being 5 months. Mean duration of disease at the time of enrolment was 7.18 yrs. Disease course was monocyclic in 24 (68.6%). Muscle strength was normal in 71.4%. Severe involvement defined as MMT8 score below 64 was seen in 8.6%. Cutaneous activity was determined by aCAT with 40% children having some form of cutaneous activity. Based on MYOACT, 31.4% children had evidence of disease activity at the time of cross-sectional assessment with skin being the commonest organ system involved in 28.6% followed by muscles in 22.9%. Twenty-one (60%) children had some form of cutaneous damage. Calcinosis in 12 (34.3%) and lipodystrophy in 8 (22.9%). Twenty four subjects had an MDI score of ≥ 1 suggesting damage in at least one organ system. Most commonly affected organs were skin, endocrine and muscles in 20, 12 and 9 subjects respectively. Nine (25.7%) subjects in our study had some form of a physical dysfunction suggested by a CHAQ score above 0. Previous studies on long-term outcomes in children with JDM have either not used validated outcome measures or have used fewer measures [1–3].

Conclusions: Highlight of our study is the use of validated outcome measures for evaluation of long-term outcomes. After mean disease duration of 7.18 yrs, 1/3rd subjects had evidence of disease activity with almost 1/10th having moderate to severe activity. About 2/3rd had damage in at least one organ system. Skin was the most common organ affected by activity as well as damage. About 1/4th had reduced physical functioning. Thus, JDM is not a disease where one time treatment would suffice and regular long-term follow-up is required. Counselling of the caregivers is also critical for them to adhere to follow-up. Larger long-term studies using validated outcome measures are required to confirm these findings.

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THU0494 CLINICAL FEATURES OF CHILDREN WITH KAWASAKI DISEASE IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS IN SOUTHWEST CHINA

L. Shi¹, J. Li¹, D. Qie², L. Qiao². ¹Peking University International Hospital, Beijing; ²West China Second University Hospital, Chengdu, China

Background: Kawasaki disease (KD) is a systemic vasculitis characterized by acute and prolonged fever. The prevalence of coronary artery abnormality (CAA) is as high as 11%. The young infants usually have the increased risk of CAA, but do not have the typical clinical manifestations of KD.

Objectives: To explore clinical features of children with KD in different age groups to improve the prognosis of KD.

Methods: A total of 218 children with Kawasaki disease were divided into the infants group, the toddlers' group, the pre-school age group and the school age group. Retrospective analysis of clinical data were performed among the groups. Categorical data were compared with each other statistically by Chi-square analysis. Statistical significant was defined as $P < 0.05$. Due to the insufficient cases of school age group and five cases of patients with entire clinical data, the analysis was focused on the other three groups and excluded the five cases in the following statistical analysis.

Results: (1) Among the 218 KD patients, the male to female ratio was 1.5:1 and the recurrence rate was 1.8%. Seven cases (3.2%) were diagnosed as atypical KD, and 84 (38.5%) patients accepted intravenous gamma globulin (IVIG) treatment after the sixth day of KD onset. The incidence of IVIG-resistant KD was 8.7% and the rate of coronary dilation was 11.5%. (2) Fever was the most common clinical feature (100%). The bilateral bulbar conjunctiva injection and the change in mucosa of oropharynx were 85.4% and 81.2% respectively. Moreover, cough (40.5%), diarrhea (16.9%) and vomiting (8.5%) were also very common in the present KD patients. (3) Patients from the toddlers' group were more common to develop lymphadenopathy and skin rash ($\chi^2=7.784$, $P=0.02$; $\chi^2=10.794$, $P=0.005$), but were less frequently to be documented with cough and diarrhea ($\chi^2=7.334$, $P=0.026$; $\chi^2=18.447$, $P=0.000$). (4) The incidence of increased platelets was more common in the infants group ($\chi^2=7.552$, $P=0.023$). Comparing with the urine test among three groups, the toddlers' group had a higher incidence of sterile pyuria ($\chi^2=10.653$, $P=0.005$), and infants younger than 12 months old had a lower incidence of proteinuria and positive urine ketone ($\chi^2=15.507$, $P=0.000$; $\chi^2=40.336$, $P=0.000$).

Conclusions: The respiratory tract, the digestive and urinary systems are involved commonly in Kawasaki disease, and patients from different age groups showed different clinical features, which should be pay more attention to promote the prognosis.

