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.

Figure 2. Patient survival.

Disclosure of Interests: Lara Sanchez-Bilbao Grant/research support from: Pfizer, Marina de Cos-Gómez: None declared, Juan Carlos Ruiz-San Millán: None declared, Miguel A González-Gay Grant/research support from: Pfizer, Abbvie, MSD, Speakers bureau: Pfizer, Abbvie, MSD, Ricardo Blanco Grant/research support from: AbbVie, MSD, and Roche, Speakers bureau: AbbVie, Pfizer, Roche, Bristol-Myers, Janssen, and MSD
DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2020-eular.4858

THU0321 URINARY T CELLS IDENTIFY ACTIVE RENAL ANCA ASSOCIATED VASCULITIS

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Background: ANCA-associated vasculitis (AAV) causes necrotizing crescentic glomerulonephritis (NCGN) which is a major contributor to morbidity and mortality in AAV. Since therapy relies on cytotoxic agents with potentially severe adverse effects, a reliable non-invasive biomarker of disease activity is needed to determine the right balance between over- and undertreatment. Using the urine space as a window into the local inflammatory milieu of the kidney, quantification of urinary leukocytes using flow cytometry has become an upcoming marker of various other inflammatory kidney diseases. As recent studies have illuminated the emerging role of T regulatory (Treg) and Th17 cells in the pathogenesis of AAV, these could represent a viable non-invasive biomarker more closely displaying the underlying pathogenic processes than metabolites or epiphenomena of inflammation.

Objectives: To quantify urinary T cells in active renal AAV and assess their biomarker characteristics.

Methods: Using flow cytometry, T-lymphocytes and their subsets were quantified in peripheral blood and urine samples from patients with active AAV with or without NCGN, in stable remission with previous NCGN and healthy controls. Concentrations of urinary soluble metabolites and cytokines (Monocyte-attracting protein 1 (MCP-1), sCD163, sCD25 and C5a) were measured using Multiplex analysis. Results were verified in a separate validation cohort.

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 Tregs 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 60%, 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.

Fig. 1 Boxplots of urinary T cells in ANCA associated vasculitis, dotted line indicates optimal cut-off to determine renal disease activity
Kruskal-Wallis with post-hoc Dunn's, p-value summary: * = 0.05 – 0.01 ** = 0.01 – 0.001, *** ≤ 0.001
GN: glomerulonephritis, Rem: stable remission with previous GN

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.^{1,2}

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 depilating 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 prednisone and grinded tablet of 0.6mg colchicine). Group II received combine local therapy (lidocaine HCL 2.0% gel mixed with grinded tablet of 5mg prednisone). 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 (OUSS), 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 better improvement