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FR10239 ANTI-NXP2 ANTIBODIES: CLINICAL AND SEROLOGICAL ASSOCIATIONS IN A MULTICENTRIC ITALIAN STUDY

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Background: anti-NXP2 antibodies is considered a serological marker of dermatomyositis (DM), with calcinosis, severe myositis and, in some series, cancer. Historically, these associations have been detected with immunoprecipitation (IP), but in the last few years commercial line blot (LB) assay have been released. Objectives: to analyze the clinical features associated to anti-NXP2 antibodies, including the onset of concomitant cancers, both with LB and homemade IP

Methods: clinical and serological data from medical charts of 213 patients with a diagnosis of inflammatory myositis without anti-NXP2 antibodies, followed-up by two third-level Centers, and 61 anti-NXP2+ patients from 10 Rheumatological centers were analyzed. Anti-myositis specific (MSA) and anti-myositis associated (MAA) antibodies (MAA) were detected in single centers by LB (Euroimmun Autoimmune Inflammatory Myopathies 16 antigens). Anti-NXP2 was confirmed by protein and RNA IP, as previously described

Results: clinical diagnosis of anti-NXP2+ positive with LB were 42 DM, 11 PM, and 50% of patients at month 12, too (p<0.03). Significant improvement in MHISS scale was also observed (p<0.003). The patient satisfaction questionnaire showed 95% positive results and 80% of the patient replied affirmatively to the question about the repetition of FTG but only 2 patients required new FTG after 12 months.

Conclusion: Our results showed that FTG improved mouth opening capacity and that aesthetic and functional results were satisfying to about 90% of the patients; long-term effects of this type of treatment are currently unknown. However, our and litterature data at 12 months follow-up seems to confirm the benefits in long term, despite the filling effect is over.

This study – that’s one of the largest case series described right now (2) - supports the possible therapeutic role of autologous FTG in improving facial scleroderma both in aesthetic and in functional aspects.

Reference: