Demographic, clinical, neurological features and genetic mutations did not differ in surviving and deceased DADA2 patients. Deceased and surviving subjects differed in terms of medication usage after the diagnosis of DADA2. Anti-TNF alpha treatment has been initiated in 5 surviving patients soon after the diagnosis of DADA2. However, unfortunately three patients who have died, were able to use either a few doses of anti-TNF alpha treatment or none; one patient due to reluctance of patient and two patients due to establishment of a definite diagnosis with genetic analysis after the patients had died.

Conclusions: Although this study includes limited number of patient, to our knowledge this study for the first time compares the phenotypic, genotypic and medication differences between surviving and deceased DADA2 patients. Anti-TNF alpha treatment seems to be very efficient and lifesaving in DADA2 patients.

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AB0995 CLINICAL, THERAPEUTIC, AND GENETIC ANALYSES IN A PATIENT WITH PAPA SYNDROME COMPLICATED WITH INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE

T. Koga¹, Y. Hidaka¹, K. Fujimoto¹, S. Kaieda¹, K. Mitsuyama², K. Iwamoto³, K. Fujita⁴, R. Nishikomori⁵, T. Hoshino¹, H. Ida¹. ¹Division of Rheumatology, Department of Medicine, Kurume University School of Medicine; ²Division of Gastroenterology, Department of Medicine, Kurume University School of Medicine, Kurume University School of Medicine; ³Coloproctology Center, Kurume Hospital, Kurume, Fukuoka; ⁴Department of Pathology, Tenri Hospital, Tenri, Nara; ⁵Department of Pediatrics, Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan

Background: PAPA syndrome is an autoinflammatory disease linked to mutations in the *PSTPIP1* gene [1]. These mutations produce a hyper-phosphorylated PSTPIP1 protein and alter its participation in the activation of the “inflammasome” [2]. PAPA syndrome is characterized by pyogenic arthritis with pyoderma gangrenosum and acne, and usually treated with corticosteroids. Reports from the literature suggest that patients with poorly controlled PAPA syndrome may benefit from IL-1 blockade [2]; however, we cannot use these biologics for PAPA syndrome in our country.

Objectives: To elucidate the pathogenesis of PAPA syndrome, we examined the clinical status and complications before and after treatment and also analyzed the *PSTPIP1* gene.

Methods: We herein report a 25-year-old Japanese male who suffered from recurrent arthritis in his knee and ankle joints, pyoderma gangrenosum, and acne. He had experienced melena and multiple colonic ulcers had been detected by colonfiberscopy. His ulcerations resembled ulcers associated with Crohn's disease. A histological examination was then performed for the synovium of this knee joints, skin lesions of pyoderma gangrenosum, and the colon. The genomic DNA of *PSTPIP1* were analysed in both the patient and his family. We also examined the serum level of IL-1, IL-6, and TNF- α before and after treatment of biologics (adalimumab and infliximab) in this patient.

Results: 1) A histological analysis revealed that a large number of neutrophils had accumulated in the skin lesions; however, very few neutrophils were detected in the pathological lesions of the knee joints and colon. 2) According to a gene analysis, we detected a novel heterozygous mutation (E101G) in the *PSTPIP1* gene; however, his healthy father also had the same mutation, thus suggesting that this mutation of *PSTPIP1* might not be related to his phenotype. We are searching for other affected genes besides the *PSTPIP1* gene for PAPA syndrome in this case. 3) After treatment of biologics (infliximab), the clinical symptoms, such as arthritis and multiple colonic ulcers were considerably improved and the serum level of IL-6 and TNF- α were decreased in this patient.

Conclusions: We herein reported a Japanese PAPA syndrome patient who was complicated with inflammatory bowel disease and had a good response to biologics. A genetic analysis suggested that this particular phenotype might not have been affected by a mutation of the *PSTPIP1* gene.

