years, although SSc may also start in both young and elderly patients. Few data have been reported on patients suffering from late-onset SSc.

Objectives: To characterise clinical and immunological features of early and late-onset SSc in a tertiary referral hospital.

Methods: We analysed data from 178 patients followed at our SSc clinic. All the patients fulfilled the ACR/EULAR 2013 classification criteria for SSc or the LeRoy's criteria for the classification of early SSc.

Based on the mean of age of onset of the whole series (50±15 years), ages extremes were defined as younger than 35 versus older than 65 years of age at onset. Disease characteristics as well as clinical and immunological features were evaluated.

Results: The early and the late-onset groups included 35 and 31 patients, respectively. Patients' current mean age was 42.8±14.1 vs. 75.8±6.2 with a mean disease duration of 14.5±14.7 vs. 4.3±4.6 years. The most common first manifestation of disease was Raynaud phenomena followed by arthritis/inflammatory arthralgia, in both groups. However, the time between clinical onset and SSc diagnosis was higher in the late-onset group ($p=0.034$). A higher number of diffuse and pre-SS was observed in the early group but this difference didn't prove statistically significant. There was a higher prevalence of centromere antibodies in the late-onset group ($p=0.001$). Clinical manifestations and target-organ damage didn't differ between groups, except for a higher prevalence of heart conduction abnormalities in the late-onset group ($p=0.02$). In multivariate analyses, age alone ($OR=1.04$; 95% CI 1.0, 1.1), but not disease duration ($OR=0.99$; 95% CI 0.9–1.0), was an independent predictor for the presence of heart conduction abnormalities.

Abstract SAT0501 – Table 1. Demographic, clinical and immunological features of Early and Late-Onset SSc Patients. Abbreviations: yr = years; SSc = Systemic Sclerosis. * confirmed by esophageal manometry. ** Based on pulmonary function tests with diffusing capacity of lung for carbon monoxide. *** Diagnosed with echocardiography and confirmed by right heart catheterization wherever available.

	Early-Onset Group (≤ 35 yr), n=35	Late-Onset Group (≥ 65 yr), n=31	<i>p</i>
Sex (male:female)	6:29	5:26	0.912
Age at diagnosis (yr)	28.3 ± 5.4	71.4 ± 4.7	< 0.001
Time until diagnosis (yr)	4.3	8.5	0.034
First manifestation (%)			
- Raynaud	82.9	62.1	0.061
- Arthritis/Arthralgia	14.3	20.7	0.499
Type of SSc (%)			
- Pre-SSc	37.1	25.8	0.324
- Limited	34.3	41.9	0.523
- Diffuse	22.9	12.9	0.295
Capillaroscopy pattern (%)			
- SSc specific	51.7	52.9	0.936
- Unspecific	31.0	41.2	0.486
- Normal	17.2	5.9	0.270
Raynaud phenomena (%)	100	92.9	0.113
Digital ulcers (%)	48.5	30.8	0.169
Arthritis/arthralgia (%)	63.6	44.4	0.137
Esophageal involvement (%)*	31.2	33.3	0.865
Interstitial lung disease (%)**	28.1	26.9	0.919
Pulmonary arterial hypertension (%)***	12.5	29.6	0.103
Heart conduction alteration (%)	18.8	48.1	0.016
Anticentromere antibodies (%)	45.7	87.1	< 0.001
Anti-Scl 70 antibodies (%)	17.1	3.2	0.067
Anti-nuclear antibodies (%)	94.3	100	0.401

Conclusions: In line with findings from other studies, late-onset SSc shows a distinct clinical and immunological presentation. The present study confirms that late-onset is associated with longer diagnostic delay, positive centromere and heart conduction abnormalities. These observations may be due to age and potential age-associated confounders, rather than the disease itself. Knowledge of these different characteristics can help to improve the management of the disease.

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Disclosure of Interest: None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2018-eular.3984

SAT0502

COMPARISON OF THE CREATININE-BASED AND THE CYSTATIN C-BASED ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FUNCTION (eGFR) IN PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS PATIENTS

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Background: Kidney involvement is common in systemic sclerosis (SSc) and proteinuria or renal crisis are associated risk factors for increased mortality in SSc.

For the measurement of the kidney function (glomerular filtration rate, GFR) the creatinine-based estimation formula of the Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration (CKD-EPI) and the Modification of Diet in Renal Diseases (MDRD)-formula are commonly used.

Cystatin C has a higher diagnostic sensitivity to show a reduction of GFR. As it is not being influenced by muscle mass or diet it has an advantages over the creatinine-based measurements.

Objectives: Comparison of the creatinine-based and cystatin C-based eGFR in systemic sclerosis patients.

Methods: Single-centre, retrospective analysis of SSc patients between 2015–2017 which were parallel tested for serum creatinine and cystatin C.

108 patients (78 females, 30 males), 21 patients with diffuse systemic sclerosis (dcSSc), 76 patients with limited systemic sclerosis (lcSSc) and 11 patients with overlap syndrome. Medium age 58,8 (±16,1 years), age span 17–83 years.

For the calculation of the estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) the following formulas were used: MDRD-Study Equation, CKD-EPI Creatinine Equation 2009. CKD-EPI Cystatin C Equation 2012

Results: The mean eGFR according to the CKD-EPI Creatinine Equation was 84,4 ml/min (±23,5), according to the MDRD formula it was 80,24 ml/min (±22,8) ($p<0,001$) and 65,3 ml/min (±21,7) ($p<0,001$) when the CKD-EPI Cystatin C Equation was used. According to the KDIGO stages of chronic renal impairment a stage G2 (eGFR <90 ml/min) was present in 39,8% of the patients (43/108) using the CKD-EPI Creatinine Equation, in 47,2% (51/108) using MDRD and in 48,1% (52/108) using the CKD-EPI Cystatin C Equation.

A relevant chronic kidney impairment stage G3 (eGFR <60 ml/min) or higher was present in 14,8% of the patients (16/108) calculated by CKD-EPI Creatinine Equation, in 17,6% (19/108) of the patients according to MDRD Equation and in 38,8% (42/108) according to CKD-EPI Cystatin C Equation.

Patients with a higher difference (>18 ml/min) between creatinine-based and cystatin C-based eGFR did not differ in age, body mass index (BMI) or disease subset from patients with a lower difference but a higher difference occurred significantly more often in men ($p=0,012$).

Conclusions: Many patients with SSc showed a significant difference using cystatin C for the calculation of GFR compared to the creatinine-based formulas. As reduced muscle mass is common in SSc this could be due to sarcopenia in the context of the underlying disease. Early detection of impaired kidney function might be useful to monitor disease progress and is important for the management of immunosuppressive drugs like methotrexate and cyclophosphamide which are commonly used in the disease but need to be adjusted to the renal function.

A prospective study with measurement of GFR and comparison of different formulas in this patient population seems necessary.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2018-eular.4675

SAT0503

ASSESSMENT OF PROSTANOIDS (ILOPROST, ALPROSTADIL) EFFICACY IN TREATMENT OF ULCERS IN PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS

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Background: The prostanoids are currently regarded as the most effective agents in treatment of ischaemic lesions in patients with rheumatic diseases. However, the efficacy of Alprostadil is underexplored, especially in comparison with Iloprost.

Objectives: To evaluate the efficacy of Alprostadil (Vazaprostan®) and Iloprost (Ilomedin®) in treatment of digital ulcers in SSc pts using modern assessment tools (questionnaires and designated forms) of digital ulcers.

Methods: This 1 year study included 42 patients with systemic scleroderma (SSc) aged >18 y, having digital ulcers. Standard evaluation procedures and questionnaire to assess therapy, as well as scales and questionnaires for assessment of digital ulcers were used at baseline and after 12 months. The therapeutic regimens were as follows: Alprostadil at 20 mg/kg i/v drip rate infusion during 10 days, 1 course in 6 mo (totally 2 courses). Iloprost at 20 mg/kg i/v via infusion pump during 5 days each 3 months (totally 2 courses).

The following questionnaires/forms to evaluate the therapy of digital ulcers were used: 1/VAS for pain assessment, 2/SSc-HAQ, 3/Cochin hand function scale, 4/ the total hand pain score, 5/global patient's assessment of ulcers, 6/global