Multiple imputation was used to deal with missing data. The PS (i.e. the probability of receiving TNFi conditional on observed characteristics) was estimated using logistic regression. This included age, gender, ethnicity, index of multiple deprivation, BMI, smoking, year of registration, duration of RA, DAS-28, HAQ, SF36, ACR criteria, comorbidities, and comedications. A PS calliper of 0.2 was used to match all TNFi users to csDMARD users (with replacement) using a 1:1 ratio. Weighted Cox regression was used to estimate the impact of TNFi use on study outcomes, adjusted for any confounders that remained unbalanced.

Results: Our 1:1 matched cohort contained a total of 19 116 patient records. THR rate was 6.30/1,000 PYs [95% CI: 4.24 to 9.76] and 5.22/1,000 PYs [CI: 4.66 to 5.88] in the csDMARD and TNFi cohorts, respectively. TKR rate was 8.09/1,000 PYs [CI: 5.32 to 12.89] and 8.89/1,000 PYs [CI: 8.13 to 9.72], respectively. There was no significant association between TNFi use and THR or TKR (HRs=0.86 [CI: 0.60 to 1.22] and 1.11 [CI: 0.84 to 1.47], respectively), although when analyses were restricted to patients with DAS >5.1 (as per NICE guidance) these HRs were 0.74 [CI: 0.51–1.05] and 0.95 [CI: 0.71 to 1.26], respectively. Among those over 60 years old, TNFi was associated with a significant reduction in THR (HR=0.60 [CI: 0.41–0.87]) but not TKR (HR=1.31 [CI: 0.87–1.99]). THR but not TKR rates were also reduced among those with an above average HAQ score. Overall, no significant associations were found for OJR.

Conclusions: Our findings suggest TNFi use may reduce the need for THR in older and more severe RA patients, although no evidence was found for a reduction in younger or less severe patients or in rates of TKR or OJR. Further work is needed to confirm these results.

Acknowledgements: D.P.A. is funded by a National Institute for Health Research Clinician Scientist award (CS-2013–13–012).

Disclosure of Interest: S. Hawley: None declared, R. Cordtz: None declared, L. Dreyer Speakers bureau: UCB, MSD, C. Edwards Grant/research support from: Abbvie, BMS, Celgene, Pfizer, Biogen, Mundipharma, UCB, Roche, MSD, N. Arden Grant/research support from: BIOBERICA, Consultant for: BIOVENTUS, REGENERON and Smith and Nephew, C. Cooper: None declared, A. Judge: None declared, S. Ali: None declared, K. Hyrich: None declared, D. Prieto-Alhambra Grant/research support from: UCB, Amgen and Servier, Consultant for: UCB, Speakers bureau: Amgen

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2018-eular.1385

THURSDAY, 14 JUNE 2018

SLE, Sjögren's and APS- new criteria, novel diagnostic tools and co-morbidities

OP0117

SAFETY AND IMMUNE RESPONSE OF A LIVE ATTENUATED HERPES ZOSTER VACCINE IN PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS: A RANDOMISED PLACEBO-CONTROLLED TRIAL

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Objectives: To evaluate the safety and immune response of a live attenuated herpes zoster (HZ) vaccine in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) in a randomised placebo-controlled trial.

Methods: Adult patients who fulfilled ≥ 4 ACR criteria for SLE and had a SLEDAI score < 6 with stable immunosuppressive treatment for 6 m were recruited. Exclusion criteria were: active infection; lymphocyte $< 500/\text{mm}^3$; reduced serum IgG/A/M level; serum creatinine $> 200 \mu\text{mol/L}$; a history of cancer; and high-dose immunosuppressive treatment (prednisone $> 15 \text{ mg/day}$, azathioprine $> 100 \text{ mg/day}$, MMF $> 500 \text{ mg/day}$, cyclosporin $> 100 \text{ mg/day}$, tacrolimus $> 3 \text{ mg/day}$, CYC and biologics). Participants were randomly assigned to receive HZ vaccine (Zostavax) or placebo (same volume of normal saline) given subcutaneously. Anti-VZV IgG reactivity (baseline and 6 weeks post-vaccination) was measured by an ELISA coated with inactivated varicella-zoster viral antigen (Vidas VZV IgG, bioMérieux, Marcy l'Etoile, France). Cell-mediated response to HZ was assessed by a specific VZV-stimulated IFN γ enzyme linked immunospot (ELISPOT) assay. Disease activity of SLE was assessed by the SLEDAI and PGA. Adverse events (AEs) and immune responses to HZ of the two groups were compared.

