Methods: Retrospective review of cases of MAS from a collected database of fourteen children with SoJIA from 2003 to 2008. Gene-specific polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primers were used to analyze the perforin A91V gene polymorphism.

Results: Fourteen patients (nine boys) were considered to have evidence of MAS, with age ranged from 4 months to 12 years. The primary diagnosis was systemic onset juvenile idiopathic arthritis. No medication was identified as trigger. Eleven had infections prior to MAS, specific infectious agents were identified in four. High fever, new onset hepatosplenomegaly, lymphadenopathy, liver dysfunction, abnormal lipid metabolism and hemophagocytosis were common clinical features. Two cases were with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), multiple organ failure (MOF) in three and three died. The perforin A91V (NCBI:SNP rs35947132) variant gene was detected in seven systemic onset juvenile idiopathic arthritis complicated with MAS cases, but no mutation were found. Glucocorticoid, intravenous immunoglobulin, immunosuppressive therapy were effective and HP (Plasmapheresis) used in one serious case was also effective.

Conclusions: MAS is a rare and potentially fatal complication of childhood rheumatoid diseases, especially systemic onset juvenile idiopathic arthritis. Most of our patients were male, and most cases were preceded by infection. Bone marrow studies support the diagnosis. MOF may be a poor prognostic sign. Aggressive early therapy is essential.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

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SAT0078 MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING OF THE HANDS IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS: UNILATERAL OR BILATERAL?

Y.-Q. Mo¹, Z.-H. Yang², H.-N. He³, J.-D. Ma¹, J.-J. Liang¹, L. Dai¹.
¹Rheumatology; ²Radiology, Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University; ³Zhongshan School of Medicine, Guangzhou, China

Background: MRI had higher sensitivity of detecting inflammation than physical examination and higher sensitivity of detecting bone damage than X-rays. Physical examination and X-rays are usually performed on bilateral hands of RA patients, however, MRI evaluation of unilateral hand was recommended by OMERACT at the very beginning when RA MRI score (RAMRIS) was validated in the databases only consisting of images of dominant wrists and/or metacarpal phalangeal joints (MCPJs). Recently, high performance of whole-body MRI and multi-channel synergic coil enable simultaneous scan of bilateral hands.

Objectives: To explore the advantages of bilateral hands MRI on RA.

Figure 1A: The frequencies of MRI synovitis, osteitis and bone erosion per joint or bone in the right and left hands of RA patients separately. B: The percentages of bilateral or unilateral involvement for each joint among patients with MRI synovitis, osteitis and bone erosion. C: The frequencies of joint swelling, tenderness, MRI synovitis and osteitis in wrists and MCPJ2-5 separately among 120 RA patients. MRI synovitis in the wrist included synovitis in distal radio-ulnar joint, radio-carpal joint and intercarpal-CMCs. MRI osteitis in the wrist included osteitis in eight carpal bones, the distal radius, the distal ulna and five metacarpal bases. MRI osteitis in each MCPJ contained two parts: metacarpal head (proximal) and phalangeal base (distal). * $p < 0.05$.

Methods: Consecutive hospitalized RA patients were recruited from April 2014 to April 2016 at Sun Yat-Sen Memorial Hospital, Sun Yat-Sen University. Together with assessing swelling and tenderness of 28 joints essential for DAS28, bilateral wrists and MCPJ2~5 of each patient were scanned simultaneously on 3.0T MRI system. MRI synovitis, osteitis and bone erosion were scored referred to the definitions and atlas of RAMRIS system.

Results: (1) Among 120 RA patients were included, 79% were female, age (median and IQR, similarly hereinafter) was 52 (44~61) years, disease duration was 48 (12~120) months and DAS28-crp was 5.9 (4.7~6.9). The mean imaging time for the entire MRI examinations including the time of patient positioning and contrast agent injection was 23 minutes. The mean scoring time was 10 minutes for RAMRIS_{bilateral hands} and 7 minutes for RAMRIS_{unilateral hand}. Interreader ICC for RAMRIS_{bilateral hands} was 0.852 in synovitis, 0.739 in osteitis and 0.815 in bone erosion.

(2) The frequencies of MRI synovitis, osteitis and bone erosion per joint or bone were shown in figure 1A. For MCPJ2~5, 27%~42% of RA patients showed unilateral synovitis, 45%~53% showed unilateral osteitis and 51%~69% showed unilateral bone erosion (Figure 1B).

