Conclusion: Our study has shown similar graft and patient survival as well as renal outcome in renal transplant due to the three types of RPGN. Renal transplantation could be the best option for patients with end stage renal disease due to RPGN regardless of systemic manifestations.

Results: Patients with renal active AAV (n = 30) showed significantly higher urinary cell counts of total T cells, CD4+, CD8+, Treg and Th17 subsets than disease (n = 21) and healthy controls (n = 8). Patients with active renal AAV also showed a significantly higher percentage of Treg in urine than in blood. While Tregs allowed a robust discrimination between active renal AAV and disease controls (receiver operator characteristics (ROC): area under the curve (AUC) 0.93, sensitivity 79%, specificity 95%) quantification of all T cells proved to be slightly more accurate (ROC: AUC 0.95, sensitivity 92%, specificity 95%). Soluble markers showed a slightly inferior discrimination (MCP-1 ROC: AUC 0.90, sensitivity 80%, specificity 100%, sCD163 ROC: AUC 0.92, sensitivity 96%, specificity 85%) while sCD25 and C5a were far less accurate.

Conclusion: Urinary T cells are significantly elevated in active renal AAV and the increased frequency of Tregs in urine suggests active migration into inflamed glomeruli and thereby the urine rather than mere bleeding of ruptured capillaries. These cells show great potential for a non-invasive biomarker close to the local inflammatory milieu. Particularly the total count of urinary T cells showed slightly superior biomarker characteristics than previously established soluble markers. Further studies are needed to confirm these results and show potential prognostic value of these cellular markers.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared. DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2020-eular.3534

THU0322 EFFECTIVENESS OF COMBINED LOCAL COLCHICINE AND STEROIDS IN ORAL ULCERS OF BEHÇET’S DISEASE

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Background: Behçet’s disease (BD) is a chronic, multi-system vasculitic disease. It is characterized with relapsing episodes of oro-genital ulcers accompanied by cutaneous lesions, ocular symptoms, arthropathy, vascular thrombosis, central nervous system, gastrointestinal & cardiopulmonary involvements. Oral ulcers are frequently the first disease manifestation. Oral and genital ulcers cause pain and interfere with the quality of life. They may lead to difficulty in swallowing and walking. Most of them can be managed with topical glucocorticoids. Up till now there is no study discussed the effect of combined local therapy on oral ulcers in BD.

Objectives: To evaluate the effectiveness of combined local therapy (colchicine, steroid, antibiotic and anesthetic) on oral ulcers in BD

Methods: This study included 44 Patients who had Behçet’s disease (according to International Study Group criteria) with active oral ulcers (at least three times in the previous 12-month period) Patients were excluded if they had active major organ involvement in the last 6 months. Patients with deplating diseases also were excluded.

Patients were randomly divided into two equal groups: group I received combined local therapy (lidocaine HCL 2.0% gel mixed with grinded tablet of 5mg prednisolone and grinded tablet of 0.6mg colchicine). Group II received local therapy (lidocaine HCL 2.0% gel mixed with grinded tablet of 5mg prednisolone). Local treatments were applied to the lesions 3 times per day until healing of the ulcer (advised not to eat or drink for 30 minutes after application). All other topical medications were stopped during this study.

All patients were assessed with Oral ulcer severity score (O USS), Behçet’s Disease Quality of Life score (BD-QoL), Medical Outcomes Study Questionnaire Short Form 36 Health Survey (SF-36) at baseline and after 24 weeks.

Results: Thirty eight patients had completed this study; (20 in Group I & 18 in Group II). There were no significant differences between the 2 groups in both demographic data & educational status. At baseline there was no significant difference between both groups regarding all assessment measures. There was significant improvement (P<0.05) in both groups regarding OUSS, BD-QoL, SF-36 after 24 weeks. There was significant improvement in Group II). There were no significant differences between the 2 groups in both demographic data & educational status. At baseline there was no significant difference between both groups regarding all assessment measures.