Methods: We selected patients from our prospective RA disease registry who have been treated for three months or fewer at study entry. We analysed the change of the disease activity, as defined by the DAS28–ESR, over the subsequent two years. A predictive model with parameters from three time points is proposed to stratify patients according to the outcomes.

Results: We analysed the data from 179 patients over 1044 study visits. We discerned three groups of patients according to disease activity trajectories: the first group (53%) has high DAS at study entry and approach remission after 18 months; the second group (22%) has high DAS at entry that remained elevated throughout the study period; and, the third group of patients (25%) started with moderately high DAS and reached remission after 3 months of treatment. Patients at risk of being in the third group can be identified using data from three time points, at initiation of DMARDs, at 3 months and at 6 months.

Conclusions: RA patients showed three distinct disease activity trajectories with treatment. Our model can categorise patients into these groups.

REFERENCES:

Disclosure of Interest: None declared