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Disclosure of Interests: None declared
DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2019-eular.4611

AB1103 NEUROLOGICAL IMPAIRMENT DURING SARCOIDOSIS

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Background:

Objectives: To describe neurological impairment characteristics in sarcoidosis.

Methods: This was a descriptive and retrospective study including 65 patients with sarcoidosis, followed in the departments of internal medicine and neurology at the Military Hospital of Tunis over a period of 20 years from 1997 to 2017.

Results: A total of 65 patient files have been selected, of which 38 have neurological involvement.

Thirty-eight patients met the inclusion criteria for Neurosarcoidosis. According to Zajicek's criteria, the diagnosis of neurosarcoidosis was certain in 2 cases, probable in 18 cases and possible in 18 cases.

Neurological disorders were symptomatic in 58.5% of the studied population. Neurological signs were inaugural in 9 patients (14% of cases). A central neurological involvement was demonstrated in 33 patients (86.8%), the peripheral nervous system was affected in 5 patients (13.1%), and cranial nerve involvement was found in 10 patients (26.3%). Ten patients have had both central and peripheral impairment.

Neurological involvement was significantly associated with cardiac, renal extra-thoracic, ophthalmologic, articular and cutaneous involvement (p <0.05)

Genotyping of the conversion enzyme and HLA typing did not show any particular pattern of neurosarcoidosis in comparison with patients without neurological signs.

Conclusion: Neurological impairment was frequently observed in our series. It was also significantly associated with multivisceral involvement without particular genetic pattern.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2019-eular.7883

AB1104 GENETIC ASPECTS OF SARCOIDOSIS IN A TUNISIAN POPULATION

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Background:

Objectives: To determine the frequencies of the HLA alleles and genotypes of the ACE gene.

Methods: This is a cross sectional study of 65 patients with sarcoidosis, followed in the departments of internal medicine and neurology at the Military Hospital of Tunis. The genetic study involved only 50 patients. DNA extraction was performed to determine the frequencies of the HLA alleles and genotypes of the ACE gene.

Results: 1. HLA typing

The analysis of HLA typing allowed us to estimate the different frequencies of alleles in patients. The calculation of the allelic frequency found that the most frequent alleles are HLA-DRB1 * 1501 alleles with a frequency of 38% and HLA-DRB1 * 0301 of 28%. Other alleles are at lower frequencies (Table1).

HLA	N	%
N=50		
HLA-DRB1*1501	19	38%
HLA-DRB1*0301	14	28%
HLA-DRB1*1106	9	18%
HLA-DRB1*0401	8	16%

2. Genotyping of the ECA gene

Genotyping of the polymorphism of the angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) involved 50 patients. Genotypic frequencies (II, ID and DD) and allele frequencies (I and D) were estimated in order to evaluate the frequencies of each genotype and the 2 alleles for this pathology. The genotypic and allelic frequency results were summarized in Table 2.

Genotypes	N	%
II	11	22%
ID	24	48%
DD	15	30%
Alleles		
I	46	46%
D	54	54%

Conclusion: The most frequent alleles in Tunisian patients with sarcoidosis are HLA-DRB1 * 1501 alleles with a frequency of 38% and HLA-DRB1 * 0301 of 28%. The genotypic and allelic results showed that genotype ID was the most frequent with 48% with a predominance of the D allele in 54%.

References:

DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2019-eular.7967

AB1105 A NOVEL AUTOINFLAMMATORY AND LYMPHOPROLIFERATIVE SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH PIM1 MUTATIONS

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Background: Whole exome sequencing can allow genetic diagnosis in subjects with long lasting clinical stories not supporting any well-defined disorder.

A 35-year-old man was referred to ophthalmologist's evaluation for blurry vision in his left eye. The fundus examination showed choroidal lesions in both eyes. His past medical history was relevant for celiac disease, recurrent episodes of fever and skin rashes with leukocytoclastic vasculitis, inflammatory lesions of the osteoarticular and muscular system, one episode of aseptic meningitis, an intracranial granuloma and two episodes of anterior uveitis. He had also splenomegaly with non-caseating granulomas. Brain TC founded multiple lytic and sclerotic skull lesions. He was diagnosed with atypical sarcoidosis and treated with oral steroid and methotrexate.

Laboratory data always showed elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate, strong positive C-reactive protein and polyclonal gammopathy.

Objectives: To describe functional and genetic data supporting the role of a PIM1 mutation in the multisystemic inflammation and lymphoproliferation of the patient.

Methods: Whole exome sequencing (WES) analysis. Flow-cytometry to evaluate Pim1 expression, Bad phosphorylation (target of Pim1 kinase) and the effect of PIM inhibitor on peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC) viability. RNAseq was on primary fibroblasts from the patient and