doses, but it can cause rare side effects including hematological findings such as lymphopenia, thrombocytopenia and neutropenia.

Objectives: In this study we aimed to define the adverse effect of colchicine on platelet function and its clinical relevance.

Methods: A total of 220 FMF patients between June 2016-2017, followed at Hacettepe University Pediatric Rheumatology Department and were on colchicine treatment for at least one year, were included to the study.

Results: Among the selected 220 FMF patients, 100 of them (54% female) described hematological symptoms when questioned in detail. The mean age of these patients was 11.74 ± 4.86 years. The mean cumulative colchicine exposure was 5.7 ± 3.8 years. The most common referral symptom was frequent epistaxis (79%) followed by easy bruising (69%), and menstrual disorder including prolonged or heavy menstrual bleeding (21.8% among female patients). Among these 100 patients, 36 of them had prolonged bleeding time and impaired platelet aggregation test. Patients who had abnormal platelet function tests (the group with abnormal bleeding time) were receiving higher colchicine doses (median 0.05 vs 0.03 mg/kg/day; $p < 0.001$) compared to the patients who had normal platelet function tests (bleeding time normal group). However there were no significant difference in terms of cumulative colchicine exposure (median 6.5 vs 4.5 years; $p < 0.07$) and total platelet counts (median 288500 vs 279000/mm³; $p < 0.61$). Patients with abnormal platelet function tests also had more epistaxis (47% vs 7%; $p < 0.001$) bruising (51% vs 3%; $p < 0.001$) and dysmenorrhea (among female patients 100% vs 26%; $p < 0.001$). Colchicine was not reduced in these patients and no life-threatening event was observed.

Conclusion: In our study, we have shown prolonged bleeding time for the first time in the literature. Colchicine may cause microtubule inhibition in platelets as well as in other cells and impair platelet function. Further prospective studies are needed to clarify the significance of this side effect.

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THU0534

NEW CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA FOR RECURRENT AUTOINFLAMMATORY DISEASES APPLIED TO AN INDEPENDENT COHORT: EXPERIENCE FROM THE JIR COHORT DATABASE

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Background: New classification criteria for the inherited periodic fever syndromes (TRAPS, FMF, MKD and CAPS) have recently been developed during a Consensus Conference held in Genoa in March 2017.

Objectives: The aim of our study was to compare these new classification criteria for monogenic recurrent fever syndromes with the diagnoses of clinicians. For this purpose we used the JIRcohort database, an international platform gathering data of patients with pediatric inflammatory disease.

Methods: The Genoa classification criteria were applied to all the patients, then compared to the clinical diagnosis of the treating physician. As patient diagnosis could be confirmed or suspected, the patients could have up to two diagnoses. Classification criteria relied on genetical HRF pathogenicity classification. Finally, criteria performance were assessed by

firstly determining sensitivity and specificity and secondly analyzing true positive, false positive and false negative patients.

Results: 455 patients included to the JIRcohort database with a recurrent fever syndrome were enrolled to the study.

CAPS: The analysis of the performance of the CAPS criteria showed sensitivity of 60% and specificity of 98%. 14 patients fulfilled Genoa CAPS classification criteria, with 6 true positive and 8 false positive patients. Patients with confirmatory genotype always fulfilled classification criteria. 4 patients, who carried heterozygous mutations, were false negative.

TRAPS: The analysis of the performance of the TRAPS criteria showed sensitivity of 100% and specificity of 98%. 22 patients fulfilled Genoa TRAPS classification criteria, all true positive patients with confirmatory and non-confirmatory genotype. 5 were false negative with 4 patients with non-confirmatory genotype.

FMF: The analysis of the performance of the FMF criteria showed sensitivity of 96% and specificity of 89%. 118 patients were true positive while 35 were false positive patients. True positive patients were all patients with confirmatory genotype, patients with non-confirmatory genotype and no mutation. 37 were false positive patients. 5 patients were false negative with 3 patients with non-confirmatory genotype.

MKD: The analysis of the performance of the CAPS criteria showed sensitivity of 64% and specificity of 66%. 7 patients with confirmatory genotype were true positive patients. 148 were false positive patients with 44 patients diagnosed TRAPS, FMF, CAPS while the rest were SURF. 4 were false negative including 3 patients with non-confirmatory genotype.

