Disclosure of Interests: Karmela Kim Chan Grant/research support from: Roche: sponsored research agreement on stromal cells, Consultant for: GSK: consultant. (I am part of their immunology network, a group of about 8 immunologists who advise them regularly and broadly in the areas of inflammation and infection)., Gregory Vitone: None declared, Sara Shanaj: None declared, Aidan Tirpack: None declared, Jackie Finik: None declared, Laura Donlin: None declared, Deepak Rao Grant/research support from: Merck - Sponsored research project funding support, Consultant for: Janssen - Consultant
Scipher Medicine - Consultant
Amgen - Scientific advisory board
Patent submitted on Tph cells, Caroline Benson: None declared, Vivian Bykerk Grant/research support from: Mallinckrodt, BMS, Crescendo Biosciences, Sanofi/Regeneron., Consultant for: Amgen, Pfizer, UCB, Scipher, Sanofi/Genzyme/Regeneron, Dana Orange Consultant for: Astra Zeneca and Pfizer., Michael Brenner Grant/research support from: Roche: sponsored research agreement on stromal cells (but has nothing to do with checkpoint related disease), Consultant for: GSK: consultant. (I am part of their immunology network, a group of about 8 immunologists who advise them regularly and broadly in the areas of inflammation and infection)., Susan Goodman Grant/research support from: Novartis: research support, Consultant for: Novartis, UCB, Pfizer: consulting, Anne Bass: None declared
DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2019-eular.1198

AB1080

TOCILIZUMAB FOR REFRACTORY DYSTHYROÏD MYOPATHY (RDM) : A MONOCENTER OBSERVATIONAL STUDY OF 8 PATIENTS

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Background: Dysthyroïd myopathy (DM) refers to Graves' ophthalmopathy (GO) in 90% of the cases but can also be observed with hypothyroidism, and is responsible for orbital fat and muscles inflammation. In those patients with euthyroidism and no thyroid receptor antibody, a strong argument for DM can be the aspect of the extra ocular muscles. In myositis of other causes, muscle insertions are increased in size. In DM, the insertions are respected and not increased in volume in magnetic resonance imaging. This was the case of our eight patients.

Objectives: To describe the efficacy of Tocilizumab (TCZ) in RDM in 8 patients

Methods: We conducted a monocenter study of 8 patients with RDM refractory to conventional treatment scheme

All patients have been treated following the EUGOGO (European Group on Graves' Orbitopathy) scheme, which consists in weekly infusions of 500 mg prednisolone (4 to 6) followed by weekly infusions of 250 g (4 to 6). One patient had received before oral prednisolone, which is known to be less effective and no other immunosuppressive therapy.

The aim was to reduce the clinical activity score (CAS) of the disease to a score of 1 (score composed of 7 items)

Results: We studied 8 female patients (16 eyes); mean age at diagnosis 64.37±9.37 years.

All patients had normal thyroid function at diagnosis. Three patients had a previous history of Hashimoto's thyroiditis and the other 5 had no immunological abnormalities.

The duration of orbitopathy between first supposed manifestations and therapy onset was 5.7 months +/- 2.3. TCZ was introduced at the end of the steroid pulses, or before, during steroid therapy, in 2 patients who did not improve at all their ocular status after 3 steroid infusions. TCZ was used intravenously as a monotherapy, at the classical dosage of 8 mg/kg per infusion, with no other immunosuppressives.

According to the classification of severity of the EUGOGO group using the CAS¹, before TCZ, 1 had severe (n=2 eyes) or moderate (n=14 eyes) disease. Moreover, patients presented exophthalmos (n=16 eyes), strabismus (n=16 eyes), muscle inflammation and volume increase at MRI and severe optic neuropathy (n=1).

After a mean of 4 pulses (extremes 1 to 7), all patients experienced improvement with TCZ withdrawal in all due to complete remission in 3 and regression in ocular inflammation in 5. Unfortunately, one patient relapsed two months after the 6th TCZ infusion, despite of initial complete remission and was treated with 4 weekly infusions of rituximab at 375 mg/m² with a very good response three months later. Only one

patient experienced a severe anal abscess after the first TCZ infusion leading to treatment interruption, but with a good improvement of DM. Improvement of ocular parameters with TCZ therapy. Data are expressed as mean±SD or median [IQR]. (VA : visual acuity; IOP : intra ocular pressure; CAS : clinical activity score)

Before tocilizumab after tocilizumab

VA 0,7 (0,3-1) 0,9 (0,7-1)

IOP 26,5 +/-7,7 21,1 +/-13

CAS 4,25 +/- 1,28 1

Conclusion: TCZ seems to be effective in RDM, as previously reported.

In case of ineffectiveness or relapse, rituximab may be effective as well. This questions us about a new treatment scheme, which patients could benefit from biotherapies alone for a better and quicker efficiency?

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Disclosure of Interests: Philip Bielefeld Consultant for: ABBVIE, Speakers bureau: ABBVIE, Florian Baudin: None declared, Julie Blanc: None declared, Alain Bron: None declared, Suzanne Mouries-Martin: None declared, Romain Bouvet: None declared, Hervé Devilliers: None declared
DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2019-eular.2847

AB1081

A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE FEATURES OF THE SPINAL INVOLVEMENT IN SAPHO SYNDROME

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Background: SAPHO syndrome is a rare disease with the typical involvement of the anterior chest wall. The spinal involvement is more often than we thought and less understood by us.

Objectives: To assess the clinical and imaging features of the spinal involvement in SAPHO syndrome.

Methods: Patients diagnosed with SAPHO syndrome in Peking University Third Hospital from 2006 to 2018 were recruited. Patients were divided into spinal involvement group and non-spinal involvement group. Patients with AS (ankylosing spondylitis) were recruited as control group. Their clinical data, laboratory data and imaging data (CT, MRI and radionuclide imaging) were collected and were compared. All the patients with SAPHO syndrome were followed up regularly.

Results: Totally 46 SAPHO patients were included (17 male and 29 female) and 34 patients (73.9%) had spinal involvement. The mean age was 50.2±10.9 years and the mean disease duration was 5.4±6.4 years. 50 patients with AS were also included.

Compared with non-spinal involvement group, the age at disease onset in spinal involvement group was older, the disease duration was longer, the CRP elevation was more often and the anterior chest wall involvement was less often (table 1).

In spinal involvement group, the thoracic spine was most commonly involved and the vertebral inflammatory changes including bone marrow edema were often seen. These patients were more likely to suffer from cervical spine involvement, endplate inflammation and spondylodiscitis (table 2).

Abstract AB1081 Table 1. characteristics of SAPHO syndrome patients with and without spinal involvement

characteristics	Spinal involvement (n=34)	Non-spinal involvement (n=12)	P value
Sex, female	21(61.8%)	8(36.7%)	NS
Age at diagnosis yrs	52.2±10.3	44.6±10.6	0.033*
Disease duration yrs	6.1±7.1	3.1±2.4	0.048*
Dermatological disorders	19(55.9%)	10(83.3%)	NS
CRP elevated	21 (4.6±12.1)	4 (3.0±4.3)	0.047*
ESR elevated	16 (31.2±24.0)	6 (32.2±27.2)	NS
TNF-αelevated	12 (58.6±55.9)	13 (45.3±22.7)	NS
IL-6 elevated	18 (320.5±343.9)	42 (48.6±328.2)	NS
sternoclavicular	18	12	0.003*
Clavicle	6	2	NS
First rib	8	5	NS
Sternocostal joint	6	2	NS
Sternum corner	1	3	0.02*
Manubrium	6	0	NS
Sacroiliac joint	6	5	NS