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AB0996 FREQUENCY OF HLA-B*51 AND THE ASSOCIATION WITH CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS IN ARMENIAN PATIENTS WITH BEHÇET DISEASE

V.N. Mukuchyan, A. Haroyan. *Erebuni Medical Center, Yerevan, Armenia*

Background: Behçet disease (BD) is a system inflammatory disease mostly characterized by oral and genital ulcers and variable manifestations affecting other organs, mainly skin and eye. The HLA class I molecule HLA-B*51 allele is strongly associated with BD in many different ethnic groups and appears to be a significant risk factor for BD in the ancient Silk Route areas in contrast with Western and Northern Europe and U.S.¹⁻⁴

Objectives: Our purpose was to show the frequency of presence of HLA-B*51 allele in Armenian patients with BD and estimate any correlation with common symptoms of disease depended on presence of HLA-B*51.

Methods: Forty-seven patients of Armenian origin (28 males 59.6% and 19 females 40.4%) fulfilling the International Criteria for BD (ICBD) with mean age 29.7 $\pm$ 11.3 years; disease duration – 5.3 $\pm$ 12.4 years were enrolled. We observed the clinical manifestations of BD of both HLA-B*51 carriers and non-carriers.

Results: HLA-B*51 was detected in 38 (80.8%) patients, of whom 25 male and 13 female (65.8% and 34.2%, respectively). Arthritis, erythema nodosum and genital ulcers were significantly more common in HLA-B*51-positive patients (83.3%, 83.3% and 80.6% respectively) than in HLA-B*51-negative ones (16.7%, p=0.032, 16.7% p=0.032 and 19.4% p=0.023 respectively).

Conclusions: In this ever first estimation of HLA-B*51 gene frequency in patients with BD in Armenia, our results indicated that the frequency of HLA-B*51 allele in BD is 80.8% which is higher than elsewhere (in Japan 58.9%, Iran 61.9%, Turkey 75%, Saudi Arabia 76.9% Greece 78.9%)⁵. Furthermore, this investigation revealed HLA-B*51 carriage much more often in male than in female BD patients. In addition HLA-B*51 carriers are in significant higher risk of development of arthritis, erythema nodosum and genital ulcers.

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Diagnostics and imaging procedures

AB0997 ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EVALUATION OF ANTERIOR KNEE PAIN IN YOUNG ADULTS

A.A. Negm, M. Khairy, A. Hasseeb, K. Abbas. *Rheumatology, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt*

Objectives: The Primary outcome of the present work is to detect type and frequency of Ultrasonographic changes in patients with anterior knee pain. Secondary outcome is to determine the role of MSUS in early detection of causes of anterior knee pain (AKP).

Methods: Sixty patients with AKP and 20 sex and age matched healthy control were included in this study obtained from the outpatient of Physical Medicine and Rheumatology Department of El Hussein and Bab El-Sharia university hospitals. Inclusion criteria: age between 20–40. Exclusion criteria: Trauma, Crystal induced arthritis, connective tissue diseases (RA, SLE, SpA), chronic liver or kidney disease and previous surgery. Full medical history and clinical examination as well as WOMAC, knee Conventional Radiography and Musculoskeletal Ultrasonography (MSUS) were done to all patients. Bilateral MSUS examination of the following common sites: Insertion of quadriceps tendon, Ligamentum patellae and Anterior aspect of the knee from medial to lateral. According to EULAR guide lines for musculoskeletal ultrasonography.

Results: The mean duration of knee pain in patients group was 11.42 $\pm$ 9.134 months. ESR, CRP and WOMAC were higher in patients group (p<0.01). MSUS showed significantly more frequent Supra-patellar and Infra-patellar bursitis in patients than control group (p=0.000). patients had higher frequency of cartilage clarity loss (p=0.039) as well as lower cartilage thickness than control, 2.28 $\pm$ 0.258 vs 2.73 $\pm$ 0.261 mm respectively (P=0.000, 95% CI: 0.31 to 0.58)

Conclusions: The degree of Knee pain, measured by WOMAC, is positively correlated with inflammatory biomarkers (ESR and CRP) in patients with Anterior knee pain. MSUS revealed a positive correlation between Femoral Articular Cartilage thickness and the periarticular tendon- thickness, namely Patellar origin, patellar insertion and Quadriceps insertion. Interestingly, our data present an evidence of the negative impact of the duration of knee pain over Femoral Articular Cartilage thickness as well as Patellar origin thickness. (FAC thickness get worse with longer duration of pain)