(3) Of wrists with MRI synovitis, 73% were not swollen and 48% were not tender at physical examination. Of wrists with MRI osteitis, 74% were not swollen and 49% were not tender. Similar trend was seen in MCPJ2~5 (Figure 1C).

(4) The most clinically involved hands (or dominant hand in case of equally severe involved) were usually chosen for MRI of unilateral hand. Here 70 patients showed more severe involvement in unilateral hand according to patients' complaint and physical examination. However, MRI verified 42%, 40% and 42% of them respectively had more synovitis, osteitis and bone erosion in the opposite hand. The other 50 patients had equally severe involvement at physical examination and the dominant hands were chosen. MRI verified 30%, 49% and 33% of them respectively had more synovitis, osteitis and bone erosion in the non-dominant hand.

(5) RAMRIS_{bilateral hands} was correlated positively with RA disease activity indices, X-ray Sharp/vdH total score and subscores (all $p < 0.05$). Moderate correlation was found between RAMRIS_{bilateral hands} in synovitis and ESR, CRP, TJC28, SJC28, DAS28, SDAI or CDAI (all $r > 0.4$, $p < 0.001$). Relatively high correlation was found between RAMRIS_{bilateral hands} in bone erosion and X-ray Sharp/vdH total score or erosion subscore (all $r > 0.7$, $p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: Performing MRI of bilateral hands yields additive information compared with imaging only unilateral hand.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

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SAT0079 ASSOCIATION OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND DISEASE ACTIVITY IN JAPANESE PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS: ANALYSIS OF THE IORRA COHORT

Y. Shimizu¹, E. Tanaka¹, E. Inoue^{1,2}, M. Ochiai¹, R. Yamaguchi¹, N. Sugimoto¹, A. Nakajima¹, K. Ikari¹, A. Taniguchi¹, H. Yamanaka¹. ¹Tokyo Women's Medical University Institute of Rheumatology; ²National Center for Child Health and Development Center for Clinical Research for Development, Tokyo, Japan

Background: While the results of several observational studies suggest that light-to-moderate alcohol consumption may decrease the risk for susceptibility to or severity of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) (1-3), findings regarding the effect of alcohol consumption on RA disease activity are conflicting. Furthermore, there are few reports of longitudinal studies regarding the effect of alcohol consumption on RA disease activity. In addition, although alcohol consumption in the Japanese general population was lower than that in European countries, according to the 2011 World Health Organization's Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health, there are few reports specifically concerning alcohol consumption in Japanese RA patients.

Objectives: To examine the longitudinal relationship between alcohol consumption and changes in disease activity in patients with RA using the Institute of Rheumatology, Rheumatoid Arthritis (IORRA) cohort database.

Methods: Subjects were RA patients who participated in the IORRA cohort study between October 2014 and October 2015. Patients were assigned to one of 5 groups according to alcohol-drinking status at baseline: the non-drinking group, drinking group 1 (0 g < amount of drinking per day [Alco-drink] $\leq$ 14 g), drinking group 2 (14 g < Alco-drink $\leq$ 28 g), drinking group 3 (28 g < Alco-drink $\leq$ 50 g), and drinking group 4 (50 g < Alco-drink). Multiple regression analyses were used to examine the relationship between alcohol consumption and baseline DAS28, and change in DAS28 between baseline and 1 year.

Results: Data from a total of 4,695 Japanese patients with RA (female: 86.6%, mean age: 61.3 years old, mean disease duration: 15.2 years, and mean DAS28: 2.5) were analyzed. The number of patients and their characteristics (% female, mean age, mean disease duration, mean DAS28 at baseline/after 1 year) in the non-drinking group, and drinking groups 1, 2, 3, and 4 were 2,735 (92.8%, 64.0 years old, 16.1 years, 2.7/2.7); 646 (89.9%, 58.7 years old, 14.8 years, 2.4/2.5), 497 (82.5%, 56.7 years old, 13.8 years, 2.3/2.3), 444 (71.6%, 56.4 years old, 13.0 years, 2.3/2.3), and 373 (58.2%, 57.5 years old, 13.7 years, 2.2/2.3), respectively. Baseline DAS28 in drinking groups 2 ($p = 0.02$), 3 ($p < 0.01$), and 4 ($p < 0.01$) was significantly lower than that in the non-drinking group. Multivariate regression analysis revealed that there was no association between alcohol-drinking status and the change in DAS28 at 1 year, after adjusting for DAS28 at baseline.