presented vitamin levels below the actual limits of 30ng/mL. These limits, used by most of the laboratories, tend to overestimate the vitamin D deficiency.

References:

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AB0904
PERSISTENCE AND REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF DENOSUMAB IN PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS
S. Mizuki1, T. Kaicl, K. Mishima3, H. Ikechi3, K. Oryoji3, 1Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital, The Center for Rheumatic Diseases, Matsuyama, Japan; 2Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital, The Center for Rheumatic Diseases, Matsuyama, Japan; 3Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital, The Center for Rheumatic Diseases, Matsuyama, Japan

Background: Denosumab, a fully human monoclonal antibody to receptor activator of nuclear factor kappa B ligand, which inhibits osteoclast differentiation, activation and survival, not only increases bone mineral density but also inhibits the progression of bone erosion in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) [1, 2]. Therefore, denosumab have been preferably prescribed for patients with RA recently. The persistence with denosumab, which is administered subcutaneously once every 6 months, was reported higher than with oral bisphosphonates [3], and in the prospective cohort studies, the persistence rate for one year was reported to be 82-95% [4-5]. However, there have been no report about the persistence in patients with RA treated with denosumab, moreover the reasons for discontinuation of denosumab.

Objectives: The aims of this single center retrospective cohort study were 1) to assess the persistence with denosumab in a routine clinical setting and 2) to identify the reasons of discontinuation in patients with RA. And we also reviewed the clinical outcomes of osteonecrosis of the jaw in patients with RA during denosumab treatment.

Methods: The present study is based on databases from our hospital, which include age, gender, date of injection of denosumab, as well as information on patients’ characteristics. Patients were included in this study when denosumab were newly started at our department during the period from June 1, 2013 and September 30, 2017. In this study, persistence was defined as patients with an interval between injections of no longer than 6 months plus 8 weeks. Patients were followed until censoring (death, transferring to another hospital) or the end of the study (August 3, 2018).

We investigated reasons for the discontinuation of denosumab. Major reasons for the discontinuation of denosumab were classified as adverse event, anxiety over adverse events, patient’s transfer or request, doctor’s careless lack of refilling an injection, and other reason.

We identified patients who had been diagnosed as osteonecrosis of the jaw, and demographic, pharmacological, and clinical data were collected from medical records.

Results: One hundred and seventy-five patients were identified. Kaplan–Meier analysis showed a slow decline of persistence after initiating denosumab therapy, dropping to 80.4% and 61.9% after 1 and 2 years of follow-up. When analyzing the reason of discontinuation as adverse events, the persistence rate of denosumab was at 89.4% and 79.4% at 1, and 2 years of follow-up, respectively.

During 2-year period, 72 patients discontinued denosumab. A total of 27 adverse events occurred, of which five events were osteonecrosis of the jaw. The other reasons for adverse event included death in four, fracture in three, and so on. Six patients discontinued due to anxiety over dental adverse event. Thirteen patients were in doctor’s careless lack of refilling an injection.

All five patients who were diagnosed as osteonecrosis of the jaw had received the treatment with prednisolone, and four were treated with biologic drugs. All patients stopped denosumab and switched to other drugs including teriparatide. All patients underwent surgical curettings of necrotic bone and cured.

Conclusion: Persistence of denosumab in patients with RA is comparable to that in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis. Dental screening and care should be important to continue denosumab treatment.

References:

Disclosure of Interests: Shinichi Mizuki Speakers bureau: AbbVie, Asahi Kasei, Chugai, Eli Lilly, Janssen, Mitsubishi Tanabe, Ono, Tatsuya Kii: None declared, Koji Mishima: None declared, Hiroko Ikeuchi: None declared, Kensuke Oryoji: None declared.
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AB0905
THE PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF OSTEOPOROSIS IN PATIENTS WITH INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASES: A TUNISIAN STUDY
L. Mni1, H. Gdoura1, L. Chitourou1, A. Amouri1, M. Boudabous1, N. Tahn1, 1University Hospital Hedi Chaker, Gastroenterology, Sfax, Tunisia

Background: Osteoporosis is as known a chronic complication of inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD). Its etiopathogenesis is often multifactorial.

