Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate the association of serum vitamin A, vitamin E and folate level with hyperuricemia in the Korean general population.

Methods: The present study included 8023 participants (2722 men and 3301 women) aged >19 years with available data on serum vitamin A, vitamin E, folate and serum uric acid. General characteristics of participants were compared using the Chi-square test and Student’s t test. The association between serum vitamin A, E and folate and serum uric acid levels were evaluated using general linear regression model. Multivariate logistic regression analyses were performed to estimate the effects of these micronutrients on hyperuricemia.

Results: Serum uric acid levels were increased from the lowest quintile of vitamin A levels to the highest quintile after adjustment for covariates (P_trend < 0.001 in both sexes). In addition, dose-dependent relationship was observed between vitamin A levels and the risk of hyperuricemia in fully-adjusted analyses (P_trend < 0.001 in both sexes). However, neither serum vitamin E nor serum folate was associated with hyperuricemia across analyses models.

Conclusion: This study suggested that vitamin A could be a risk factor of hyperuricemia and further studies are warranted to elucidate underlying mechanism of the observed findings.

References:

Disclosure of Interests: : None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2020-eular.5848

THU0430 RENAL URATE DEPOSITION: SUMMARY OF PUBLISHED EVIDENCE

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Background: Gout is the most common inflammatory arthropathy in U.S. adults. Although the severity of this debilitating disease is often defined by the presence of tophi in the joints, systemic deposition of urate in major organ systems including the renal parenchyma is not as well established. Urate is primarily cleared of tophi in the joints, systemic deposition of urate in major organ systems including the renal parenchyma is not as well established. Urate is primarily cleared of tophi in the joints, systemic deposition of urate in major organ systems including the renal parenchyma in gout patients based on autopsy, pathology and imaging findings. Based on these publications were also used to identify additional articles. Literature referencing urate nephrolithiasis and renal transplants were excluded from the study.

Results: There were 25 articles documenting renal parenchymal urate deposition in gout patients confirmed by autopsy, biopsy and/or radiology imaging in native kidneys. Among the 19 articles examining urate deposition by autopsy and/or biopsy, 100% found urate deposition in the collecting ducts and adjacent medullary interstitium. Based on these findings, the most commonly proposed mechanism for urate deposition in the kidneys is the formation of renal urate deposits. Urate deposition in the kidneys is associated with hyperuricemia and chronic kidney disease. Urate deposition in the kidneys is associated with hyperuricemia and chronic kidney disease. Urate deposition in the kidneys is associated with hyperuricemia and chronic kidney disease.

Conclusion: There is a growing body of literature documenting urate deposition in the renal parenchyma in gout patients based on autopsy, pathology and imaging findings. Inflammation and fibrosis adjacent to regions of urate deposition in the kidneys of gout patients.

References:

THU0431 PEGLOTICASE RESPONSE RATE IN UNCONTROLLED GOUT PATIENTS CO-TRATED WITH METHOTREXATE: EXPERIENCE IN A COMMUNITY RHEUMATOLOGY PRACTICE

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Background: Pegloticase is an infused biologic approved to treat uncontrolled gout. The drug is highly effective, but patients can develop anti-drug antibodies that interfere with efficacy. Randomized clinical trials have shown that 42% of patients treated with bi-weekly pegloticase had a serum uric acid (sUA) below 6.0mg/dL and 3 and 6 months. Mid-to-severe immunomodulation has been shown to lower the prevalence of anti-drug antibody formation in patients with other autoimmune diseases (rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn’s disease, juvenile idiopathic arthritis). Cases published in the literature suggest that low-to-moderate doses of methotrexate (MTX) or azathioprine may also attenuate anti-pegloticase antibody formation in uncontrolled gout patients. Therefore, immunomodulation may allow patients to remain on pegloticase therapy longer and achieve a more complete therapeutic response.

Objectives: To examine pegloticase treatment response in patients co-treated with methotrexate.

Methods: This retrospective chart review included patients from a single community rheumatology practice who began pegloticase (8mg every 2 weeks) therapy between January 2017 and September 2019 and were co-treated with methotrexate. Unless contraindicated, methotrexate co-treatment with pegloticase is now standard in this practice and all patients undergo close monitoring of laboratory parameters including serum uric acid level (sUA), blood counts, and liver function tests (LFTs). To maximize the number of cases, patients administered methotrexate in any form were included. Collected data included demographic information, laboratory values, methotrexate treatment parameters (dose, route), pegloticase response parameters (number of infusions, duration of therapy), and adverse events. Main outcome measures included the number of pegloticase infusions administered (responder defined as ≥12 infusions administered) and therapy duration.

Results: Ten patients (9 male) were included. All patients had visible tophi and average patient age was 52.3 ± 13.5 years. Nine patients began subcutaneous methotrexate (25mg weekly) an average of 19.9 ± 70 days (range: 14 to 35 days) before the first pegloticase infusion. The remaining patient began oral methotrexate (12.5mg weekly) 14 days after the first pegloticase infusion. Eight of 10 patients (80%) were considered responders, receiving an average of 15.5 ± 3.8 pegloticase infusions (range: 12-21 infusions) over 31.8 ± 9.5 weeks (range: 22.1 to 48.3 weeks). In these 8 responders, mean sUA was 0.2 ± 0.09g/mL immediately prior to the last pegloticase infusion. All 10 patients had an initial, rapid decrease in sUA, but two patients discontinued treatment before infusion 12. One patient had increased sUA with a mild infusion reaction, and one patient was lost to follow-up after infusion 5. No new safety concerns emerged. A gout flare occurred in 1 patient and was treated with prednisone. LFT and blood cell parameters were stable over the study period, except in two patients. One had a mild, transient LFT elevation that resolved without treatment, one had an LFT elevation and pancytopenia. Two patients discontinued with methotrexate discontinuation and transfusion, respectively. This patient remained on pegloticase and continued as a responder.

Conclusion: This case series suggests that methotrexate, when used as a co-therapy with pegloticase, allows more patients to complete therapy and achieve the full therapeutic response. No new safety concerns emerged.

References: