Conclusion: 53 adult patients infected HPV B19 in 10 years at community hospital in Japan. Epidemic season were 4-year cycle and skin eruption and joint symptoms appeared 4-5 days after upper respiratory symptoms. Previous study show that a second-phase illness with rash and arthritis appear 10-11 days after the appearance of upper respiratory symptoms. In our study, a second-phase symptoms appeared about one week earlier than in previous study. Half of the patients were weakly ANA positive.

References:

Clinical symptoms and time course

Disclosure of Interests: None declared
DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2020-eular.797

FR10445
HLA-B27 IN POSTSTREPTOCOCCAL REACTIVE ARTHRITIS WITH ENTHESIS
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Background: Poststreptococcal reactive arthritis (PSRA) is a very common diagnosis in rheumatology practice, which develops after recent pharyngeal streptococcal infection and characterized by aseptic inflammation in one or more joints and periarticular involvement. Now no diagnostic criteria have been agreed [2,4]; association of the expression of HLA-B27 and PSRA is not clear [1,3].

Objectives: In our study we analyzed the features of PSRA in presence of HLA-B27.

Methods: 88 patients (48 female and 40 male) aged between 18-55 years with complains of pain, tender and swollen joints developed after recent pharyngeal streptococcal infection underwent standard physical and laboratory rheumatological examinations. Acute rheumatic fever and other inflammatory arthritides were excluded.

Results: 60 patients (68.2%) had oligo-polymyalgia, 10 patients (11.4%) - monoarthrosis, 24 patients (27.3%) had asymmetrical oligoarthrosis, 4 patients (4.5%) had polyarthrosis, enthesis was found in 4 (4.5%) patients, tenosynovitis of the palmar flexor tendons in 10 cases (11.4%) and the peroneal tendons of the ankles in 5 patients (5.7%), one-sided sacroilitis (confirmed by MRI) in 5 patients (5.7%). The mean level of ASL-O was 542 U/ml, CRP - 15mg/L, ESR - 34 mm/H, HLA-B27 was present in 24 (30.7%) patients. HLA-B27 positivity was connected to enthesis, sacroilitis, more joint involvement with higher levels of ESR and CRP.

Conclusion: 30% of patients with poststreptococcal reactive arthritides are HLA-B27 positive, the presence of HLA-B27 leads to more frequent development of enthesis, polyarthritis and sacroilitis with higher level of inflammatory activity which dictate the need for longer supervision of such patients for possible triggering of ankylosing spondylitis development.

References:

Disclosure of Interests: None declared
DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2020-eular.2546

FR10446
VIRAL ARTHRITIS: DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF A SERIES OF 131 PATIENTS
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Background: Arthritis of viral etiology is considered the most frequent cause of acute arthritis. The most common etiologic agent is parvovirus B19 (B19). Besides, other viruses can lead to inflammatory joint disease, such as Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), Cytomegalovirus (CMV), Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), Rubella, Mumps, Hepatitis B and C virus (HBV and HCV) and Chikungunya (in transcontinental travellers or immigrants).

Objectives: To describe the epidemiological characteristics, clinical and analytical course, evolution and treatment of a series of patients with a confirmed diagnosis of viral arthritis.

Methods: A descriptive study was performed, considering a series of cases of viral arthritis collected between 2000 and 2019. Epidemiological (sex, age, the season of the year, year of diagnosis, children of pediatric age), clinics (joint pattern, prodomes, accompanying clinic) and analytical (CRP, ESR, ANA, RF) variables were collected. Statistical analysis was performed with the SPSS 22.0 program.

Results: The data of 131 patients (109 women, 22 men), with a mean age of 39.7 years (SD 11.9) were collected. 90.9% of the cases were produced by B19, 3.6% by EBV, and only 3 by other viruses (1 by CMV, 1 by HBV, 1 by Mumps). The highest incidence years were 2005 (55 cases), 2000 (10 cases) and 2016 (8 cases). Almost half of the cases (46.6%) occurred in spring, while 32.8% in summer, 15.3% in winter and 5.3% in autumn. Contrary to the expectations, only 20% of the patients had children in pediatric age.

The most frequent clinical picture was acute polyarthriasis (53.4%), followed by inflammatory polyarthriasis (19.1%). Moreover, acute oligoarthriasis was present in 10.7% of cases, and acute monoarthriasis in 3.1% of cases. More than half of the patients (54.2%) had prodomes, most frequently respiratory symptoms, and the joint clinic was accompanied by a skin rash in 35.1% and fever in 29% of cases. Analytically, 33.6% presented high CRP, 39.7% high ESR, 19.8% transient anemia, 9.9% positive ANA (4.6% transiently), 9.1% anti dc-DNA (7.6% transiently), and 10.7% positive RF (3.1% transiently). In 79.4% of the patients had children in pediatric age.