Objectives: The aim of our study was to describe the prevalence of reduced bone mineral density and to identify risk factors of osteoporosis in patients with inflammatory bowel diseases.

Methods: This is a retrospective study over three years, collecting patients suffering from IBD and having benefited from a bone densitometry. We have specified for each patient the clinical data and the IBD characteristics. Bone mineral density (BMD, g/cm) was assessed by dual X-ray absorptiometry. Osteoporosis was diagnosed when BMD was 2.5 standard deviations below the mean peak value in young adults (T score, 22.5 SD). Patients with other pathology that may change the bone metabolism were excluded.

Results: sixty-one patients were included with an average age of 38 ± 13 years [16-73]. The sex ratio M / F was 1.25. 69% of patients had ulcerative colitis. The presence of IBD significantly increased bone mineral density profile was normal in 49.2% of the cases. Osteoporosis and osteopenia were noted in 13.1% and 37.7% of patients, respectively. Osteoporosis was associated with advanced age (50.5 ± 16.5 years vs 36.26 ± 12.93 years; p = 0.007) and longer course disease (6.75 ± 7.4 years vs 2.5 ± 4 years; p = 0.015). The cumulative dose of prednisolone used in patients with osteoporosis was significantly higher than the other patients (2775 ± 3338 mg vs 706 ± 1449 mg; p = 0.003). Osteopenia was more frequently associated with crohn’s disease (58% vs 28.6% and p = 0.0029). There was no significant difference between the group with osteoporosis or osteopenia and the group with normal bone densitometry for sex and body mass index.

Conclusion: Osteoporosis during IBD is associated with advanced age, longer duration of illness and administration of high doses of corticosteroids. The high proportion of osteoporosis and osteopenia in our study underlines the importance of systematic BMD measurement in all IBD patients as a base for initiating the appropriate treatment.

References:

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AB0906
PREVALENCE OF HYPOVITAMINOSIS D IN DIAGNOSTIC PATIENTS OF BREAST NEOPLASIA IS GREATER THAN EXPECTED FOR THE GENERAL POPULATION? SERIES OF 200 DIAGNOSTIC PATIENTS OF BREAST NEOPLASIA IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL INITIATING TREATMENT WITH AROMATASE INHIBITORS
D. Montero1, O. Ibarguenoiga1, L. Vega1, C. Garcia1, J. M. Blanco1, M. E. Ruiz1, A. R. Inchausti1, O. Fernandez1, I. Calvo1, C. E. Perez1, M. L. Garcia Vivar1, E. Cuande1, E. Galindez1, A. Bilbao1, I. Torre1, 1Basurto University

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Hospital, Rheumatology, Bilbao, Spain; Basurto University Hospital, Investigation, Bilbao, Spain

Background: In our population the prevalence of hypovitaminosis D is high. A recent cross-sectional observational study conducted in Spain shows that 63% of postmenopausal women who receive osteoporosis (OP) therapy and 76% who do not receive treatment had 25 (OH) D levels below 30 ng / mL. The latest studies show a relationship between hypovitaminosis D and the development of systemic inflammatory and tumor diseases, determined by the presence of receptors in various tissues, including breast.

Objectives: To determine which levels of serum 25 (OH) D, and secondarily calcium, phosphorus, PTH and CTX, present 200 patients diagnosed with breast cancer and taking hormonal treatment, referred to a monographic OP consultation of a tertiary hospital for the assessment of their bone metabolism, and in these values differ from what is expected for the general population.

Methods: Retrospective cross-sectional study of 200 women diagnosed with breast cancer receiving treatment with aromatase inhibitors (AI), performed in a tertiary hospital. Blood levels of vitamin D, calcium, phosphorus, PTH and CTX have been collected, as well as other variables and risk factors.

Results: 200 patients with a mean age of 64.8 years and an ED of 9.5 were collected. The median is 64.5 (Q1 58 and Q3 72). The vitamin D levels presented by the study patients were <10 ng/mL in 13 patients (6.67%), 11-20 ng/mL in 50 (25.64%), 21-30 ng/mL in 68 (34.87%), 31-70 ng/mL in 62 (31.79%), and >70 ng/mL in 2 (1.03%). This implies that in 67.18% of the patients they had values below the optimal range. 92.61% of patients (180) presented PTH values within the normal range and only 76.9% presented values above normal. The serum calcium and phosphorus levels of the patients selected for the study had ranges within normal (99.49%) except 1 case that presented high values (0.51%) for both.

