the cumulative responses revealed a relapsing and remitting course in 45.9%. Outcome predictors in univariate analysis were Jo-1 status, presence of arthritis, interstitial lung disease and pericardial effusion at baseline. On multivariate analysis, absence of pericardial effusion (p=0.011) and interstitial lung disease (p=0.067) at baseline were found to be predictors of complete response. Disease free survival probability estimated at 5 years and 10 years was 91.6% and 72.4% respectively. Estimating the probability gender wise, males achieved disease free status earlier than females.

Conclusion: A variable clinical and functional outcome was seen in a significant proportion of these patients with IIM on long term follow up. Pericardial effusion and ILD were identified as predictors of poor clinical outcome.

References:

Disclosure of Interests: Nil
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AB0597 PULMONARY FUNCTION IN PATIENTS DIAGNOSED OF EARLY SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS: A NEW TOOL FOR SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS CLASSIFICATION?
F. M. Ortiz Sanjuan1, C. Pávez Perales1, E. Vicens Bernabeu1, C. Alcañiz Escandell1, I. Cánovas Olmos1, I. Chalmeta Verdejo1, M. De la Rubia Navarro1, R. González Mazarío1, L. González Puig1, E. Grau García1, J. Ivorra Cortés1, S. Leal Rodríguez1, I. Martínez Cordelias1, C. Nájera Herranz1, R. Negueroles Albuixech1, J. E. Oller Rodríguez1, J. A. Román Ivorra1. 1Rheumatology Department, HUP La Fe, Valencia, Spain.

Background: Interstitial lung disease (ILD) is a frequent complication of systemic sclerosis (SSc) and is often progressive and has a poor prognosis. A restrictive ventilatory defect could suggest ILD either alone or in combination with pulmonary arterial hypertension.

Nowadays, Early-SSc is well defined as preliminary stage of SSc. Patients who meet criteria for Early-SSc could benefit from an early diagnosis of pulmonary involvement.

Objectives: Our aim was to assess the pulmonary function in patients diagnosed of Early SSc.

Methods: Retrospective observational study of a wide and unselected series of patients diagnosed as Early-SSc from a single university hospital from 2012 to 2019. Patients were classified as Early-SSc following Le Roy criteria. Despite this, patients already did not meet 2013 ACR/EULAR classification criteria for SSc.

We reviewed pulmonary function through conventional spirometry and diffusing capacity of lung for carbon monoxide (DLCO).

Results: We included 56 patients with a mean age of 52.3±12.1 years (96.4% women; 3.6% men).

At the diagnosis of Early-SSc, no one of our patients evidenced a restrictive ventilatory pattern. DLCO was below normal limits in 18 patients (32.1%). Small airway obstruction expressed according decreased maximal (mid-) expiratory flow (MMEF) 25-75% was present in 24 patients (42.8%).

After a mean follow-up period of 38.3±2.4 months, 29 (51.8%) patients fulfilled 2013 ACR/EULAR criteria. The average time between diagnosis of Early-SSc and achieve SSc classification was 24.4±1.8 months. The remaining 27 patients continued classified as Early-SSc.

An analysis of the subgroup of patients which progressed to SSc showed that DLCO was decreased in 15 of those 29 patients (51.7%) and 18 of 29 patients (62.1%) presented decreased MMEF 25-75%. Comparing with the subgroup of patients which not progressed to SSc were significant differences (Decreased DLCO: 51.7% vs 11.1%; p=0.02 and decreased MMEF 25-75; 42.8% vs 22.2%; p=0.05).

The analysis of pulmonary function of the subgroup of patients continued classified as Early-SSc after follow-up period did not show significant changes after follow-up.

Conclusion: In our study, a third of the patients classified as Early-SSc presented at diagnosis abnormal values of DLCO and/or signs of small airway obstruction without the presence of a restrictive ventilatory pattern. Moreover, this pulmonary dysfunction was significantly more frequent in patients who progressed to definitive SSc. Patients which remains classified as Early-SSc did not experience significant changes.

Our results support the concept that pulmonary function was impaired in Early-SSc and that it should probably be considered for future Early-SSc classification criteria.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared
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AB0598 THE INCREASING USE OF IMMUNOSUPPRESSANTS IN EARLY SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS
R. Park1, T. Nevskaya1, M. Baron2, J. Pope1 on behalf of CSRG Investigators. 1University of Western Ontario, London, Canada; 2University of Western Ontario, Rheumatology, London, Canada; 3McGill University, Montreal, Canada

Background: Immunosuppression (IS) remains the main treatment for progressing skin involvement, active intestinal lung disease (ILD) and underlying inflammatory joint (IJ) or muscle disease in systemic sclerosis (SSc).

Objectives: This study investigated the pattern and trends in immunosuppressive agent use in patients with early SSc diagnosed before and after 2007 to determine whether the changes in the preferred type and combination of IS, timing and predictors of administration took place over the past decade.

