LIVER DISORDERS DURING RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

Aicha Ben Tekaya1, Khouloua Zouaoui2, Ines Mahmoud2, Ofa Sadaien2, Ben Hammarion2, Rawdha Tekaya1, Leila Abdelmoula1,1 Charles Nicolle Hospital, Rheumatology, Tunis, Tunisia; 2 Charles Nicolle Hospital, rheumatology, Tunis, Tunisia; 3 Charles Nicolle Hospital, Tunis, Tunisia; 4 La rabta hospital, Tunis, Tunisia.

Background: Hepatic disease in rheumatoid arthritis (RA) are rare, but can be impactful for patients. Though some hepatic manifestations are directly related to RA, whereas others may be sequelae of treatment or caused by concomitant autoimmune diseases.

Objectives: We have tried through this study to focus on the liver disorders during the monitoring of rheumatoid arthritis and to identify the different etiologies.

Methods: This is a retrospective descriptive study of patients with rheumatoid arthritis (ACR-EULAR 2010 criteria) followed a rheumatology department between 2012 and 2018 with liver function disorder. We have specified the epidemiological, clinical, biological and therapeutic characteristics and the different explorations carried out for these patients.

Results: We included 61 patients in our study (3 men and 58 women). Mean age was 52.13 years [26-82]. Average duration of RA was 9.2 years [0.5-30]. Mean DAS28 was 5.95 [3.83]. RA was immunopositive in 88.5% of the cases and erosive in 93.44% of the cases. Most of patients received symptomatic treatment (98% paracetamol, 87% non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, 84% corticosteroids). As for conventional csDMARD, 72% of patients were treated with methotrexate, 8.2% with anti-malarial, 22.95% with salazopyrine and 11.47% with leflunomide. Three patients received biological DMARDs (1 rituximab and 2 TNF-Blockers).

Hepatic disorders were: cholestasis (95%), cytolysis (33%) and concomitant liver enzyme abnormalities in 14 cases, the salazopyrine in 2 cases, the etiological investigation undertaken linked these disorders of the liver function disorders to the RA treatment in 50% of the cases. Methotrexate was incriminated in the genesis of this liver enzyme abnormalities in 14 cases, the salazopyrine in 2 cases, the leflunomide in 1 case, paracetamol and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs in 11 cases and rituximab in 1 case. Hepatic immunological investigation was negative in all cases. We have not noted any hepatitis B seroconversion. Two patients had hepatitis C. One patient presented active hepatitis C seroconversion and liver function disorders to the RA treatment in 50% of the cases. Methotrexate was incriminated in the genesis of this liver enzyme abnormalities in 14 cases, the salazopyrine in 2 cases, the leflunomide in 1 case, paracetamol and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs in 11 cases and rituximab in 1 case. Hepatic immunological investigation was negative in all cases.

Conclusion: In our study, the liver function disorders during RA are in half of the cases of iatrogenic origin. This requires rigorous monitoring of patients followed for RA in order to improve their management.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared.


AB0301

ANTIMICROBIAL USE IS HIGH IN PATIENTS WITH INFLAMMATORY ARTHRITIDES, AND FURTHER INCREASES WITH FIRST-LINE TNFI THERAPY – NATIONALWIDE RESULTS

Arnon H. Bjornsson1, Kristin P. Sigurbjornsdottir2, Olafur Palsson2,4, Thorvardur Jon Love5,5, Petur S. Gunnarsson1, Mar Kristjansson4, Bjorn Gudbjornsson5,5

1 Landsdalsklar University Hospital, Department of Medicine, Reykjavik, Iceland; 2 University of Iceland, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Reykjavik, Iceland; 3 Department of Clinical Sciences Lund, Rheumatology, Lund University and Skane University Hospital Lund, Sweden; 4 Landsdalsklar University Hospital, Centre for Rheumatology Research, Reykjavik, Iceland; 5 Landsdalsklar University Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, Reykjavik, Iceland; 6 Landsdalsklar University Hospital, Department of Science, Reykjavik, Iceland; 7 Landsdalsklar University Hospital, Hospital Pharmacy, Reykjavik, Iceland; 8 Landsdalsklar University Hospital, Department of Infectious Diseases, Reykjavik, Iceland.

Background: Infections are well-known adverse effects of tumor necrosis factor inhibitors (TNFI) and increased hospitalization rates due to infections have also been reported. To our knowledge, this is the first study to report the effect of TNFI initiation on outpatient antimicrobial prescription patterns.

Objectives: To investigate the use of antimicrobial agents (antibacterials, antifungals and antivirals; excluding antifungal antibiotics) in patients with rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, and axial spondyloarthritis in relation to the initiation of the first TNFI in biologic-naive patients.

Methods: All patients with inflammatory arthritides who are treated with biologic DMARDs in Iceland are registered in ICEBIO, a nationwide registry. On February 1st 2016, ICEBIO contained information on 1058 individual. The Icelandic Directorate of Health operates the Icelandic Medicine Database (IMD), a registry that includes over 95% of all filled drug prescriptions in Iceland. From the IMD, filled antimicrobial prescriptions were extracted two years before and two years after the initiation of first-line TNFI therapy for all patients in ICEBIO with rheumatoid arthritis (RA; n=366), psoriatic arthritis (PsA; n=250) and axial spondyloarthritis (AS; n=218). As controls, five individuals, age and sex matched, for the same calendar time were randomly selected. Antimicrobial use was determined from defined daily dose per 1000 capita (DDD).

Results: The use of antimicrobials prior to TNFI treatment was greater in the patient group when compared to controls (mean 43 DDD vs 21 DDD; p<0.01). The patient group received more DDD of antimicrobials following the start of TNFI, with a statistically significant increase in PsA (33.9 to 45.2; p<0.01), AS (37.2 to 46.8; p<0.01) and nonsignificant in RA (46.8 to 49.7; p=0.066). Antibacterial use increased from 115 DDD to 137 DDD for the whole group, most prominently in the PsA and AS groups (Table I). Antifungal use increased in patients with RA and antiviral use in RA and PsA (Table I).

Conclusion: Patients with active chronic arthritides use statistically significantly more antimicrobials two years ante-dating TNFI treatment compared to controls. TNFI treatment further increases antimicrobial use in this patient population, especially in patients with PsA and AS. Meanwhile, antifungal use increased in RA and antiviral use increased in both RA and PsA. Further analysis needs to be done on the effect of co-medicines such as glucocorticoids, DMARDs and disease activity.

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AB0302

INTEREST OF THE SYSTEMATIC ELECTROCARDIOGRAPH IN THE DETECTION OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES DURING SPONDYLOARTHROPATHIES AND RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

cédrice Régis BOUMBA MAKAYA1, Imane El Bouchti2,3, chu med 6, rheumatol, marrakesh, Morocco; 2 chu med 6, rheumatology, marrakesh, Morocco

Background: Cardiovascular risk is not uncommon in patients with chronic inflammatory rheumatism.

Objectives: The objective: To evaluate the interest of systematic electrocardiogram (ECG) as a tool for detecting cardiac abnormalities during spondyloarthropathies (SA) and rheumatoid arthritis (RA).

Methods: Consecutive patients of the period from 2016 to 2017 and free from cardiovascular events were included. An ECG - 12-lead - was performed and interpreted by a cardiologist without the diagnosis.