ANALYSIS ? A RETROSPECTIVE REVISION

PL Nero, MM Costa, JB Pimentao, J Branco. *Rheumatology, Egas Moniz, Lisbon, Portugal*

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Background Synovial fluid analysis is an extension of the physical examination. In patients with crystal associated arthritis a few drops of synovial fluid often makes a definite diagnosis.

Objectives The authors reviewed of synovial fluid analysis results of their Department.

Methods A revision is made of all the synovial fluids seen under microscopic ordinary light, polarised light and with alizarin red stain, between the 1st. of September 1999 and the 31th of December 2000. The fluids were taken from in and outpatients of the Rheumatology Department of the Egas Moniz Hospital in Lisbon, who had a formal indication for arthrocentesis.

Results A total of 114 synovial fluids were studied, 76 (66.7%) women and 38 (33.3%) men. The mean age was 60.8 ± 16.79 years. The synovial fluid was intra-articular in 76.8% and from adjacent bursal tissues in 23.2%. The mean time between arthrocentesis and microscopic analysis of the fluid was 4.72 ± 7.13 days. The fluid had mechanical properties in 32.5% of the cases; different types of crystals in 27.2%; inflammatory properties in 23.7%; 1.75% were traumatic: 0.88% were infectious; 14% were not classified. Half the patients didn't have a previous diagnosis and the synovial fluid microscopic analysis made a definite diagnosis in 40.4% of these patients: 38.6% of crystal associated arthritis and 1.85% of septic arthritis.

Conclusion The synovial fluid microscopic analysis made a definite diagnosis in 40,4% in patients without a previous one, confirming it is a useful tool in clinical practice.

AB0199 ANTI-TNF MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY USED FOR SCINTIGRAPHIC VISUALISATION OF SYNOVITIS IN RA

P Barrera, WJ Oyen, OC Boerman, LB Van de Putte, FH Corstens, PL Van Riel. *Rheumatology, University Medical Center Nijmegen, Nijmegen, The Netherlands*

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Background Tumour necrosis factor α (TNF α) is a crucial proinflammatory cytokine present in inflamed joints of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients. Therapies using anti-TNF α monoclonal antibodies (MAb) have proven their efficacy in RA and other chronic inflammatory diseases. Such antibodies could also be used to detect inflammation.

Objectives To determine the potential of a ^{99}Tc -labelled anti-TNF α MAb to image synovitis in patients with RA.

Methods Eight consenting patients with active RA, defined as a disease activity score (DAS) > 3.2 were enrolled in the study. No previous anti-TNF α therapy was allowed. NSAIDs and low-dose steroids were kept stable during the study. Patients received