FRI0506

CLINICAL ANALYSIS OF BEHÇET'S DISEASE MANIFESTATIONS IN 453 EGYPTIAN PATIENTS: GENDER COMPARISON

M. Elshahaly¹, I. Omar², H. Bassiouni³. ¹Rheumatology, physical medicine and rehabilitation, Suez canal university, Ismailia; ²Ophthalmology, Alexandria university, Alexandria; ³Rheumatology, physical medicine and rehabilitation, Al-Azhar university, Cairo, Egypt

Background: Behçet's disease (BD) is characterised by the presence of vasculitis of veins and arteries of all sizes.¹ Persistent oral and genital ulcers are hallmarks of the disease. BD may be associated with inflammation of eyes, joints, vessels, GIT, nervous system, and other systems.² 70% of BD patients suffer from ocular complications mainly recurrent uveitis that may lead to loss of vision.³

Objectives: To describe the demographic and clinical features including ocular manifestations of BD in Egyptian patients and to compare the incidence of disease complications between males and females.

Methods: 453 subjects fulfilling 1990 Classification criteria for BD were included. Detailed history, physical examination and complete ocular examination were done. Both, a rheumatologist and an ophthalmologist did clinical examination and follow-up. Further comparison of disease manifestations between both genders was done. Patients were followed up every 2 weeks for 4 years for monitoring of disease complications.

Results: Median (range) age of patients was 45³²⁻⁶³ years old. Our sample included 297 (65.6%) males and 156 (34.3%) females. Patients' disease duration ranged between one to 16 years. At baseline, acute phase reactants (ESR and CRP) were significantly higher in females compared to males ($p < 0.01$) indicating a higher disease activity.

Oral ulcers were present in 100% of patients. Prevalence of genital ulcers, erythema nodosum and joint involvement was similar between both sexes. Subcutaneous thrombophlebitis and follicular papules were more common in males compared to females ($p = 0.009$ and $p = 0.041$ respectively).

Recurrent iridocyclitis was found in 100% of patients. All ocular findings were significantly more common in females compared to males except retinal haemorrhages that were more common in males (49.8% vs 37.2%). Incidence of secondary cataract and glaucoma in addition to vitreous opacities were similar between both sexes.

14.8% of patients had GIT manifestations including Budd-Chiari syndrome in 10 males and 5 females; bloody diarrhoea was found in 10 males. Disturbed bowel habits were present in 27 males and 10 females.

Deep venous thrombosis (DVT) was found in 11.8% of males and 3.2% of females. Mediastinal vein syndrome was found in 3.7% of males only, pulmonary artery aneurysm in 1.3% of males and 3.2% of females. Aseptic meningitis and hemiplegia were found 3.4% and 3% of males respectively. 1.7% males and 3.2% females suffered from brain stem involvement. Superior sagittal sinus thrombosis was present in 3.4% females.

Conclusions: BD has wide range of complications most commonly oral ulcers and recurrent iridocyclitis. Surprisingly, disease activity was higher in females at baseline and ocular complications were more common in females compared to males.

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FRI0507

THE PREVALENCE OF LATENT TUBERCULOSIS INFECTION IN INDIAN PATIENTS OF TAKAYASU ARTERITIS

N.V. Negalur¹, G. Ekbote¹, D. Tanna¹, N. Mendiratta¹, R. Gupta¹, A. Bhan². ¹Rheumatology and Clinical Immunology; ²CTVS, MEDANTA- THE MEDICITY, Gurgaon, India

Background: Studies have shown a correlation between Tuberculosis (TB) and Takayasu arteritis (TA). Some even postulate that infection with TB is required for the initiation of aortoaeritis. Hence, this project was undertaken to find an association of TB and TA by studying the prevalence of Latent Tuberculosis Infection (LTBI) in Indian TA patients.

Objectives: To study the prevalence of LTBI in Indian TA patients and see whether LTBI is more in these patients as compared to the historical cohort (40% in Indian population).

