**Objectives:** to evaluate the myocardial functionality by STE in recent onset RA and PsA patients and its associations with clinical features.

**Methods:** STE was used to assess the myocardial functionality in patients with very early RA (n=41) (2010 EULAR/ACR criteria) and PsA (n=35) (CASPAR criteria) without traditional CV risk factors, and 58 matched healthy controls (HC). Global longitudinal and circumferential strain (GLS and GCS) were estimated.

**Results:** RA patients exhibited impaired GLS (-18.13±1.36%) and GCS (-20.15±1.34%) compared to HC (-23.25±1.80%, p<0.001 and -24.50±0.70%, p<0.001; respectively); GLS being also altered in PsA (-21.57±2.59%, p<0.002 vs HC). No differences in LV mass index, posterior wall thickness, LV DD, E/A index or EF were found among groups (all p>0.050). DAS28 was correlated to GLS (r=-0.908, p<0.001) and GCS (r=-0.868, p<0.001) in RA. These findings were further confirmed by multivariate regression analyses adjusted for age, gender, BMI, CRP, ESR, SBP, DBP and duration of the symptoms, DAS28 being the only independent predictor of GLS (p=0.001) and GCS (p=0.002). Principal Component Analysis retrieved equivalent results. Although GCS was not significantly different in PsA compared to HC, a positive correlation with DAS28 (r=0.438, p=0.008) was observed. Consequently, GLS and GCS were impaired in PsA patients with high disease activity (DAS28>2.9) compared to HC (GLS: p=0.066 and GCS: p=0.007).

**Conclusions:** a subclinical myocardial dysfunction can be observed in LJD patients with preserved LV function and without traditional CV risk factors. The subclinical impairment of the myocardial function was found to be a very early event in LJD. Disease activity was the main predictor of myocardial strain impairment. Strain imaging by STE may detect early myocardial dysfunction in LJD.

Disclose of Interest: None declared

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**RISK OF VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS PATIENTS TREATED WITH BIOLOGIC AND NON-BIOLOGIC DMARDs**

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**Background:** Individuals with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) have an increased risk of venous thromboembolism (VTE), including pulmonary embolism (PE) and DVT, compared with non-RA populations based on several recent studies1,2. However, information is sparse on the risk of VTE among patients receiving treatment with specific disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs) or categories of therapies.

**Objectives:** To estimate the incidence of VTE among patients receiving routine clinical care for RA, specifically during treatment with conventional (c) and biological (b) DMARDs.

**Methods:** Incidence rates were estimated in a retrospective cohort study of patients with RA (defined as at least two International Classification of Disease. Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) Diagnostic codes) enrolled in U.S. health insurance plans between October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2015. We selected the following DMARDs for analysis: bDMARDs: abatacept, adalimumab, certolizumab pegol, etanercept, golimumab, infliximab, methotrexate, rituximab, and tocilizumab, cDMARDs: hydroxychloroquine, methotrexate, and sulfasalazine. Cases were identified by the presence in the claims database of evidence of oral anticoagulant dispensing (cDMARDs or bDMARDs). Patients were required to be new users of cDMARDs or bDMARDs. Patients were required to demonstrate continuous use of the study drug class to be considered at risk for VTE. VTE was defined based on ICD-9-CM codes, but patients diagnosed in outpatient settings were also required to have evidence of oral anticoagulant dispensing within 31 days of the event. PE and DVT ICD-9-CM codes were also disaggregated to produce separate incidence rates.

**Results:** During treatment with cDMARDs (i.e., methotrexate or leflunomide) or bDMARDs (i.e., abatacept, adalimumab, certolizumab pegol, etanercept, golimumab, infliximab, rituximab, and tocilizumab), patients experienced VTE at a crude incidence rate of 1.49 (95% CI 1.30, 1.71) per 100 person-years (PY) and 0.98 (95% CI 0.83, 1.14) per 100 PY, respectively. For each study drug class, age was an important risk factor for VTE, with increasing age associated with higher rates of VTE. For example, during treatment with bDMARDs incidence rate (IR) per 100 person-years: abatacept, 0.69; adalimumab, 0.65; certolizumab pegol, 0.94; etanercept, 1.11; golimumab, 2.11 per 100 PY (figure 1). Men also had higher incidence rates of VTE than women. In the analyses of PE and DVT, DVT incidence rates were higher than PE incidence rates, and similar incidence rate trends overall and across age strata for cDMARD and bDMARD cohorts were noted.

**Conclusions:** Venous thromboembolism is an important clinical concern among patients with RA and incidence rates vary by age and sex during routine clinical treatment with DMARDs.

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**TRENDS IN THE INCIDENCE OF LYMPHOMAS AND LEUKEMIAS IN PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS IN SPAIN: AN OBSERVATIONAL COHORT STUDY OF HOSPITAL DISCHARGES FROM 1999 TO 2015 (TREND-AR STUDY)**

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**Background:** Oncohematological diseases have an increased incidence in Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) patients. However, their trend in RA in Spain is unknown.

**Objectives:** To analyze the incidence and trend of hospital admissions for lymphomas and leukemias in RA patients in Spain from 1999 to 2015. We selected the Spanish administrative database that includes a Minimum Basic Data Set (MBDS) for lymphomas and leukemias. Cases were identified by the presence in the primary/secondary diagnosis of ICD9 codes. The population at risk was estimated with a prevalence of RA of 0.5%, 0.8% women and 0.2% men. Crude and adjusted rates were calculated, and the trend was analyzed using the Generalized Linear Model with the year as the analysis variable. SPSS version 20 (Chicago, IL) was used.

**Results:** 338,343 RA hospital admissions were detected, being 3561(1,1%) lymphomas (61,5% women, 38,5% men) and 1664(0,5%) leukemias (52,3% women, 47,7% men). The incidence rate trends overall and across age strata for cDMARD and bDMARD cohorts were noted.

**Conclusions:** Venous thromboembolism is an important clinical concern among patients with RA and incidence rates vary by age and sex during routine clinical treatment with DMARDs.

**REFERENCES:**