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AB0998 **DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF 14-3-3 (ETA) IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS**

A. Novikov, E. Aleksandrova, M. Cherkasova, T. Popkova, E. Luchihina, D. Novikova, D. Karateev. *V.A. Nasonova Research Institute of Rheumatology, Moscow, Russian Federation*

Background: Protein 14-3-3 η (eta) involved in the upregulation of inflammatory and joint damage factors [1]. 14-3-3 η is the candidate biomarker of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) [2].

Objectives: To evaluate the clinical utility of 14-3-3 η for diagnosis of RA.

Methods: We studied 44 patients (pts) with RA, 5 man and 39 women, median (25–75 percentile) of age 45 (33–59) years; disease duration is 10 (5–20) months, DAS28 5,2 (4,4–6,2); 5 pts with systemic lupus erythematosus, 4 – ankylosing spondylitis, 5 – OVERLAP, 4 with psoriatic arthritis and 20 healthy individuals. 14-3-3 η , anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide autoantibody (anti-CCP) was measured in serum by commercial enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays, IgM rheumatoid factor (IgM RF) measured – by immunonephelometry.

Results: The diagnostic sensitivity of 14-3-3 η for RA (cut off 0,19 ng/ml) is 70,5%, specificity – 83,7%; positive likelihood ratio – 4,33, negative likelihood ratio – 0,35; positive predictive value – 81,6%, negative predictive value – 73,5%; AUC – 0,78 (CI 0,68–0,88). Concomitant presence of 14-3-3 η and IgM RF, anti-CCP was determined in 68%, 73% of the patients with RA respectively. 14–3–3 η had correlation with IgM RF ($r=0,7$, $p<0,05$).

Conclusions: Serum 14-3-3 η are helpful for the diagnosis of RA.

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AB0999 **FINNISH COHORT OF PATIENTS WITH RAYNAUD'S PHENOMENON-NAIFOLD VIDEOCAPILLAROSCOPY FINDINGS AND AUTOANTIBODY VALUES**

A. Häme¹, K.-L. Vidqvist², P. Parmanne³, A. Puhakka³, T. Hasan⁴, H. Mäkinen², J. Panelius⁴, R. Peltomaa¹, M. Perovaara², R. Luosujärvi¹.
¹Rheumatology, Helsinki University Hospital, Helsinki; ²Rheumatology, Tampere University Hospital, Tampere; ³Actelion Pharmaceuticals, Espoo; ⁴Dermatology, Helsinki University Hospital, Helsinki, Finland

Background: Raynaud's phenomenon (RP) is very common all around the world, especially in cold climates (from 3 to 22%) (1). Nailfold capillaroscopy and autoantibodies have a pivotal role in diagnosing of different diseases in the context of RP (2). This is a first study of patients with RP in Finnish tertiary care hospitals.

Objectives: Aim is to investigate nailfold videocapillaroscopy (NVC) findings and autoantibody-values in patients with Raynaud's phenomenon first time in Finnish prospective multicenter study cohort.

Methods: We enrolled consecutive 160 patients with Raynaud's phenomenon who underwent NVC 9/2012–4/2013. Nailfold capillaries of II-V fingers of both hands were examined by using an optical probe videocapillaroscope mounted with x200 magnification lens. Images were analyzed with Videocapt software (DS Medigroup, Milan, Italy). NVC findings were classified with qualitative scoring, and early, active and late patterns were classified as "scleroderma pattern". Serum levels of antinuclear antibodies (ANA), antitopoisomerase I antibodies (anti-Scl-70) and anticentromere antibodies (ACA) were analyzed. Clinical and epidemiological features were reviewed.