Conclusion: This study is the first Genoa criteria evaluation among a cohort of patients seen with recurrent fever. This descriptive study shows tremendous performance Genoa criteria for patients with confirmatory genotype and help classifying patients with non-confirmatory genotype. On the other hand, those classification criteria were less performant when patients did not display at least one gene mutation. Therefore, Genoa classification criteria for TRAPS outperformed the others, because mandatory genetical screening. This study also highlights permissive criteria for clinical CAPS, FMF and MKD. The implementation of biological criteria in MKD would improve MKD criteria.

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THU0535

NATURE AND IMPACT OF THE FRENCH NETWORK RESRIP ON SCHOOLING, FOR CHILDREN WITH CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM

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Background: Pediatric chronic inflammatory rheumatism (CIR) has a significant impact on daily life, especially on schooling, that can lead to child's drop-out. In this context, a French paediatric health network, RESRIP (Réseau pour les Rhumatismes Inflammatoires Pédiatriques), has been created in 2014 for children with CIR and living in the Ile-de-France region. Patients are included in this network if they meet certain criteria such as the need to find trained health professionals close to their home or for support because of adverse social conditions or difficulties with their schooling. If the criteria are fulfilled, the patient and his family participate in an intake interview which allows RESRIP to understand the patient's need and to set up targeted actions.

Objectives: In our study, we aim to describe and evaluate RESRIP's role on improving school attendance and tackling absenteeism

Methods: A descriptive retrospective study was performed regarding the support provided by RESRIP with respect to patients' schooling and education professionals. Rates of non-attendance were collected at inclusion

and every 6 months from 2014 to 2017, through a standardized auto-questionnaire.

Results: 278 patients (M/F: 0.29) aged 12.7 years on average ($\pm$ 4.9, range 2-21) were taken care of between 2014 and 2017 by RESRIP. Juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) (n = 142), connective tissue disease (n = 49) and auto-inflammatory disease (AID) (n = 32) are the 3 main pathologies covered. Among the 278 patients, twenty-one percent of patients needed academic support when entering the network, including: 37% in the JIA group, 34% in the connective tissue group and 18% in the AID group. Educational assistance was set up for all patients with school difficulties at inclusion but also for all the patients during their follow-up.

Patient Support: 178 Individual Action Plan (IAP) were implemented by RESRIP. Twelve patients benefited from additional time for their school exams and 10 were allowed to pass the baccalaureat (French final college exam) over two years instead of a year. In thirty patients, sports education has been adapted. Forty-one MDPH files (Departmental Houses for the Disabled) were produced to enable the establishment of a school life assistant (AVS), teaching materials and/or technical aids. Finally, 8 patients received home schooling assistance through Home Learning Assistance Services (SAPAD).

Education professional support: RERSIP established partnerships with the French National Education (FNE) and the SAPAD (home tuition service for ill children). For the FNE, RESRIP provided school doctors or nurses with: 8 continuing medical training and 25 personal interviews to explain the pathologies. In addition, 5 multidisciplinary meetings, within the institutions were organized, for 5 patients with social integration difficulties and stigmatization. RESRIP actions, has allowed a significant decrease in school absenteeism between 2014 and 2017: 3.2 days per year on average at day 1 to 0.5 days per year on average (p <0.05) at 42 months.

Conclusion: Over time, a better understanding of the impact of chronic illness over school and education professionals, has allowed RERSIP to improve its support. The result is a notable decline in school absenteeism and in unjustified physical education exemptions. Several projects are underway: The development of a standard IAP available for doctors, the set-up of a partnership with hospital school, willing to help for the implementation of home school support courses in addition to SAPAD.

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THU0536 LONG TERM IMMUNITY IN A PAEDIATRIC COHORT OF PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATIC DISEASES FROM A TERTIARY HOSPITAL IN SPAIN

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Background: Pediatric patients with rheumatic diseases (RD) are at increased risk of infections. Vaccines have been proved to be very effective to prevent them. Nevertheless the long-term immunity after vaccination remains quite unknown in this group.

Objectives: To compare the long term seroprotection in pediatric patients with rheumatic diseases who received measles, rubella, mumps, tetanus, diphtheria, hepatitis B, Hib and meningococcus C vaccination according to the routine immunization schedule in Spain, and healthy children.

