discontinuation was observed in patients who received golimumab as first biological agent and in PsA and SpA patients. Persistence was lower in patients needing corticosteroids, DMARDs different to methotrexate and in those with higher disease activity at golimumab onset

Cox-regression analysis.HR for discontinuation of golimumab

	HR	95% CI	P
Age at golimumab initiation	1.01	(0.99-1.02)	0.480
Gender (women vs men)	1.15	(0.69-1.90)	0.595
Smoking habit (smoker vs non-smoker)	1.46	(0.90-2.37)	0.128
Smoking habit (past smoker vs non-smoker)	0.94	(0.48-1.84)	0.859
Overweight (vs normal)	1.10	(0.63-1.93)	0.728
Obesity (vs normal)	0.90	(0.51-1.59)	0.708
SpA vs RA	0.56	(0.31-1.00)	0.050
PsA vs RA	0.49	(0.28-0.87)	0.015
Second vs first biological drug	1.45	(0.85-2.46)	0.171
Third or further vs first biological drug	3.04	(1.86-4.98)	0.001
MTX	0.61	(0.38-0.97)	0.037
Other DMARD	1.88	(0.90-3.93)	0.091
Corticosteroids	1.71	(1.04-2.83)	0.036
Activity higher than median	1.45	(0.96-2.19)	0.078

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FRI0291

SAFETY AND SURVIVAL OF SECUKINUMAB IN SPONDYLOARTHRITIS AND PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS: REAL-LIFE DATA. A MULTICENTER STUDY

I. Villa-Blanco¹, S. Alonso Castro², S. Fernández², J. L. Martín-Varillas¹, L. C. Charca Benavente², M. Pino Martínez², L. Riancho-Zarrabeitia¹, I. Morante Bolado¹, M. Santos Gómez¹, A. Brandy-García³, E. Aurecoechea¹, L. Carmona⁴, R. Queiró Silva². ¹Hospital Sierrallana, Torrelavega, Spain; ²Hospital Universitario Central de Asturias (HUCA), Oviedo, Spain; ³Hospital Universitario de Cabueñes, Gijón, Spain; ⁴Instituto de Salud Musculosquelética, Madrid, Spain

Background: Secukinumab is a human monoclonal antibody directed against IL-17A, approved for the treatment of psoriatic arthritis (PsA) and ankylosing spondylitis (AS). The safety profile of secukinumab was favourable in clinical studies, but there is still scarce evidence in clinical practice. Similarly, we currently have less data regarding the real survival of secukinumab compared to other biological therapies such as anti-TNF.

Objectives: To analyze the retention rate and safety of secukinumab as well as the causes and factors associated with its survival in patients with ankylosing spondylitis and psoriatic arthritis in real clinical practice.

Methods: we conducted a retrospective longitudinal observational multicenter study of all patients with PsA and Spondyloarthritis (SpA) who had received at least one dose of secukinumab. Adverse events and drug retention were considered the main variables. In addition, we collected variables predicting drug retention. We estimated the total adverse event rate, by severity and type of event, and drug retention (mean duration and retention at 6 months, 1 year and 2 years), all with 95% confidence intervals (95% CI). Survival was analyzed using Kaplan-Meier curves and predictive factors using Cox regression, with the Hazard Ratio (HR) as a measure of the association.

Results: 154 patients were included, 59 with PsA (38%) and 95 with SpA (62%), with a mean age of disease onset of 49 years (SD ± 11), being 55% men. The mean disease duration was 6.5 years (ICR 2-8). The median number of previous biologics was 2 (SD ± 1). Secukinumab was the first line of treatment in 13 patients (8%), the second line in 46 (30%), the third line in 54 (35%) and subsequent lines in 41 (27%). The median survival of secukinumab was 23 months (ICR 5-32), with a 1-year retention rate of 66% and a 2-year retention rate of 43%. The most frequent cause of discontinuation was inefficacy (59%) and the second one was adverse events (AE) (36%). Most patients who discontinued due to AEs (71%) did so during the first 6 months of treatment. Only 2 major cardiovascular events were collected, and 2 cases of Crohn's disease occurred during the exposure. The factors identified as predictors of survival for secukinumab were:

duration of disease (HR 0.96, 95% CI 0.93-0.99 p=0.012), number of previous biologics (HR 1.18, 95% CI 1.04-1.34 p=0.011), male gender (HR 0.63, 95% CI 0.43-0.90 p=0.013), obesity (HR 0.31, 95% CI 0.18-0.54 p=0.000) and depression (HR 2.54, 95% CI 1.64-3.94 p=0.000).

