involving methotrexate with sulfasalazine or hydroxychloroquine, or sulfasalazine plus hydroxychloroquine were allowed. Clinic visits occurred at baseline and weeks 1, 2, 4, 8, and 12. Study related observations consisted of efficacy assessments, physical examination, laboratory assessments, adverse events (noninfectious adverse events and infectious episodes), concomitant medications, PEG sTNF-RI antibodies, and autoantibodies.

Results A total of 195 subjects were randomised and 194 subjects received ≥ 1 dose of study drug. Efficacy: Subjects in the 800 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ PEG sTNF-RI dose group had an ACR20 response rate of 50% which was significantly different ($p = 0.005$) from the placebo group (26%). The ACR20 response rate for the 400 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ group was 33% (NS vs. placebo). An increasing ACR20 response rate with increasing PEG sTNF-RI dose was detected at week 12 ($p = 0.017$). Treatment with 800 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ PEG sTNF-RI resulted in statistically significant improvements in all individual ACR components except for swollen joint counts and CRP. Safety: No deaths or malignancies were reported. Two subjects experienced serious events; neither event was judged to be related to study drug or resulted in withdrawal from the study. The incidence of infectious episodes was slightly higher in subjects receiving PEG sTNF-RI (27%) compared with subjects receiving placebo (21%). Only the incidence of injection site reactions appeared to be treatment-related; (20% PEG sTNF-RI, 10% placebo). Noninfectious adverse events that occurred more frequently in PEG sTNF-RI subjects compared with placebo included diarrhoea (8% vs. 3%), dizziness (6% vs. 3%), and nausea (6% vs. 3%). No PEG sTNF-RI treatment-related effects on laboratory variables, vital signs, or antibodies were evident.

Conclusion Weekly dosing with PEG sTNF-RI (400- or 800- $\mu\text{g/kg}$) for 12 weeks demonstrated a beneficial treatment effect in improving the signs and symptoms of subjects with RA. Treatment with PEG sTNF-RI appeared to be safe and well-tolerated. The type and incidence of adverse events was similar to those observed in clinical trials with other TNF- α inhibitors. Further patient exposure will be required to fully characterise the adverse event profile of PEG sTNF-RI in subjects with rheumatoid arthritis. Future studies will evaluate higher and more frequent dosing.

FRI0060 SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF ACTIVE RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS WITH CHIMERIC MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY TO TUMOUR NECROSIS FACTOR (INFLIXIMAB): AN OPEN STUDY

KA Boki, VA Vassiliou, G Linardaki, HM Moutsopoulos. *Department of Pathophysiology, National University of Athens School of Medicine, Athens, Greece*

10.1136/annrheumdis-2001.1189

Background Infliximab is a chimeric anti-tumour necrosis factor α (anti-TNF α) monoclonal IgG1 antibody, neutralising the soluble cytokine and blocking the membrane bound cytokine that is used successfully for the treatment of active rheumatoid arthritis (RA) not controlled with other disease modified anti-rheumatic drugs (DMARDs).

Objectives The clinical evaluation of infliximab in the treatment of active RA.

Methods Twenty-four (24) patients (pts) with active RA (20 women and 4 men), mean age 46.4 ± 10.17 (years), and mean disease duration 9.9 ± 7.77 (years) received infliximab in a combination with Methotrexate 10 mg/week and Prednisolone 7.5–

10 mg/day in an open unrandomized trial. Thirteen (13) pts completed three months therapy with infliximab and 11 pts six months. Infliximab was given at a dose of 3 mg/kg of body weight at week 0, 2 and 6 of treatment protocol and then every 8 weeks. All these pts had received combination therapy with DMARDs for more than three months, before enrolling in the study, without sufficient improvement. Active RA was defined by 10 or more swollen joints (10.9 ± 4.7), 12 or more tender joints (13.4 ± 5.11), ESR >28 mm (48.0 ± 19.23 mm) and C-reactive protein >5.0 mg/dl (37.4 ± 12.69 mg/dl). A statistical analysis was done after the third and sixth month of treatment.

Results At three months, the number of swollen joints was reduced to 3.3 ± 2.73 ($p < 0.001$) and the number of tender joints was, also, reduced to 4.1 ± 3.17 ($p < 0.001$), ESR was 29.0 ± 20.5 mm ($p < 0.001$) and CRP 18.6 ± 13.05 mg/dl ($p < 0.001$). At six months, statistically significant difference was not observed in any of the parameters of disease activity: swollen joints were 2.8 ± 2.01 (NS), tender joints 5.6 ± 4.3 (NS), ESR 24.6 ± 19.3 mm (NS) and CRP 15.4 ± 12.3 mg/dl (NS). Four female pts were excluded from the study and the statistical analysis: one patient because of insufficient response, another patient because of allergic reaction during the 5th infusion, and 2 pts because of uncontrolled urinary track infection after the 3rd infusion. All the pts declare dizziness, light headache, nausea, 2 pts reported abdominal pain after the first infusion and 2 pts increased hair loss. One patient with alopecia areata universalis reported hair improvement but this result was only for a small period of time.

Conclusion The initiation of infliximab therapy in patients with active RA resulted in a fast and significant improvement of peripheral articular manifestations and quality of life. Even though major adverse events were not reported, the clinicians should be aware of this possibility.

FRI0061 ANAKINRA ARRESTS JOINT DESTRUCTION IN PATIENTS WITH RA AND ESTABLISHED EROSIONS

¹B Bresnihan, ²D McCabe, ³I Watt, ⁴H Genant, ⁵S Robbins, ²RD Newmark. *¹Department of Rheumatology, St. Vincent's University Hospital, Dublin 4, Ireland; ²Clinical Development, Amgen Inc., Thousand Oaks, USA; ³Department of Radiology, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK; ⁴Department of Radiology, University of San Francisco, San Francisco, USA*

10.1136/annrheumdis-2001.1190

Background Patients with active RA and manifest erosive disease (at least 1 joint erosion) are likely to develop further joint damage.

Objectives The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of anakinra on progressive joint damage in patients with erosive disease.

Methods Serial radiographs were obtained during a 24 week randomised placebo controlled study of 30 mg, 75 mg or 150 mg anakinra daily. Joint damage was quantified using both the Larsen and modified Sharp methods (Genant A&R, 41:1583, 98). Patients with at least 1 erosion at baseline were selected for study.

Results Approximately 75% of the 472 patients enrolled in the study had erosive disease (range 71–78% for each treatment group). The mean changes from baseline were highly significant for each anakinra dose group, when compared with placebo for reduction in the rate of joint destruction. The 75 and 150 mg dose groups arrested joint destruction (no radiographic progression) in a higher proportion of patients compared with placebo. A dose response was observed with regard to both the mean