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THU0495 EFFECTIVENESS OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATIONS IN CAPS PATIENTS TREATED WITH CANAKINUMAB: RESULTS FROM AN OPEN-LABEL PHASE 3 EXTENSION STUDY

P. Brogan¹, M. Hofer², J. Kuemmerle-Deschner³, B. Lauwerys⁴, A. Speziale⁵, X. Wei⁶, R. Laxer⁷. ¹Infection, Immunology, and Rheumatology, UCL Institute of Child Health, and Great Ormond Street Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom; ²Unité Romande de Rhumatologie Pédiatrique, Hôpitalier Universitaire Vaudois, Lausanne, Switzerland; ³University Hospital Tuebingen, Tuebingen, Germany; ⁴Cliniques Universitaires Saint-Luc and Université Catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium; ⁵Novartis AG, Basel, Switzerland; ⁶Novartis Pharma, Beijing, China; ⁷University of Toronto, The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Background: Canakinumab (CAN) has been shown not to impair antibody production following vaccination in children in an open-label phase 3 study (NCT01302860).¹ Here we present the results from the extension of this study.

Objectives: To evaluate the presence of protective antibody levels following immunisation with inactivated vaccines in CAPS patients during extension study.

Methods: Patients who completed the core study were allowed to continue into the extension study on the standard dosing regimen of 2 mg/kg subcutaneous CAN every 8 weeks or on last dose/dosing regimen received in the core study. Vaccination response was evaluated using post-vaccination antibody titres at 4 and 8 weeks after immunisation. Patients were considered assessable for an antibody response to a specific vaccination if they had a measurement of antibody titre 0–14 days post-vaccination (pre-vaccination assessment) and at least 1 subsequent measurement of antibody titre at 4 weeks and/or 8 weeks post-vaccination. However, for patients with adequate pre-dose antibody titres and maintained during the trial, the specific patient vaccination was deemed non-assessable.

Results: During the extension phase, of 17 patients (≤ 6 years), 4 received 8 types of vaccinations against *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, *Bordetella pertussis*, *Neisseria meningitidis*, *Clostridium tetani*, influenza type A and type B, *Haemophilus influenzae* B, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, or hepatitis B. Of 20 unique patient-vaccination cases, 17 were assessable for a vaccination response, whereas for the remaining 3, pre-dose antibody titre was not available. For 16 (94.1%) assessable cases, post-vaccination antibody titres increased above protective levels. For one patient who received Tetravac formulation (diphtheria, tetanus and acellular pertussis combination), the response observed for 1 (vaccination against *Clostridium tetani*) of the 3 vaccines included in Tetravac represented optical density rather than antibody concentrations and hence considered non-evaluable. For 19/20 patient-vaccinations, including those without pre-dose antibody titres, protective levels were observed during the study, which were maintained throughout the extension study.

Conclusions: Canakinumab appeared to have no effect on post-vaccination antibody production following the administration of non-live vaccines in CAPS patients.

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THU0496 PULMONARY SYMPTOMS AS THE FIRST PRESENTATION OF KAWASAKI DISEASE IN CHILDREN

A. Gupta, A. Kumar, D. Suri, S. Singh. *Pediatrics, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, India, Chandigarh, India*

Background: Kawasaki disease (KD) is a medium vessel vasculitis which predominantly affects children less than 5 years of age. Though principal clinical features are mucocutaneous, KD in children may have multiple systemic manifestations, including pulmonary, which may create diagnostic difficulties for the treating physician.

Objectives: We describe our experience of managing children with uncommon pulmonary presentation of KD.

Methods: Five hundred and sixty five (565) children were diagnosed with KD during the period from January 1993 to December 2016 in Pediatric Rheumatology Clinic, Advanced Pediatrics Centre, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, India. Nine children had pulmonary presentation of KD. A retrospective case review with respect to clinical presentation, radiological findings and treatment was done.

Results: Pulmonary presentation of KD was seen in 1.6% patients. Mean age at diagnosis of KD was 2.9 years (range 9 months – 4 years). 77.8% patients had no features suggestive of KD either on history or at presentation. First sign of KD was noted at a mean duration of 17.6 days (range 6–28 days) from the onset of symptoms. Periungual desquamation was the most common clinical sign seen in 66.6% patients followed by erythematous rash and perianal desquamation in 33.3% patients each.

Persistent fever, thrombocytosis and elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and C-reactive protein (CRP) were seen in all patients. Microbiological investigations showed evidence of infection in only 2 patients – methicillin sensitive staphylococcus aureus in pus and positive mycoplasma agglutinin titre in one patient each. Parenchymal consolidation was the most common radiological finding (100%) followed by pleural effusion (55.5%), empyema (33.3%) and pneumothorax (11.1%). Coronary artery abnormalities were evident on echocardiography in 22.2% patients with dilatation of right coronary artery and left main coronary artery in 1 patient each.

All patients received intravenous antimicrobials for pneumonia. Intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) at 2g/kg was given after a mean duration of 24 days of onset of fever. Fever, which was unresponsive to intravenous antimicrobials, responded to IVIG therapy in all except 2 patients which required a second dose of IVIG. 55.5% patients required intercostal drainage tube (ICDT) insertion, 2 patients required streptokinase and 1 patient each required video assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS) and decortication. Mean follow up period was 15.9 months (range 0–62 months).

Conclusions: Pulmonary involvement in patients with KD is uncommon and is less commonly recognized. Unresolving pneumonia in a child who continues to be febrile despite adequate antimicrobials with elevated inflammatory markers can be a clue towards the diagnosis of KD. Early recognition can prevent delays in diagnosis and shorten the hospital stay.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

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THU0497 RHEUMATOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF X-LINKED AGAMMAGLOBULINEMIA: PROFILE OF 17 CASES FROM A TERTIARY CARE CENTER IN NORTH INDIA

A. Gupta, D. Suri, A. Gupta, A. Rawat, S. Singh. *Department of Pediatrics, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, India, Chandigarh, India*

Background: X-linked agammaglobulinemia (XLA) is characterized by recurrent bacterial sino-pulmonary infections. Arthritis can be seen in 10–30% patients of hypogammaglobulinemia (1) and is usually a mono- or oligoarthritis of large joints, but polyarthritis has also been defined.

Objectives: We describe our experience of managing children with XLA who presented with rheumatological manifestations.

Methods: Sixty two children were diagnosed with XLA during the last 10 years in Primary Immunodeficiency Clinic, Advanced Pediatrics Centre, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, India. Seventeen children had rheumatological manifestations. A retrospective case review with respect to clinical presentation, musculoskeletal findings and treatment was done.

Results: Rheumatological manifestations were seen in 27.4% patients of XLA. Thirteen out of 17 patients had a proven mutation in *Btk* gene. Mean age at symptom onset was 3.3 years (range 6 months – 13 years) and mean age at diagnosis of XLA was 5.6 years (range 1.5– 10 years). Rheumatological manifestations were seen at a mean age of 8.7 years (range 1.5– 20 years). In 2 patients, arthritis preceded the diagnosis of XLA while 10 patients developed rheumatological manifestations after the diagnosis of XLA. Arthritis as an initial presentation of XLA was seen in 5 patients.

Oligoarthritis was the most common presentation seen in 15 patients. Knee was the most commonly involved joint (11 patients) followed by ankle joint in 5 patients and shoulder, wrist and hip arthritis in 2 patients each. One patient each had arthritis involving proximal interphalangeal joints of both hands, clinical evidence of sacroiliitis and spondylodiscitis involving L4–5 and L5–S1 vertebrae. Three patients manifested as septic arthritis (fever, redness, warmth and pus in joint) involving shoulder, ankle and knee joint respectively.

Joint aspiration and/or arthrocentesis had been performed in 8 patients, however cultures were sterile in all. Microbiological investigations for mycoplasma infection (viz. culture and polymerase chain reaction) in joint fluid/pus could not be performed due to unavailability. All patients received replacement intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG - 400 mg/kg body weight) and co-trimoxazole prophylaxis. Eight patients received macrolide antimicrobials (erythromycin or azithromycin) for clinical suspicion of mycoplasma arthritis.

One patient expired during the course of his illness while four patients were lost to follow up. Arthritis showed clinical improvement after IVIG replacement therapy in remaining 12 patients with resolution of arthritis after first dose in 11 patients and after 6 months of replacement therapy in 1 patient. None of the patients

had recurrence of joint symptoms on follow up, however radiological evidence of spondylodiscitis persisted in one patient.

Conclusions: Arthritis is a relatively frequent manifestation in patients with hypogammaglobulinemia. Family history and history of recurrent infections in a child with arthritis may provide a clue towards the diagnosis of primary immunodeficiency. Prompt institution of regular IVIG replacement therapy results in resolution of arthritis and prevents its recurrence.

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THU0498 PFAPA SYNDROME IN LARGE PEDIATRIC POPULATION: A SINGLE CENTER EXPERIENCE

E. Pehlivan, A. Adrovic, S. Sahin, K. Barut, O. Kul, O. Kasapcopur. *Pediatric Rheumatology, Istanbul University, Cerrahpaşa Medical School, Istanbul, Turkey*

Background: Periodic fever, aphthosis, pharyngitis, and adenitis (PFAPA) syndrome is an auto-inflammatory condition of unknown etiology. It is the second most common auto-inflammatory disease in our country, following familial Mediterranean fever. Previous studies showed that tonsillectomy represents efficient treatment options.

Objectives: Our aim was to explore the main clinical features, response to tonsillectomy and long-term outcome of PFAPA pediatric patients in a single cohort. We assessed association of MEFV gene mutation with disease characteristics and treatment response.

Methods: We reviewed medical records of patients who were diagnosed with PFAPA syndrome between the January 2010 and June 2016. All of the recorded 562 patients were called by the telephone and 365 (65%) of them were reached. Demographic, clinical and therapeutically features were taken from the patients' medical records. Data on clinical course and the disease outcome were collected by using a structured questionnaire which was fulfilled during the phone conversation between investigator and patients parents.

Results: A total of 365 patients with PFAPA were examined: 154 (42%) of them were female. The mean age at disease onset, at diagnosis and at the investigation was 22.79±18.8, 41.7±21.7 and 77.14±31.35 months, respectively. The most common disease feature at the disease onset was: recurrent fever in 365 (100%), cryptic tonsillitis in 365 (100%) and aphthous stomatitis in 317 (88%). Sixty three (17%) patients met the criteria for both PFAPA and FMF. MEFV gene mutation analysis was performed in 93 (25%) patients and 51 of them (54%) had a heterozygous mutation in exon 10. Surgical treatment was performed in 158 (43%) patients. Complete clinical remission was achieved in 127 (80.3%) patients. Six (3%) showed no response to surgical treatment while 25 (15.8%) patients had a partial response. In patients with partial clinical response, frequency of fever attacks decreased significantly from 17.5 to 7.3 attack per year ($p<0.05$). Among patients who did not respond to tonsillectomy, 11 (52.4%) were carrier of MEFV heterozygous mutation in exon 10. There was a statistically significant difference between patients with and without coexistence of FMF features, according to surgical treatment response ($p<0.05$). The mean age of resolution of PFAPA symptoms in patients who underwent tonsillectomy was 52±22.4 months and in patients without tonsillectomy 66±22.6 months.

Conclusions: Although PFAPA symptoms usually resolve before age of eight, some patients' complaints persist. FMF should be considered in tonsilloadenoidectomy unresponsive PFAPA patients, especially in endemic regions like Turkey. Tonsilloadenoidectomy seems to be an effective treatment option for pediatric PFAPA patients.

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THU0499 ANTI-MULLERIAN HORMONE IN A COHORT OF YOUNG ADULT WOMEN WITH JUVENILE IDIOPATHIC ARTHRITIS

C. Di Mario¹, M.R. Gigante¹, A. Musto¹, A. Barini², A. Barini², B. Toluoso¹, G. Ferraccioli¹, E. Gremese¹. ¹*Institute of Rheumatology*; ²*Institute of Biochemistry and Clinical Biochemistry, Fondazione Policlinico Universitario A. Gemelli, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Rome, Italy*

Background: Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA) represents one of more common chronic disease of the childhood, affects young people before sixteen and persists into their reproductive years. It is reported in one study that fertility was not impaired in JIA women but potentially it can be compromised by pharmacological treatments such as the prolonged immunosuppressive therapy used in young women patients (1). The Anti-Müllerian Hormone (AMH) is secreted from granulosa ovary cells and serum levels of Anti-Müllerian Hormone are used as a measure of ovarian reserve, reflecting the number of primary follicles.