Conclusion: In this study of real clinical practice, secukinumab showed a 66% retention rate at one year in a population mostly refractory to biological therapy. The main cause of discontinuation was lack of efficacy. The AAs that led to drug discontinuation occurred mainly in the first 6 months of treatment

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FRI0292

TREATMENT RESPONSE TO BIOLOGICAL DISEASE-MODIFYING ANTI-RHEUMATIC DRUGS IS ASSOCIATED WITH FAVORABLE CHANGES OF THE BODY COMPOSITION IN PATIENTS WITH ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS

V. Rios Rodríguez^{1,2}, M. Protopopov¹, F. Proft¹, J. Rademacher^{1,2}, B. Muche¹, A. K. Weber¹, S. Lüders¹, H. Haibel¹, M. Verba¹, J. Sieper¹, D. Poddubnyy^{1,3}. ¹Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany; ²Berlin Institute of Health, Berlin, Germany; ³Deutsches Rheuma-Forschungszentrum (DRFZ), Berlin, Germany

Background: There is few data available regarding differences in body composition and its possible changes in patients with ankylosing spondylitis (AS) treated with biological disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (bDMARDs). An increase of body weight and lean mass in patients receiving TNF inhibitors, as well as a possible muscle wasting by high disease activity have been previously described. Bioelectrical impedance analysis (BIA) is a valid method to assess body composition and allows to distinguish between fat, fat-free mass and skeletal muscle mass.

Objectives: To evaluate changes in body composition in patients with AS after 6 months of treatment with bDMARDs.

Methods: Patients with a diagnosis of AS, fulfilling the modified New York criteria and starting a bDMARD therapy were included in the extension of the prospective German Spondyloarthritis Inception Cohort (GESPIC). All patients had high disease activity (BASDAI >=4 and/or ASDAS >=2.1) despite previous treatment with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. Disease activity and body composition were assessed at baseline and after 6 months of bDMARD treatment. Body composition was assessed by the BIA with the seca® mBCA 515 device (SECA Deutschland GmbH, Hamburg/Germany) and included the following parameters: weight, body mass index (BMI), fat mass index (FMI), fat free mass index (FFMI), skeletal muscle mass value (SMM), and visceral adipose tissue value (VAT). Response to a bDMARD therapy was defined as achievement of clinically important improvement of ASDAS (>=1.1).

Results: A total of 129 patients (66.7% male) with AS were recruited in this cohort extension between 2015 and 2019. The mean (mean ± SD) age was 36.2 ± 10.3 years, and symptom duration was 10.7 ± 9.1 years. HLA-B27 test was positive in 89.1% patients. BIA was assessed in 77 patients; the baseline characteristics of these patients were similar to those of the whole cohort. Of these, 75 patients were treated with TNF inhibitors and 2 patients were treated with an IL-17A inhibitor.

After 6 months of a bDMARD treatment, body composition changed significantly with an increase of weight and BMI due to the gain of FMI but also of FFMI and SMM, while there was no increase of the visceral fat – table. In responders (improvement of ASDAS>=1.1 after 6 months) the results were similar to the whole group with a significantly gain (mean±SD) on BMI, FMI, FFMI and SMM (0.3 ± 1.4 kg/m², 0.3 ± 1.0 kg/m², 0.2 ± 0.5 kg/m², 0.5 ± 1.2 kg, p<0.05, respectively). In non-responders, there were no significant changes on the body composition after 6 months of treatment.

Conclusion: Treatment with bDMARDs is associated with favorable changes of the body composition with increase of the muscle mass but not of the visceral fat. These changes were evident in treatment responders only.