Background: In Systemic Sclerosis (SSc) fibrosis is due to microcirculation damage with capillary necrosis, arteriolar intimal proliferation and local ischemia. Iloprost (ILO) is used IV for the treatment of severe Raynaud phenomenon (RP) and digital ulcers (DU) in (SSc). We have already described (1) an improvement of peripheral vascularization with ILO, observed after 3 years treatment by capillaroscopy with an increase in the capillary number and mild regression of avascular areas and pericapillar oedema.

Objectives: Our aim was to observe capillaroscopic changes in a cohort of 26 patients treated with ILO, once a month (25 – 50ng each infusion) for an average time of 15 years.

Methods: We evaluated the initial and 2019 capillaroscopic picture of 26 SSc patients (24W,2M; median age 63.8Y) in continuous treatment with monthly infusion of ILO from 2004 to today. 6/26 were SCLC70 positive; the remainder was positive for ant centromere Ab.

Results: We documented stability of capillaroscopic picture in 62% of patients, an improvement in 19% and a worsening (mainly from early to active pattern) in 19%. Low adherence to therapy was observed among the worsened patients. Out of 8 patients with onset ulcers, only 3 patients still have skin ulcers, all with late stable capillaroscopic picture from onset. We have not documented serious adverse events.

Conclusion: Our observations confirm the efficacy and safety of ILO in the treatment of SSc even after many years of treatment, resulting in a stabilization of microvascular damage, independent of disease severity.

References:

Disclosure of Interests: None declared.

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2020-eular.2869