Methods: Subjects were AS patients enrolled in the Korean College of Rheumatology Biologics registry^{KOBIO, Dec 2012 ~}). All approved and commonly prescribed TNFi were included in the analysis. Discontinuation was defined as switching or stopping the biologic agent. Kaplan-Meier curve and Cox proportional hazard model were used for further analysis. Reason of TNFi discontinuation was also assessed. Univariate and multivariate analyses were used to identify possible predictors of discontinuation.

Results: Data of total of 1005 AS patients were analysed (median follow-up period: 14 months). The mean age of patients was 40.7, and 77.4% were males. The mean disease duration was 7.1 years, HLA-B27 were positive in 82.4%, and 33.2% of patients had lesion(s) of syndesmophytes. Seventy-six percent of patients were first-time biologic users. Discontinuation of TNFi occurred in 24.2% (switching in 9.6%) of patients during follow-up. The drug survival function estimate showed that the adjusted hazard ratio (HR) of golimumab (compared with etanercept) was 0.441 (95% CI 0.277–0.703, $p < 0.001$). The reason of discontinuation was inefficacy (32.6%), adverse events (23.6%), clinical improvement (11.2%), and others (32.6%). A multivariate analysis indicated predictors of discontinuation to be shorter disease duration (HR 0.973, $p = 0.044$), and negative HLA-B27 (HR 1.623, $p = 0.0093$).

Conclusions: Our study demonstrates that few AS patients switched to other TNFi during their course of treatment. The drug retention rate of golimumab was higher compared with other agents prescribed in Korean AS patients.

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SAT0280

RAPAMYCIN RESTORES THE BALANCE BETWEEN TH17 AND REGULATORY T CELLS IN USPA PATIENTS

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Background: The association of undifferentiated spondyloarthritis (uSpA) with the imbalance of Th17/Treg cells is still unclear. By inhibiting mTOR, rapamycin promotes the proliferation of Treg cells and inhibits the growth of Th17 cells.

Objectives: Therefore, we aimed to investigate the status of Treg and Th17 cells in uSpA patients and explore the therapeutic effect of Rapamycin on uSpA patients with imbalanced of Th17 and Treg cells.

Methods: Two hundred thirty-seven new onset uSpA patients and 93 healthy controls were enrolled. These patients fulfilled ESSG criteria for SpA but did not fulfill the criteria for any established disease of the group. Both absolute numbers and proportions of Treg (CD4 +CD25+Foxp3+T) and Th17 (CD4 +IL-17+T) cells in peripheral blood were analysed by flow cytometry. The 21 new onset Patients with imbalance of Th17/Treg cells were treated with rapamycin at a dose of 0.5 mg twice for a weeks or every 2 days for 6 weeks combined with conventional treatment (salazosulfapyridine 500 mg three times per day; etoricoxib 60 mg once per day or other NSAIDs drugs).

Results: Increase in absolute number and percentage of Th17 (Th17% 1.11 ±0.66 vs 2.43±1.21, $p < 0.05$; Th17 cells/μl 7.54±4.07 vs 19.54±18.45, $p < 0.05$) and decrease in those of Tregs (Treg% 4.8±1.60 vs 3.35±1.76, $p < 0.05$; Treg cells/μl (33.77±13.67 vs 27.79±28.62, $p < 0.05$) were found in 18.6% (44/237) of patients with uSpA as compared with that of healthy controls. The patients with imbalance of Th17/Treg cells displayed higher BASDAI scores and ESR as compared with other uSpA patients [BASDAI (3.27±1.06 vs 1.13±0.91 $P < 0.05$); ESR (29.27±19.32 vs 21.80±18.34 $P < 0.05$)]. The absolute count of Th17 in 21 patients received rapamycin reduced after 6 weeks (12.35±11.00 vs 6.69±5.54, $p < 0.05$) whereas that of Treg cells showed increase trend but the difference did not reach statistical significance.

Conclusions: Absolute number of Treg decreased and that of Th17 cells increased in the peripheral blood of uSpA patients, suggesting that imbalance of the two subsets contributes to the pathogenesis of uSpA. Rapamycin recovered the balance between Th17 and Treg cells in uSpA patients by reducing Th17 cells.

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SAT0281

BIOLOGICS IN SAPHO SYNDROME. A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Background: The SAPHO (Synovitis, Acne, Pustulosis, Hyperostosis, Osteitis) syndrome is a relatively rare clinical entity characterised by a wide range of dermatological and musculoskeletal manifestations. Treatment is largely empiric since guidelines do not exist. Biologics have been used in cases refractory to conventional treatment.

Objectives: To systematically review all cases of patients with SAPHO syndrome treated with biologics to date.

Methods: We performed a systematic electronic search (PubMed) using the key words SAPHO combined with any of the following: treatment, biologics, anti-TNF, infliximab, adalimumab, etanercept, certolizumab, golimumab, IL-1, anakinra, canakinumab, IL-17, secukinumab, IL-23, ustekinumab, IL-6, tocilizumab, abatacept, rituximab. The only limit set was English language. The computerised search was supplemented by a manual one on the reference lists of the retrieved articles.

The search identified 461 articles; the abstracts of these articles were assessed in order to identify studies related to the therapeutic use of biologics in patients with SAPHO syndrome. Only 36 articles fulfilled the search criteria and were included in the analysis.

Results: We identified 64 cases treated with biologics (44 with TNF blockers, 7 with IL-1 blockers, 12 with biologics targeting the IL-23/IL-17 axis and 1 with tocilizumab). Data support a positive effect of anti-TNF treatment in SAPHO with a response rate in bone and joint manifestations of 95.4%. Skin disease also improved in 21/29 cases (response rate 72.4%). Data related to IL-1 inhibition in SAPHO are encouraging with most patients (6/7) exhibiting a significant response in musculoskeletal manifestations (response rate 85.7%). However, IL-1 inhibition is not effective in skin manifestations. Ustekinumab seems to have some efficacy with 2/4 patients responding in skin and 3/5 in bone/joint manifestations. Data related to IL-17 blockade indicate efficacy in skin disease with 4/7 patients responding (response rate 57.1%). Joint/bone manifestations improved in 2/7 patients (response rate 28.6%).

Conclusions: In SAPHO patients not responding to conventional treatment, TNF blockers should be the first choice. In patients failing TNF blockers, IL-1 inhibitors and biologics targeting the IL-17/IL-23 axis could be used.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

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SAT0282

OCCURRENCE OF ANTERIOR UVEITIS IN PATIENTS WITH SPONDYLOARTHRITIS AND PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS TREATED WITH TUMOUR NECROSIS FACTOR INHIBITORS: A RESTROSPECTIVE MONOCENTRIC STUDY COMPARING THE SOLUBLE RECEPTOR TO THE MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES

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Background: The efficacy of tumour necrosis factor inhibitors against anterior uveitis has been shown, but discrepancies remain as to the difference in efficacy between soluble receptor and monoclonal antibodies.

Objectives: The objective of this study was to compare the occurrence of anterior uveitis with soluble receptor and monoclonal antibodies in patients with spondyloarthritis (SPA) and psoriatic arthritis (PA).

Methods: This was an observational, retrospective, monocentric study. Patients attending the rheumatology department of the Montpellier University Hospital for a SPA or a PA and who were prescribed anti-TNF agents between 2000 and 2014 were included in our cohort. Data on the diagnosis of rheumatism, the history of the disease and the extra-articular symptoms were collected from medical records. The risk of uveitis has been interpreted qualitatively (number of subjects with at least one flare of uveitis) and quantitatively (number of uveitis flares for each patient). Logistic regression models were used for qualitative analyses and Poisson models for quantitative analyses.

Results: 429 patients were included (302 with SPA and 127 with PA, 203 were treated with a monoclonal antibody as first TNF alpha inhibitor and 226 with the soluble receptor). No difference between monoclonal antibodies and soluble receptor was found in the risk of uveitis occurring during the first year of treatment (OR=0.94 [0.35; 2.54], $p = 0.90$ in qualitative analysis and RR=0.62 [0.26; 1.46]; $p = 0.27$ in quantitative analysis). The risk of uveitis was higher with the soluble receptor for the first-line TNF inhibitors, as well as for all therapeutic lines, but this difference was not statistically significant ($p = 0.09$ and 0.08 respectively in quantitative analysis and 0.68 and 0.53 in quantitative analysis).

Conclusions: In view of our observations, the risk of uveitis does not appear to be significantly higher with the soluble receptor than with the monoclonal