Background: Familial Mediterranean Fever (FMF) is a hereditary auto-inflammatory syndrome characterized by recurrent fever and serosal inflammation. Signs and symptoms were myalgia and elevation of acute-phase reactants (ESR), CRP, and proteinuria due to amyloidosis. Large and long-lasting follow-up studies are needed to evaluate long-term effects of these drugs.

Methods: We set up an observational study of patients treated with Nivolumab and Pembrolizumab (anti-PD1), Atezolizumab (anti-PD-L1) and Ipilimumab (anti-CTLA-4) for solid organ tumors. All these patients were followed in a single reference University Hospital from March 2015 up to December 2018. The main outcome was to determine the incidence of rheumatological irAEs.

Results: We studied 102 patients (63% males) with a mean age of 60.6 ± 9.7 years with different solid organ tumors. Only 7 patients (6.8%) had a previous diagnosis of an immune-mediated disease: psoriasis (n=2), psoriatic arthritis (1), systemic lupus erythematosus (1), spondyloarthitis (1), rheumatoid arthritis (1) and skin lupus (1).

Disclosure of Interests: None declared


THU0584

RHEUMATOLOGICAL IMMUNE-RELATED ADVERSE EVENTS ASSOCIATED WITH IMMUNOTHERAPY IN SOLID ORGAN TUMOR. STUDY OF 102 CASES FROM A REFERRAL SINGLE CENTER FOR LAST 4 YEARS

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Background: Immune checkpoint blockade therapy (ICBT) currently is one of the most used therapies against cancer. The activation of the immune system can lead to different immune-related adverse events (irAEs), being the rheumatological side effects among the most common.

Objectives: Our aim was to assess the rheumatological irAEs in patients who received immunotherapy.

Methods: We set up an observational study of patients treated with Nivolumab and Pembrolizumab (anti-PD1), Atezolizumab (anti-PD-L1) and Ipilimumab (anti-CTLA-4) for solid organ tumors. All these patients were followed in a single reference University Hospital from March 2015 up to December 2018. The main outcome was to determine the incidence of rheumatological irAEs.

Results: We studied 102 patients (63% males) with a mean age of 60.6 ± 9.7 years with different solid organ tumors. Only 7 patients (6.8%) had a previous diagnosis of an immune-mediated disease: psoriasis (n=2), psoriatic arthritis (1), systemic lupus erythematosus (1), spondyloarthitis (1), rheumatoid arthritis (1) and skin lupus (1).

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