Methods: 397 SSc patients from Canadian Scleroderma Research Group (CSRG) database (183dcSSc, 214 lcSSc) who had baseline and follow-up visits within 3 years (1.8±0.8) after disease onset were included: 82% females, age at diagnosis 53±13 years, disease duration 1.6±0.8 years. Organ involvement was assessed by modified Rodnan skin score, Medsger Disease Severity Score (DSS) and CS-R2020 definitions using bivariate, chi-squared, ANOVA, and adjusted regression analyses.

Results: 115 dcSSc patients (63%) and 62 lcSSc (29%) received IS, most commonly methotrexate (MTX) (72% dcSSc and 52% lcSSc), followed by mycophenolate mofetil (MMF) and cyclophosphamide (CYC). Within the patients receiving IS, monotherapy prevailed (77% dcSSc and 68% lcSSc); CYC and azathioprine were the preferred choice of IS more frequently in lcSSc compared to dcSSc (p=0.006 and p=0.02, respectively). In dcSSc, IS were predominantly prescribed at years 2 and 3 after the onset of first non-Raynaud’s phenomenon (RP) manifestation, when about half of the patients received IS. The proportion of IScS patients receiving IS was significantly lower and distributed more equally through the first three years. After 2007, dcSSc patients received IS more often (74% vs 50%, p<0.001), especially MTX (p=0.02) and MMF (p<0.05), and earlier (peaked at 2 years after disease onset)(Table 1).

Table 1. Proportion of patients receiving immunosuppressive treatment at each year after disease onset in SSc diagnosed before and after 2007.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years after the first non-RP symptom</th>
<th>ISsc</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before 2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total N of pts seen at each year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% receiving immune suppressives</td>
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<tr>
<td>After 2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total N of pts seen at each year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% receiving immune suppressives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>49</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>62</td>
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</table>

IS administration was associated with male gender, ILD, a-Scl-70 positivity, ACA-negativity and IJ disease in lcSSc, and with ACA-negativity and a higher mRSS in dcSSc. Multivariable logistic regression analysis showed that IS treatment could be predicted by ACA-negativity in lcSSc patients (Exp(B) 0.317, p=0.012) and younger age in dcSSc patients (Exp(B) 0.974, p=0.002). Conclusion: Over the past decade, there has been a trend to prescribe IS more often, especially MTX, and earlier in dcSSc patients. MMF has gained favour over CYC. Autoantibody status was the most consistent predictor whether a patient is likely to take IS over the course of the disease.

Disclosure of Interests: Ryan Park: None declared, Tatiana Nevskaya: None declared, Murray Baron: None declared, Janet Pope Grant/research support from: AbbVie, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Eli Lilly & Company, Merck, Roche, Seattle Genetics, UCB, Consultant of: AbbVie, Actelion, Amgen, Bayer, Boehringer Ingelheim, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Eicos Sciences, Eli Lilly & Company, Emerald, Gilead Sciences Inc., Janssen, Merck, Novartis, Pfizer, Roche, Sandoz, Sanofi, UCB, Speakers bureau: UCB
DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2020-eular.4600
AB0599  TREATMENT OF REFRACTORY DERMATOMYOSIS WITH TOFACITINIB

K. Riggle1, A. Patel2, R. Aggarwal1, 1University of Virginia, Charlottesville, United States of America; 2University of Virginia, Charlottesville, United States of America; University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, United States of America

Background: Dermatomyositis (DM) is a systemic, autoimmune disease affecting the skin and proximal skeletal muscles. A subset of DM patients present with subclinical or resolved muscle involvement but continue to have skin disease. In these cases, first and second line treatments including glucocorticoids are sometimes insufficient for controlling the disease, necessitating escalation of treatment. Several recent studies have investigated the response of Tofacitinib, an oral Janus Kinase inhibitor approved for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, in DM patients and patients with inflammatory skin diseases.

Objectives: To assess the effects of HBOT to quality of life and state of microcirculation in SSc patients.

Methods: 18 female patients aged 29-68 years (mean 57 years) with limited SSc and digital or leg ulcers were included in this work. The HBOT protocol comprised 20 sessions 5 day/weekly, 60 min, 100% oxygen at 2.2 ATA. The treated patients were evaluated at baseline and after 20 HBOT sessions. Evaluation consisted of physical examination, capillaroscopy, pulmonary function tests, biochemical analyses, socio-demographic and clinimetric questionnaires: Systemic Sclerosis Questionnaire (SSQ), Health Assessment Disability Index Questionnaire (HAQ-DI).

Results: Mean value (before: after, mean (range)) for SySQ [15.5 (4-48) vs 9.0 (3-31)], HAQ-DI [0.60 (0-2.88) vs 0.35 (0 -1.75)], erythrocyte sedimentation rate [21 (4-42) vs 12 (3-27)], forced vital capacity (96.61±14.44% vs 115.94±16.69%), diffusing lung capacity of carbon monoxide (73.61±6.63% vs 87.33±9.30%) significantly improved after HBOT sessions (p<0.001), number of enlarged capillaries (323 vs 338, p=0.235), mean number of enlarged capillaries (21 vs 27, p=0.182), giant capillaries (14 vs 14, p=0.235) and ramified/bushy capillaries (14 vs 13, p=0.178) before and after HBOT. All patients had digital ulcers, and 5 patients had bilateral lesions (digital and leg ulcers). Mean size of ulceration before HBOT was 12x11mm, and after therapy was 4x4mm (p<0.001). Three patients had digital gangrene. Amputation was not necessary in any.