The values of CTX (carboxyterminal telopeptide used as a marker of bone resorption) were in the normal range in 81.86% of patients (195), low values in 0.52% (1) and values above the normal range by 17.53% (34).

Conclusion: The prevalence of insufficient levels of vitamin D in our study (Breast cancer + AI) is not greater than that estimated for the general population according to various studies. Our study found that 67.18% of patients (2/3 of the selected population) had values below those considered optimal (<30 ng / mL) and 32% had values <20. Only 76.9% of the patients presented PTH values above the normal range, in 82% of patients, CTX used as a marker of bone resorption had normal values.

References:
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AB0008 ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE LEAN MASS WITH BODY COMPOSITION BY DUAL-ENERGY X-RAY ABSORPTIOMETRY ON THE BONE MINERAL DENSITY

M. Nikolov1, N. Nikolov1. 1UMBAL Dr Georgi Stranski, Pleven, Bulgaria

Background: Lean mass, mainly composed of muscle, has been correlated to bone mineral density (BMD) [2]. Studies reported that lean mass has an important impact on BMD not only in young women but also in postmenopausal women [1]. High lean mass is more favorable for the BMD than low lean mass. Some studies suggested that genetic factors responsible for both lean mass and BMD are shared [3]. Low muscle mass and low BMD could impair the quality of the patient’s life [1, 2].

Objectives: The aim of this study is to assess the impact of the lean mass with body composition by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry on the bone mineral density. Methods: 107 women underwent body composition analysis by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA). Lean mass in kg and BMD in kg/cm² were analyzed. Normal BMD was defined as T-score >-1 standard deviation (SD). Osteopenia was defined as T-score between -1 SDs and -2.5 SDs and osteoporosis was defined as T-score ≤ -2.5 SDs.

Results: The mean age of the women was 57 years (± 11 years, range 41 – 80 years). Subjects had mean weight of 75 kg ± 12 kg (range 50 kg – 110 kg) and mean height of 156 cm ± 9 cm (range 151 cm – 172 cm). 73/107 women (68.2%) were with normal BMD, 24/107 women (22.4%) were with osteopenia and 10/107 women (9.4%) were with osteoporosis. Lean mass differed significantly between the groups (p = 0.000). Women with normal BMD had the highest mean lean mass (58.47 kg) and the mean lean mass of the women with osteopenia and osteoporosis decreased as follow: 47.56 kg for women with osteopenia and 36.22 kg for women with osteoporosis.

Conclusion: Women with osteoporosis have the lowest lean mass compared to those with normal BMD. Women with normal BMD had the highest mean BMD, TBS and BMD z-scores.

References:

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AB0009 TREATMENT WITH DENOSUMAB IN GLUCOCORTICOSTEROID-INDUCED OSTEOPOROSIS IN PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

M. Osiyan1, M. Eltairimidou2, S. Bazyean2, A. AntKyian3, V. Vardanyan2, K. Ginosyan1. 1Yerevan State Medical University, Rheumatology; Yerevan, Armenia; 2Yerevan State Medical University;Yerevan, Armenia

Background: Denosumab is a humanized monoclonal antibody that binds to RANKL, which is a ligand for OPG that increases osteoclast apoptosis and bone density. In patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA), denosumab has been shown to increase bone density and reduce bone turnover.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the effects of denosumab on bone density and bone turnover in patients with rheumatoid arthritis.

Methods: A prospective, randomized, controlled trial was conducted in a tertiary care center in Armenia. Patients with rheumatoid arthritis were randomly assigned to receive denosumab or placebo. Bone density was measured using quantitative computed tomography (QCT) and bone turnover was measured using dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA).

Results: The results showed that denosumab significantly increased bone density and reduced bone turnover compared to placebo.

Conclusion: Denosumab treatment has a beneficial effect on bone density and bone turnover in patients with rheumatoid arthritis.