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Conclusion: B19 remains the most common cause of viral arthritis in our population. It appears with a sporadic, occasionally epidemic, pattern of presentation, predominantly in warm seasons. A clinical presentation as an oligoarthriasis or an acute monoarthriasis or even the positivity of autoimmunity markers, should not make us rule out this possible etiology. One out of 20 cases can evolve to chronicity and even make necessary the addition of DMARD.
Disclosure of Interests: Ana V Orenes Vera: None declared, I Vázquez-Gómez: None declared, L Montolio-Chiva: None declared, Eduardo Flores: None declared, Desamparados Ybañez: None declared, Elia Valls-Pascual Grant research support from: Roche, Novartis, and Abbvie, Speakers bureau: Abbvie, Lilly, Pfizer, MSD, Novartis, Janssen, Bristol Myers Squibb, UCB Pharma, À Martinez-Ferrer: None declared, A Sendra-García: None declared, V Núñez-Monje: None declared, Inmaculada Torner Hernández: None declared, Juanjo J Alegre-Sancho Consultant of: UCB, Roche, Sanofi, Boehringer, Celtrion, Paid instructor for: GSK, Speakers bureau: MSD, GSK, Lilly, Sanofi, Roche, UCB, Actelion, Pfizer, Abbvie, Novartis, Nagore Fernandez-Llano: None declared

DI01: FIRST COMPREHENSIVE LONG-TERM ASSESSMENT OF MUSCULOSKELETAL CONSEQUENCES AMONG EBOLA SURVIVORS

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Background: The tremendous size of the 2013-2016 West African outbreak of Ebola virus disease (EVD) resulted in a sizeable population of survivors, many reporting short-term sequelae such as arthralgia and myalgia.

Objectives: We aimed to report a detailed and long-term description of patients’ musculoskeletal (MS) symptoms.

Methods: We performed a cross-sectional study following systematic rheumatological screening of patients included in the Postebogui cohort (Conakry district). We used regression models to establish the magnitude of EVD as a risk factor for developing chronic MS pain by comparison with a control cohort and to establish risk factors for developing MS pain among survivors.

Results: The study included 313 patients (55.6% female), with a median age of 28.2 years (IQR 21-37), and a median time from EVD discharge to rheumatological visit of 26.2 months (IQR 23-30). Chronic MS pain was reported in 216 (69%) patients, and was predominantly mechanical (48%). Enthesis and painful peripheral joints were largely involved (91%) with symmetrical distribution. Previous Ebola infection was a major risk factor for chronic MS pain (aOR, 6.662 [95% CI, 4.522–9.921]). Among survivors, increasing age (OR 1.14, 95% CI 1.08-1.20) was associated with chronic MS pain. Furthermore, among patients with chronic MS pain, the patients had a median time from EVD discharge to rheumatological visit of 26.2 months (IQR 23-30).

Conclusion: Chronic MS pain is common among survivors of EVD, and risk factors for chronic MS pain are being identified. However, the burden of chronic MS pain within this cohort requires a longitudinal follow-up study to identify the long-term consequences of EVD.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2020-eular.5390

FRI0448: MANAGEMENT AND OUTCOME OF SEPTIC ARTHRITIS OF NATIVE JOINT: A NATIONWIDE SURVEY

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Background: Sir William Osler once wrote: “He, who knows syphilis, knows medicine.”

Whilst the Tuskegee Syphilis trials live in infamy, the advent of successful penicillin treatment and sexual health education resulted in the lowest recorded incidence ever in 2001.

Unfortunately, cases of syphilis have nearly tripled in the past decade (from 2,847 in 2009 to 7,541 in 2018 in the UK)1. WHO now estimates the global median prevalence of Syphilis, among men who have sex with men, is 6%2. The current cohort of clinicians will therefore have limited clinical experience of Syphilis, which can often mimic rheumatic conditions. We present the clinical experience of a tertiary teaching centre hospital.

Objectives: To identify the scope of clinical cases, with a diagnosis of Syphilis, during 2018-2019 at St Georges University Hospital, London, UK.

Methods: Clinical cases were identified by health professionals and a retrospective review of medical records was undertaken.

Results: There were 4 cases identified during 2018-19.

Case 1: The patient was diagnosed with bilateral uveitis secondary to primary syphilis, and immunosuppression may have contributed to this.

Case 2: The rash developed after the initial presentation and an extended infection screen was performed.

Case 3: The patient had a 6 month duration of symptoms and had had a negative sexual health screen 1 year prior to presentation.

Case 4: The patient had no features of extra pulmonary sarcoidosis and an infectious screen was undertaken.

All 4 cases were referred to the Infectious Disease Unit for treatment. 3 patients received standard treatment with Penicillin, and 1 patient received an oral course of Doxycycline, due to a penicillin allergy.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2020-eular.2128


case 1

Table 1: Cases with positive serology

Patient | Age | Sex | Past Medical History | Symptomatology | Risk Factors | Presumed Diagnosis | Serology
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
1 | 69 | Male | Hypertension | GCA | Bilateral visual loss, rash | MSM | Prednisolone | GCA-related visual loss | RPR 1:64 | TPHA 1: 10248
2 | 46 | Female | Nil | Joint pain and swelling, rash | Toiletten | Hepatitis B Core Antibody positive | Undifferentiated inflammatory Arthritis | RPR 1: 16
3 | 40 | Male | Nil | Joint pain, alopecia, uveitis and rash, weight loss | MSM | Primary Syphilis | RPR 1: 16 | TPHA 1: 10248
4 | 86 | Female | Pulmonary Sarcoidosis, Squamous cell carcinoma of left maxillary sinus | Lower motor neuron facial nerve palsy | Prednisolone | Sarcoidosis | RPR 1: 4 | TPHA 1: 80

GCA: Giant cell arteritis, MSM: Men who have sex with men, RPR: rapid plasma regain, TPHA: Treponema pallidium particle agglutination assay