work in collaborative teams to ensure participation and sustainability of processes. Next steps would be to add additional quality and disease outcome measures.

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AB0947

TREATMENT WITH SIMULTANEOUS BIOLOGICAL AGENTS IN JUVENILE IDIOPATHIC ARTHRITIS: SINGLE-CENTER CASE SERIES AND REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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Background: Several therapeutic choices are currently available for juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) patients. The classical first line therapies are NSAIDs and corticosteroids (CTCs) and the second line encompasses syntheical and biological DMARDs. The clinical efficacy of DMARDs (alone or in combination) has been well demonstrated in RCTs and the treatment is often tailored on an individual basis. Combination of bDMARDs has not been formally evaluated in rheumatology and few publications are available concerning the combination of bDMARDs in patients with severe active forms of JIA, mainly systemic [SoJIA] and polyarticular [PA] categories. (1)

Objectives: To describe efficacy and safety of JIA patients resistant to MTX and bDMARDs requiring a simultaneous bDMARDs treatment.

Methods: Retrospective analysis of 7 (4.7 ± 2.1 years, male sex 75%) patients with JIA of a single tertiary center. A systematic review of literature was made to search observational studies from MEDLINE database (January 1946 to January 2019).

Results: All patients in the Paediatric Rheumatology Department (Lyon University Hospital) receiving combination therapy with bDMARDs were eligible. Seven patients with JIA diagnosis (4 SoJIA and 3 PA) were included. Genetic studies were performed in three patients, with positive LACC1 mutation in one. The exposure to the bDMARDs of the whole cohort was 79 patient-years (PY), including 16.5 PY of combination with simultaneous bDMARDs. The delay between the date of diagnosis and the first prescription of a combination of simultaneous bDMARDs treatment was 8.3 ± 4.8 years. Nine bDMARDs drugs were prescribed: anti-TNFs, tocilizumab and rituximab (nine times each). Ten co-prescriptions of the bDMARDs were administrated with 5 possible types of combinations between them, the most frequent associating tocilizumab/rituximab. Rituximab was used most frequently in combination with another bDMARD. The rituximab schedule was different between patients. Disease activity decreased for all patients, primarily at the biological level without reaching complete clinical remission.

In general, the clinical tolerance to the co-prescription of bDMARDs was acceptable. One patient (P2) experienced a severe hepatitis event in adulthood attributed to the treatment (tocilizumab), dropping the bDMARDs combination. During the exposure time, the most frequent adverse events were infections: repeated otitis media (P1), persisting vaginitis and fungal urinary infection (P3) not requiring hospitalization. One patient (P6) had 2 episodes of purpuric rash on the days of the canakinumab injection requiring oral CTC treatment. No severe acute reactions were found and no patients died.

The systematic review found a publication: retrospective series of 4 patients (SoJIA) combining abatacept and canakinumab (2).

Conclusion: Severe forms of JIA that are refractory to the current therapeutic options available could benefit from the combination of bDMARDs. The combination of bDMARDs may be an alternative therapy to explore in this group of patients.

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AB0948

PARADOXICAL TINEA AMIANTACEA IN A PATIENT WITH JUVENILE IDIOPATHIC ARTHRITIS RECEIVING ADALIMUMAB

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Background: Tinea amiantacea is a papulo-squamous condition of the scalp that can lead to scalp fibrosis and subsequent permanent hair loss. It is thought to represent a reaction pattern to inflammatory skin disease as psoriasis or seborrheic dermatitis (1).

Objectives: To highlight an adverse reaction which involved the skin in the disease course of a young JIA (juvenile idiopathic arthritis) patient, during treatment with adalimumab.

Methods: A 16-month-old female patient presented to our clinic with a 4-week history of knee swelling, associated with functional limitation and morning stiffness. Family history was unremarkable, while past medical history revealed atopic dermatitis in the first year of life. The baby was initially treated with NSAIDs, but one month later, due the persistence of arthritis and the appearance of uveitis, subcutaneous methotrexate was started (15 mg/m²/weekly). However 5 months later, given the persistence of uveitis and the onset of a severe hypertransaminasemia, methotrexate was interrupted and adalimumab (24 mg/m² every 2 weeks) was introduced with a prompt and stable control of ocular and articular disease and a gradual normalization of transaminases. One year later the patient developed dry, itchy, red and cracked skin behind her ears, with fissuring in the lower attachment of the ear lobe, and presented right parietal yellowish scalp lesions which were pruriginous, thick, and scaly, attached both to the scalp and to the proximal hair shafts. A first diagnosis of pityriasis amiantacea secondary to atopic dermatitis was made. A paradoxical cutaneous reaction to the anti-TNF therapy was later hypothesized (2), and 7 months later adalimumab was interrupted with quick resolution of the dermatologic lesions. However, both arthritis and uveitis rapidly recurred, showing an inadequate response to a six month cycle of abatacept treatment (10 mg/kg/month). Adalimumab was than reintroduced with a rapid improvement.

Results: Currently, after 16 months of adalimumab treatment, the patient still shows complete disease control, without any new dermatologic lesions up to now.

Conclusion: TNF antagonist-induced tinea amiantacea is a rare adverse reaction that may require the drug discontinuation. Although the exact pathogenetic mechanism is unclear, an imbalance in the cytokine milieu with a selective overexpression of type I interferon has been hypothesized.

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AB0949

IS PEDIATRIC ONSET LUPUS MORE SEVERE IN BOYS? OUR EXPERIENCE AT A TERTIARY CARE CENTER IN NORTH-WEST INDIA

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Background: There is diversity in clinical presentation of pediatric onset SLE (pSLE) and the manifestations are more severe as compared to