ANTI-MDA5 IDIOPATHIC INFLAMMATORY MYOSITIS (IIM) CONFERS POOR PROGNOSIS BUT NEGATIVE MYOSITIS SPECIFIC ANTIBODY (MSA) IS NOT BENIGN EITHER

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Background: MSA test is useful to diagnose IIM and subcategorize different MSA patterns.

Objectives: The study aims to evaluate the survival of IIM patients of different MSA patterns.

Methods: An IIM registry had been set up in a tertiary referral centre since 2014 by recruiting prevalent and incident cases. Patients were followed-up prospectively. This study included patients fulfilling the 2017 EULAR/ACR classification criteria for IIM and excluded those aged < 18.

Results: Of the 229 patients, 167 patients (DM 152, PM 10, juvenile DM 5) fulfilled the criteria of Sontheimer. Anti-Ro52 was strongly associated with interstitial lung disease (ILD) and to coexist with anti-Jo-1. There are two spliced forms: Ro52α and Ro52β. Ro52β was originally reported in 1995 as a spliced form of Ro52α in the human heart. Ro52α antigen cDNA has a defective exon 4, which encodes part of an autoepitope hotpot.

Conclusion: We investigated the clinical and laboratory characteristics of anti-Ro52α and anti-Ro52β. We also analyzed the characteristics of anti-Ro52αβ within each coexisting inflammatory myositis specific autoantibody (MSA) group to reduce the influences of coexisting MSA characteristics.

REFERENCES:

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