Conclusion: Our data confirm the efficacy of HBOT in treating SSc patients. Further studies are required to evaluate the protocol and to understand the duration of the clinical effect.

References:

Disclosure of Interests: Stavica Pavlov-Doljanovic: None declared, Vesna Koletic: None declared, Nada Vujasinovic Stupar: None declared, Nemanja Damjanov Grant/research support from: from AbbVie, Pfizer, and Roche, Consultant of: AbbVie, Gedeon Richter, Merck, Novartis, Pfizer, and Roche, Speakers bureau: AbbVie, Gedeon Richter, Merck, Novartis, Pfizer, and Roche.

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2020-eular.1634

AB0600  THE EFFECTS OF HYPERBARIC OXYGEN THERAPY TO QUALITY OF LIFE AND STATE OF MICROCIRCULATION IN PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS - A PILOT STUDY

S. Pavlov-Doljanovic1, V. Koletic2, N. Vujasinovic Stupar3, N. Damjanov4.
1Institute of Rheumatology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia; 2Centre for Hyperbaric Medicine, Belgrade, Serbia

Background: Many types of therapy have been tried in systemic sclerosis (SSC) patients but use of hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT) is very limited.

Objectives: To assess the effects of HBOT to quality of life and state of microcirculation in SSC patients.

Methods: 18 female patients aged 29-68 years (mean 57 years) with limited SSC and digital or leg ulcers were included in this work. The HBOT protocol comprised 20 sessions 5 day/weekly, 60 min, 100% oxygen at 2.2 ATA. The treated patients were evaluated at baseline and after 20 HBOT sessions. Evaluation consisted of physical examination, capillaroscopy, pulmonary function tests, biochemical analyses, socio-demographic and clinimetric questionnaires: Systemic Sclerosis Questionnaire (SSQ), Health Assessment Disability Index Questionnaire (HAQ-DI).

Results: Mean value (before: after, mean (range)) for SySQ [15.5 (4-48) vs 9.0 (3-31)], HAQ-DI [0.60 (0-2.88) vs 0.35 (0 -1.75)], erythrocyte sedimentation rate [21 (4-42) vs 12 (3-27)], forced vital capacity (96.61±14.44% vs 115.94±16.69%), diffusing lung capacity of carbon monoxide (73.61±6.63% vs 87.33±9.30%) significantly improved after HBOT sessions (p<0.001), number of enlarged capillaries (323 vs 338, p=0.235), mean number of enlarged capillaries (21 vs 27, p=0.182), giant capillaries (14 vs 14, p=0.235) and ramified/bushy capillaries (14 vs 13, p=0.178) before and after HBOT. All patients had digital ulcers, and 5 patients had bilateral lesions (digital and leg ulcers). Mean size of ulceration before HBOT was 12x11mm, and after therapy was 4x4mm (p<0.001). Three patients had digital gangrene. Amputation was not necessary in any.

Conclusion: Our data confirm the efficacy of HBOT in treating SSC patients. Further studies are required to evaluate the protocol and to understand the duration of the clinical effect.

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Disclosure of Interests: Stavica Pavlov-Doljanovic: None declared, Vesna Koletic: None declared, Nada Vujasinovic Stupar: None declared, Nemanja Damjanov Grant/research support from: from AbbVie, Pfizer, and Roche, Consultant of: AbbVie, Gedeon Richter, Merck, Novartis, Pfizer, and Roche, Speakers bureau: AbbVie, Gedeon Richter, Merck, Novartis, Pfizer, and Roche.

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2020-eular.2610

Gender/ Age/ Ethnicity DM Subtype / disease duration Previous Treatment Concomitant Treatment with TOF CDASI Activity Score CDASI Activity Score Other Treatment outcome 3 month/month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age/ Ethnicity</th>
<th>DM Subtype / disease duration</th>
<th>Previous Treatment</th>
<th>Concomitant Treatment with TOF</th>
<th>CDASI Activity Score</th>
<th>CDASI Activity Score</th>
<th>Other Treatment outcome</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Amyopathic DM; 5 years</td>
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<td>HCO</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>F/60</td>
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<td>Prednisone, MTX, IVIG</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5 Pruritus improved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F/47</td>
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<td>Amyopathic DM; 4 years</td>
<td>Prednisone, MTX, IVIG</td>
<td>HCO</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7 Pruritus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Prednisone, MTX, IVIG</td>
<td>HCO, MTX, IVIG</td>
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<td>None</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: CDASI, Cutaneous Dermatomyositis Disease Area and Severity Index; HCO, azathioprine; CRP, reactive protein; DM, Dermatomyositis, HCO, hydroxychloroquine; IVIG, intravenous immunoglobulin; MTX, methotrexate; MMF, mycophenolate mofetil; RCI, reposito-
ry-corticotropin injection; RTX, rituximab; TAC, tacrolimus; TOF, tofacitinib;