Results: The mean age of the patients was 50, 4 years (± 14 , 8 SD), range 19–81 years, and 79, 4% were female. 15, 6% of patients were smokers and 3 had diabetes. Reasons for performing of NVC can be divided into three categories: (i) assessment of disease activity in previously diagnosed scleroderma ($n=26$), (ii) differential diagnosis of Raynaud's phenomenon ($n=98$), and (iii) assessment of Raynaud's phenomenon in other rheumatic diseases ($n=36$).

In group ii mean age was 48, 6 years (± 14 , 6 SD), 77, 6% were female and 17,3% were smokers. In this group 26, 5% ($n=26$) were diagnosed with scleroderma or there was strong suspicion of scleroderma at the first consultation of this study, 52% ($n=51$) were diagnosed with primary Raynaud's phenomenon and 21, 5% ($n=21$) were diagnosed with some other rheumatic disease (MCTD ($n=2$), Sjögren's syndrome ($n=3$), SLE ($n=4$), UCTD ($n=8$) and rheumatic arthritis ($n=4$)). Among those patients who was diagnosed with scleroderma, only 4% ($n=1$) had normal NVC pattern, 76,0% had scleroderma pattern ($n=19$) and 20,0% ($n=5$) had other non-specific changes. 19,2% ($n=5$) had low titers of ANA, 7,7% ($n=2$) had

medium titers of ANA and 76,0% ($n=19$) had high titers of ANA. 69, 2% ($n=18$) had anticentromere antibodies (ACA) and 3, 8% ($n=1$) had antitopoisomerase I antibodies (anti-Scl-70). Those patients who had positive ACA or anti-Scl-70 also had a NVC scleroderma-pattern.

Conclusions: The main reason for NVC in this cohort was differential diagnosis of Raynaud's phenomenon, and in most patients in diagnostic group primary Raynaud's phenomenon was diagnosed. NVC is useful method for differential diagnosis of Raynaud's phenomenon.

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AB1000 **EVALUATION OF NEUROPATHIC FOOT AND ANKLE PAIN IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS PATIENTS: ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL AND ULTRASOUND STUDIES**

A.E.-S.I. El-Hewala¹, S.G. Soliman², A.A.E.-A. Labeeb², A.A. Zytoon³, A.T. Elsharawy². ¹Rheumatology and Rehabilitation, Zagazig University, Sharqeya; ²Rheumatology and Rehabilitation; ³Radiodiagnosis, Menoufia University, Menoufia, Egypt

Background: The majority of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients develop symptoms related to their foot or ankle.¹ Extraarticular manifestations occur in 10–20% of patients. Symptoms of neuropathy may be overlooked or overestimated in case of severe joint disease, restriction, pain and deformities.²

Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate neuropathic foot and ankle pain in RA patients using electrophysiology and musculoskeletal ultrasound (MSUS) to address the association between these findings and disease activity.

Methods: Fifty patients fulfilling the 2010 ACR/EULAR classification criteria and having neuropathic foot and/or ankle pain, were recruited. According to DAS28 system, patients were divided into two equal groups (25 patients each); active and remission. Twenty five healthy subjects were included as controls. Routine tibial and peroneal nerve conduction studies, as well as electromyography of tibialis anterior and abductor hallucis muscles, were performed.^{3,4} MSUS assessment of the ankle joint and extra-articular portion of the foot was also performed.⁵

Results: Thirty nine (78%) patients showed the electrophysiological findings of foot neuropathy, irrespective of the disease activity level. In total, 48% of the patients had demyelinating mononeuropathies (entrapment neuropathies), whereas the other 30% had symmetrical axonal neuropathies (Table 1).

Table 1. Electrophysiological Findings (n=50)

	N (%)
Posterior tibial entrapment at ankle	10 (20%)
Peroneal entrapment at fibular neck	6 (12%)
Combined entrapments of posterior tibial nerve at ankle & peroneal nerve at fibular neck	8 (16%)
Pure sensory axonal neuropathy	12 (24%)
Sensorimotor axonal neuropathy	3 (6%)

Ultrasound diagnosis of posterior tibial entrapment at the ankle was encountered in 20 (40%) patients. In addition, a positive power Doppler (PD) signal and

Figure (1): Distribution of power Doppler signals and erosions among patients (n=50)