Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of comodication csDMARD and anti-TNFs compared with anti-TNFs on monotherapy.

Methods: A descriptive retrospective study including 85 patients with axSpA according to the criteria of the group of experts in spondylarthropathy on 2009 and having received anti-TNFs between January 2000 and October 2019. The patients were divided on two groups, those who had received combined therapy with cs-DMARDs and those who had received anti-TNFs on monotherapy. The response to treatment was assessed with the ASAS 40 response and partial remission at 3 and 6 months of treatment and was compared between the two groups.

Results: Our populations consisted of 67 men and 18 women with a mean age of 44.4 ± 10.9 years. The mean period of evolution was 12.3 ± 9.1 years and 52.2% of patients were HLA-B27 positive. The axSpA was associated with peripheral arthritis, enthesitis and dactylitis in 17.6%, 17.6% and 1.2%, respectively. Fifty-nine patients (69.4%) were treated with anti-TNFα on monotherapy and 26 patients (30.6%) had combined therapy. The ASAS 40 response was achieved in 45.6% of patients at 3 months and 64.1% of them at 6 months of anti-TNFs treatment. Among them, 7.4% had obtained partial remission at 3 months and 20.3% at 6 months of treatment.

There was statically significant difference between the two groups on the ASAS 40 response or the partial remission at 3 and 6 months of treatments.

Conclusion: The comodication therapy with csDMARDs does not influence the efficacy of anti-TNFs in axSpA patients suggesting no benefit in the concomitant use of these drugs in clinical practice.


Disclosure of Interests: None declared

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