adalimumab were more pronounced among patients with higher baseline serum IL-6 levels.

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SAT0122

COMPARISON OF REAL-WORLD PERSISTENCE OF SUBCUTANEOUSLY ADMINISTERED BIOLOGIC DISEASE-MODIFYING ANTIRHEUMATIC DRUG (DMARD) THERAPIES AMONG PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS (RA) SWITCHING FROM ANOTHER BIOLOGIC

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Background: The EULAR and ACR clinical guidelines recommend switching to a different disease-modifying antirheumatic drug (DMARD) when biologic-treated patients experience treatment failure or toxicity. Lack of efficacy and adverse events are among the most commonly reported reasons for switching biologic therapies. Limited information is available regarding biologic therapy persistence across subcutaneously administered (SC) biologic agents in the real-world setting, as well as for comparative information on biologic persistence for SC biologics among patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) who are not naive to biologic treatment.

Objectives: To compare persistence of SC biologic DMARDs (bDMARDs) in patients with RA as subsequent-line therapy following a failure of first line bDMARDs.

Methods: US administrative claims data were used to create a longitudinal cohort of adult patients with RA initiating SC biologic between 1/1/2012 and 6/30/2017 (initiation date = index). Patients were required to have failed 1st bDMARD to enter study (but could later switch therapy) and to have 6 and at least 3 months of continuous enrollment pre- and post-index (date of prescription for bDMARD). Those with other autoimmune conditions were excluded from the study. Outcomes were biologic persistence, defined as number of days between initiation date and last supplied day of last fill. Parametric survival models with exponential distribution with robust variance estimator were used to compare outcomes for tocilizumab versus other biologics, adjusting for differences in baseline characteristics, accounting for correlation among different bDMARD episodes.

Results: There were 10,301 patients with 12,704 bDMARD episodes: abatacept (n=2,988), adalimumab (n=3,599), certolizumab (n=982), etanercept (n=2,760), golimumab (n=745), or tocilizumab (n=1,630). Mean age was 51.0-53.3. Mean [SD] Elixhauser comorbidity scores were significantly higher ($p<0.001$) for tocilizumab (2.8 [2.3]) compared to abatacept (2.5 [2.2]), adalimumab (2.5 [2.1]), certolizumab (2.4 [2.0]), etanercept (2.4 [2.0]), or golimumab (2.4 [2.2]). Adjusted median days (95% CI) of persistence were: abatacept 320 (305, 335); adalimumab 280 (268, 293); certolizumab 262 (241, 284); etanercept 289 (274, 304); golimumab 304 (274, 333); and tocilizumab 333 (311, 356). Tocilizumab had significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher persistence compared to adalimumab, certolizumab, and etanercept (Figure 1). Of patients who were observed for 12 months, 45% of patients initiated tocilizumab bi-weekly and 55% initiated weekly. Of the 347 patients initiating bi-weekly tocilizumab, 33% switched to weekly over 12-month follow up; the mean time to switch was 177 days. After 12 months of follow-up, approximately 68% of patients finished on weekly dosing and 32% on biweekly dosing.

Conclusion: Among patients with RA who previously used ≥ 1 other biologic, tocilizumab-treated patients had similar or statistically significantly better biologic persistence compared with other biologics.

Adjusted Persistence (with 95% CI) of Biologic DMARDs Among Patients with RA

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SAT0123

RISK FOR TUBERCULOSIS DURING TREATMENT WITH BIOLOGICAL THERAPY: IS IT TIME FOR REVIEWING SCREENING PROTOCOL? – RESULTS FROM BRAZILIAN REGISTRY OF BIOLOGICAL THERAPIES IN RHEUMATIC DISEASES (BIOBADABRASIL)

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Background: As Brazil is accountable for 33% of the tuberculosis (TB) burden in Americas, with an annual incidence of 33.5/100,000 in 2017[1], the occurrence of tuberculosis infection in patients with rheumatic diseases in use of biological therapy is a recurrent concern.

Objectives: To assess incident TB among patients with rheumatic disease in use of biological therapy in a country with high incidence of TB.

Methods: BiobadaBrasil is a multicentric prospective cohort study involving patients with rheumatic diseases who started the first biologic or a synthetic disease modifying anti-rheumatic drug (DMARD)[6]. This analysis includes patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA), psoriatic arthritis (PsA), and ankylosing spondylitis (AS) recruited from Jan 2009 to Aug 2018 and followed-up for one or multiple courses of treatment until censoring or incident TB. The primary outcome was the incidence of tuberculosis (in any organ site). The history of exposure to tuberculosis, chest Rx, screening and treatment for latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI), and use of prophylactic isoniazid were evaluated before each course of treatment. Multivariate Cox proportional hazards models (with DMARDs included as time-varying covariates) were used to estimate hazard ratios (HR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI); analyses were performed with the Survival package of R.

Results: Sample: 2858 patients (female =70.2%; RA = 72%, AS=20%, and PsA = 8%). A total of 31 (1.1%) patients developed tuberculosis during treatment. One patient on abatacept and one on tocilizumab developed TB while all the others were on TNF-inhibitors(29). The median (interquartile range) exposure to the current DAMRD course was 11.1 (5.9-20) months. TB patients did not significantly differ from others regarding disease duration, sex or age. Almost half (n=14,45%) of TB patients did not present evidence of previous exposure or any screening positive test for TB; 9 (29%) TB patients had received adequate LTBI treatment (isoniazid) recently or in the past. Furthermore, 8(26%) had incomplete/inconsistent screening. The overall incidence of TB was 1.9/1000 patients/year, and was not significantly different among the diseases (1.63 for RA, 2.06, for AS, and 3.79/1000/year for PsA). In univariate analysis, exposure to anti-TNF monoclonal antibodies (HR 3.1, 95%CI 1.18-8.15, $P=0.02$) and presence of any marker of previous contact with TB (positive history of TB, known contact with TB, positive TST, or abnormal chest X-ray: HR 4.2 (2.1-8.5, $p<0.001$) were positively associated with the risk of TB. Including simultaneously these variables in the Cox model, they were independent risk factor for TB ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: Monoclonal anti-TNF antibodies and previous exposure/diagnosis of TB are independent risk factors for developing TB in Brazil. TB