Methods Patients with 2 clinical criteria plus 1 serological criteria or 2 serological plus 1 clinical criteria for the classification of any CTD were included. A protocol including clinical and serological parameters was completed at entry in the study and, thereafter, annually. The end point of the study was for the patient to have met enough classification criteria to be labelled as a defined CTD.

Results Forty patients with UCTD (37 women and 3 men, mean age 43 ± 15 years and mean follow-up 3.43 ± 2.5 years) were included. During the follow-up, 13 patients fulfilled criteria for a defined CTD (32.5%): 6 fulfilled criteria for rheumatoid arthritis, 4 for systemic lupus erythematosus, 2 for systemic sclerosis and 1 for Sjogren's syndrome. Sixteen patients still remained unclassified (40%) and 11 patients (27.5%) were completely asymptomatic. There was no association between clinical or serological parameters and outcome.

Conclusion After a mean follow-up of 3.5 years, one third of the UCTD patients evolved into a defined CTD. We found no clinical or serological factors to predict outcome.

THU0237 ENBREL® (ETANERCEPT) IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS AND PSORIASIS

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Background Results have been previously presented from a 12-week, double-blind placebo-controlled study of 60 patients with psoriatic arthritis (PsA) and psoriasis.¹ ENBREL was well tolerated and provided clinically significant benefit to patients with PsA and psoriasis. All patients could receive open-label ENBREL in a 24-week extension study.

Objectives Observe the safety and clinical benefit of ENBREL in a longer-term open-label study.

Methods In the extension study, as in the blinded study, we evaluated improvements in patients with PsA according to PsA response criteria (PsARC) and ACR criteria. Patients with psoriasis were evaluated using the Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI).

Results Fifty-eight patients from the 12-week study received open-label ENBREL in the 24-week extension study and were evaluated according to PsARC and ACR criteria. Thirty-seven patients with psoriasis were evaluated using the PASI. The original ENBREL patients sustained their improvement in both PsA and psoriasis in the extension study. The original placebo patients demonstrated similar improvements once they began receiving ENBREL. At 36 weeks of therapy, 81% of all patients achieved the PsARC, 74% achieved the ACR 20, and 55% achieved the ACR 50. The patients with psoriasis ($n = 37$) achieved median improvements of 62% in the PASI and 50% in the target lesion response. Of the 28 patients who were taking concomitant methotrexate (MTX) at baseline, 43% (12/28) have decreased their MTX dose and 25% (7/28) patients have discontinued MTX. Similarly, of 18 patients on corticosteroids at baseline, 67% (12/18) have decreased their steroid dose and 44% (8/18) have discontinued steroids. At 36 weeks, 28% of patients had zero tender joints, 41% had zero swollen joints, and 40% had a disability score of zero. ENBREL continued to be well tolerated, with no serious adverse events or infections and no increases in adverse events with extended exposure.

Conclusion ENBREL continues to be safe and effective in reducing the clinical signs and symptoms of PsA and psoriasis for up to 36 weeks.

REFERENCE

- 1 Mease PJ, Goffe BS, Metz J, et al. Etanercept in the treatment of psoriatic arthritis and psoriasis: a randomized trial. *Lancet* 2000;**356**:385–90

THU0238 ACTIVATED INF- γ AND IL-18 IN ADULT ONSET STILL'S DISEASE

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Background Adult onset Still's disease (AOSD) is a systemic inflammatory disease in adults. The clinical and laboratory findings of AOSD are well known, however, the cause and pathophysiology of AOSD are scarcely understood. One characteristic finding of AOSD is a reticuloendothelial system activation, which is showed up as lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly, elevated serum ferritin levels, and combined hemophagocytic syndrome in severe cases.

Objectives To figure out the cytokine network in AOSD, we measured the levels of serum cytokines related to macrophages which is major cell in reticuloendothelial system.

Methods The subjects of the present study were 19 patients diagnosed with AOSD according to Yamaguchi criteria from 1998.6 to 2000.3. Sixty-three serial blood samples were obtained from these nineteen AOSD patients (male:5, female:14) and also blood samples were obtained from age- and sex-matched 16 healthy adults as controls. Serum levels of tumour necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interleukin-1b (IL-1b), interferon- γ (INF- γ), interleukin-12 (IL-12), interleukin-12 p40 (IL-12 p40), interleukin-15 (IL-15), and interleukin-18 (IL-18) were measured by the ELISA method. Serum ferritin and C-reactive protein levels were measured by nephelometry. Regression analysis (mixed effect model) was used to correct the effect of serial samples in each individual.

Results Mean age of AOSD patients was 35.5 ± 11.3 years. Nine patients had serious clinical courses which demanded more than once steroid pulse therapy and/or cyclophosphamide therapy. Four cases had died despite having received intensive care (3: disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) and shock, 1: heart failure), and hemophagocytic syndrome was confirmed by bone marrow biopsy in one pancytopenic patient. Serum levels of IL-1b, IL-12 p40, IL-15, IL-18, TNF- α , and INF- γ were significantly higher in AOSD patients. INF- γ levels well correlated with serum ferritin levels that reflect the disease activity of AOSD. The cytokines that correlated with INF- γ were IL-18 and TNF- α , not IL-12 or IL-15. IL-18 levels well correlated with INF- γ , but it did not correlate with TNF- α and ferritin levels.

Conclusion Macrophage related cytokines were activated in AOSD patients. INF- γ levels correlated with serum ferritin levels, and the activation pathway of INF- γ in AOSD was thought to be through IL-18, not IL-12 or IL-15.