Methods: This was a cross sectional observational study. All consecutive patients with TA (satisfying the ACR 1990 criteria) were included prospectively from a period of May 2016 to December 2017. Their clinical, laboratory and radiological data were collected after obtaining informed consent. Patients were divided into groups based on the angiographic classification. LTBI was assessed by the Mantoux test and Quantiferon TB Gold test. Mantoux test (MT) was done with 5TU and results were read after 48-72 hours. An induration more than 10 mm was considered positive. Quantiferon TB Gold assay (QTB) was done by ELISA technique and (patient minus control) value > 0.35 IU/ml was considered positive. A positive result of MT and/or QTB was considered positive for LTBI. Chest X-ray was included to access evidence of past or active TB lesions. Active infection was defined as clinical and microbiological and/or radiological evidence of TB. The study was approved by the Ethics committee of Medanta hospital.

Results: Out of 66 consecutive TA patients, 46 patients had tests available for LTBI and these were included in the analysis. The mean age of the cohort was 34.9 years with a median disease duration of 24 months. Males consisted of 11 patients whereas females formed the majority i.e. 35 patients (M: F = 1: 3.1). Angiographic Type V (54.3%) was the commonest in the cohort followed by Type IIB (17.3%), Type IV, I, IIA and III (15.2%, 8.6%, 2.1% and 2.1% respectively). LTBI positivity was present in 32.6% of the cohort; with 5 patients (10.8%) having both tests positive. 6 patients were MT positive without being QTB positive and 4 patients were only QTB positive. Eight patients had history of Tuberculosis out of which 1 was diagnosed with TB and TA simultaneously. Four patients were diagnosed as TA during the course of Anti tubercular treatment (ATT) between 4 to 6 months, whereas the rest were diagnosed after ATT completion. The mean duration of Anti tubercular treatment was 8 months. Koch's contact was seen in 7 patients.

Abstract FRI0507 – Table 1. Patient characteristics and LTBI

	Characteristic	Value	Percentage (%)
n=46	MT positive only	6	13
	QTB positive only	4	8.6
	Both MT and QTB positive	5	10.8
	LTBI positive	15	32.6
n=8	H/O TB	8/46	17.3
	TB LN	4	50
	Pulmonary TB	1	12.5
	(progression)		
	Intestinal TB	2	25
	TBM	1	12.5
	Empirical ATT for PUO	1	12.5
	MT	2	25
	QTB	0	0
	Both	1	12.5
n=7	TB contact	7/46	15.2
	MT	1	14.2
	QTB	0	0
	Both	0	0

Conclusions: The prevalence of LTBI in Indian Takayasu patients was 32.6%, which was not higher than the population prevalence (40% in the historical cohort). However, a larger cohort and further association studies are needed for the relationship between TA and Tuberculosis.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

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FRI0508

ANALYSIS OF RISK FACTORS OF ADVERSE OBSTETRICAL OUTCOME IN PATIENTS WITH TAKAYASU ARTERITIS

N. Abisror¹, A. Mekinian¹, V. Le Guen², N. Costedoat², on behalf of Eric Hachulla, Marc Lambert, Nathalie Morel, Catherine Chapelon, Nihal Martis, Jean Gabriel Fuzibet, Pauline Belenotti, Laure Swiader, Robin Dhote, Luc Mouthon, Françoise Sarrot-Reynault, Marc Andre, Smail Amar, Jean Baptiste Gauthier, Pascal Cathebras, A. ¹Internal Medicine, Sorbonne Université, APHP, Hôpital Saint Antoine; ²Internal medicine, Université Paris Descartes-Sorbonne Paris Cité, APHP, Centre de référence maladies auto-immunes et systémiques rares d'Ile de France, Hôpital Cochin, Paris, France

Background: Takayasu arteritis (TA) is a large-vessel vasculitis that affects young women of childbearing age. Several small case-series described the pregnancy outcome in TA patients with lack of study determining risk factors associated with adverse pregnancy outcome.