Results: 90 SLE patients were recruited (age 45.6 ± 14.1 years; 93% women): 45 assigned to HZ vaccine and 45 to placebo. All participants had a history of HZ/

chickenpox infection. The baseline clinical profile of the two groups of patients was similar. Only 3 patients in the vaccine and 1 patient in the placebo group had mild SLE activity (all mild thrombocytopenia). Baseline SLEDAI and PGA scores of the two groups were not significantly different (1.58 ± 1.8 vs 1.64 ± 1.7 ; $p=0.86$ and 0.21 ± 0.18 vs 0.27 ± 0.25 ; $p=0.18$, respectively). The proportion of patients receiving various immunosuppressive agents, lymphocyte count, serum creatinine, IgG/A/M levels were also similar in the two groups. The mean baseline VZV IgG index value was 3.28 ± 1.19 and 3.45 ± 1.07 in the vaccine and control group of patients, respectively ($p=0.48$). The paired VZV IgG titer at week 6 was significantly higher in the vaccine than control group, even after adjustment for baseline value (4.16 ± 1.26 vs 3.32 ± 1.01 ; $p<0.001$), lymphocyte count, Ig levels, SLEDAI, and other clinical variables. The% increase in VZV IgG antibody was significantly higher in the vaccinated than control patients ($+59.8\%$ vs -2.1% ; $p=0.01$), indicating an effect of vaccine. 21 and 6 AEs were reported in the vaccinated and control patients, respectively, but none were serious. Significantly more vaccinated patients reported pain and erythema at the injection site than controls (31% vs 7%; $p<0.01$) (mild in all and subsided in a few days). Other AEs more commonly reported with vaccination included dizziness (2%), arthralgia (2%) and subjective fever (4%). Two vaccinated patients (4.4%) had mild flare of skin/joint disease, and one control patients (2.2%) had mild increase in proteinuria between week 0 and 6. None of the patients had clinical HZ infection post-vaccination.

Conclusions: In patients with stable SLE who were not receiving intensive immunosuppression, the live attenuated HZ vaccine was well tolerated and provoked an expected antibody response. Study of the cell-mediated response to HZ post-vaccination is in progress.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2018-eular.4582

OP0118

DEVELOPMENT OF METABOLIC SYNDROME IN PATIENTS WITH SLE: RESULTS FROM AN INCEPTION COHORT

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Background: Individuals with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) are at increased risk of cardiovascular disease, which is possibly related to metabolic syndrome (MetS). Previous studies suggest that inflammation may be an important underlying mechanism in MetS development, but include patients with prevalent MetS only. In order to assess whether the development of incident MetS could be predicted, we examined the association between the onset of MetS and disease activity, therapeutic exposure, and biomarkers of inflammation overtime in patients with SLE.

Objectives: 1) To identify the clinical characteristics of patients with recently diagnosed SLE who develop incident MetS during first two years of follow-up; 2) To determine whether metabolic and inflammatory biomarkers improve the ability to predict incident MetS during follow-up.

Methods: We studied 1687 recently diagnosed SLE patients (< 15 months) enrolled into the SLICC Inception Cohort from 11 countries. Clinical, therapeutic and laboratory data were recorded at baseline and annually at follow-up visits. Serum concentrations of adiponectin, B-lymphocyte stimulator, high sensitivity C-reactive protein, interleukin (IL)-6, IL-18, IL-18 binding protein, insulin, leptin and tumour necrosis factor alpha were measured, if samples were available. A complete-case analysis was performed. Only patients with both MetS status available at baseline, year 1 and year 2 visits were analysed. Logistic regression was performed to analyse which factors were predictive of the development of incident MetS in the first 2 years of follow-up. Patients who developed incident MetS were compared with those who were free of MetS throughout follow-up.

Results: Overall, 436 (26%) patients were included in this complete-case analysis. Of these, 243 (56%) were free of MetS throughout the follow-up period, 87 (20%) had persistent MetS at each visit, and 106 (24%) developed incident MetS during follow-up. In a multivariable logistic regression model that excluded biomarkers, clinical factors associated with future onset of MetS included increased age, Hispanic ethnicity, active renal disease, higher disease activity and current corticosteroid use. This model performed 'fairly' when identifying patients likely to develop incident MetS (Area Under Receiver Operator Characteristics Curve (AUC ROC)=0.77). In a multivariable model that included the inflammatory and