Methods: We designed a cross-sectional study including consecutive pediatric patients with RD who attended the rheumatology clinic and healthy children older than 10 y.o. The administered vaccines, treatment and pathology of each patient will be recorded. Their antibodies titers against each antigen were quantified and compared to healthy children.

Results: 60 patients (median age 13 y.o. IQR 10.2-12.7) and 15 healthy children (mean age 11.3 y.o. IQR 11.3-12.7) were included. In the patients group 62% were female, and 35% in healthy. Diagnosis: 85% Idiopathic juvenile arthritis, 18% Lupus or juvenile dermatomyositis. 46% had received biologic treatment sometime. Seroprotection rate was (patient vs control): measles 85% vs 81%, rubella 78.8% vs 73.3%, parotiditis 84.7% vs 66.7%; VHB 27% vs 10.5%, diphtheria 89.5% vs 81%, tetanos 64.9% vs 61.1%. Hib 42% vs 53%, pneumococo 92.4% vs 100%, meningococcus C 12% vs 11%. $p > 0.05$

Conclusion: No statistical differences were detected, although the scarce number of control subjects might have influenced this result. There is a tendency towards a lower antibody persistence anti-Hib in patients compared to healthy children. The response to life virus vaccine and tetanus seem to be as good as in healthy children.

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THU0537 ANGIOMATOID FIBROUS HISTIOCYTOMA MIMICKING SYSTEMIC JIA VIA MUTATION-DRIVEN IL-6 PRODUCTION

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Background: Angiomatoid Fibrous Histiocytoma mimicking Systemic JIA via mutation-driven IL-6 production: Angiomatoid Fibrous Histiocytoma (AFH) is a rare tumour associated with mutation-driven production of Interleukin-6 (IL-6) which causes a systemic inflammatory picture similar to Systemic Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (sJIA).

Objectives: A previously well 6-year old girl was referred with 6 weeks of abdominal pain, nausea, weight loss, night sweats, & lethargy.

Examination was unremarkable apart from a 2cm lump in the right popliteal fossa. This had been reported on USS 2 months earlier, at an external hospital, to be a Sebaceous cyst. There was no rash, organomegaly, lymphadenopathy, or synovitis.

She had persistent recurrent fevers of >39C, but not in the classical quotidian pattern of sJIA.

Methods: Bloods showed persistent Hb <70, platelets >600, ESR >100, & CRP >200.

Autoantibody & full infection screens were negative.

Urine HMMA:creatinine ratio was minimally raised at 7.2 (normal 1.8 - 5)

Faecal calprotectin, upper & lower GI endoscopy were normal.

Bone-Marrow Aspiration was reported as being highly reactive but with no malignancy seen.

Whole-body STIR MRI was reported as normal, but repeat localised USS & MRI of the knee showed a 27x18x21mm well circumscribed, mixed cystic/solid lesion with marked vascularity. The lesion was then biopsied, and subsequently excised

Plasma IL-6 levels were significantly elevated at 46.7pg/ml (normal range: 0-2), but normalised after excision. TNF and IL1b levels were normal

Results: Initial biopsy and FISH analysis confirmed the diagnosis of AFH with an abnormal EWSR1 signal pattern and classical EWSR1-CREB1 fusion. She went on to have a full excision, and staging investigations were negative.

AFH is rare (<0.3% of all soft-tissue tumours) and arises in the deep dermis/subcutis of the extremities of children & young adults. It has been regularly described in the axilla & popliteal fossa. It has a high (15%) local recurrence rate but rarely metastasises.

In >90% of cases AFH is associated with a characteristic translocation: t(2;22) (q33;q12). This forms the fusion gene EWSR1-CREB1 which in turn leads to continuous activation of CREB1. The promoter region of IL-6 has a CREB1 binding site thus causing IL-6 over-production and leading to the paraneoplastic syndrome.

Conclusion: Paraneoplastic immune dysregulation is a rare, but important cause of symptoms often otherwise associated with rheumatic diseases. Careful physical examination, and liaison with oncology teams, is needed, particularly before treatment with steroids or IL-6 inhibitors such as Tocilizumab are considered

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