in flow velocity in the GCA-group was PS 2.1 cm/s (p= 0.039) and ED 1.4 (p= 0.0004) cm/s, while the RI was increased by 0.14 (p= 0.077). The results for PS and ED measurements were statistically significant, while the results for RI were not significant.

**Conclusion:** In GCA patients with ocular symptoms, a reduction of flow velocities of the central retinal artery compared to the eye-healthy control group was found. Results for PS and ED were significant. There seems to be a trend for decreased flow velocities in coexistence with visual symptoms in patients with GCA.

**References:**

![Figure 1](http://ard.bmj.com/annrheumdis-2020-eular.5544)

**Figure 1.** Transocular ultrasound of an affected eye in giant cell arteritis with reduced flow velocities and increased resistance index.

**Disclosure of Interests:** None declared

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**OP0148**

**MEPOLIZUMAB FOR EOSINOPHILIC GRANULOMATOSIS WITH POLYANGIITIS (EGPA): A RETROSPECTIVE REAL-WORLD EUROPEAN STUDY ON 142 PATIENTS**


![Table 1](http://ard.bmj.com/annrheumdis-2020-eular.5544)

**Table 1. Control of clinical symptoms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MEPO beginning (t0)</th>
<th>3 months</th>
<th>p-value (t3 vs t0)</th>
<th>6 months</th>
<th>p-value (t6 vs t0)</th>
<th>12 months</th>
<th>p-value (t12 vs t0)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N obs</td>
<td>N=142</td>
<td>N=135</td>
<td></td>
<td>N=123</td>
<td></td>
<td>N=89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General symptoms</td>
<td>40 (28.2%)</td>
<td>17 (12.6%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>19 (15.5%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>13 (14.6%)</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutaneous manifestations</td>
<td>13 (9.2%)</td>
<td>6 (4.4%)</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>5 (4.1%)</td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>4 (4.5%)</td>
<td>0.180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENT manifestations</td>
<td>106 (74.7%)</td>
<td>52 (38.5%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>44 (30.8%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>29 (32.6%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary manifestations</td>
<td>130 (91.6%)</td>
<td>59 (43.7%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>39 (31.7%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>28 (31.5%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac manifestations</td>
<td>6 (4.2%)</td>
<td>2 (1.5%)</td>
<td>0.083</td>
<td>2 (1.6%)</td>
<td>0.083</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intestinal manifestations</td>
<td>10 (70%)</td>
<td>3 (2.2%)</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>4 (3.3%)</td>
<td>0.059</td>
<td>3 (3.4%)</td>
<td>0.059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renal manifestations</td>
<td>5 (3.5%)</td>
<td>3 (2.2%)</td>
<td>0.414</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.046</td>
<td>1 (1.1%)</td>
<td>0.317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neurological manifestations</td>
<td>36 (25.4%)</td>
<td>22 (16.3%)</td>
<td>0.012</td>
<td>18 (14.6%)</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>10 (11.2%)</td>
<td>0.035</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**References:**

**References:**

**References:**

**References:**

**References:**
Conclusion: OP0149—Visual loss in patients with giant cell arteritis treated with tocolizumab

A. Janssens1, I. Kyzelia1, L. Christ1, C. Tappeiner2, L. Seitz1, G. Scholz1, F. Koller1, S. Reichenbach1, P. Villiger1, C. Parker1, D. Ayton1, A. Briggs2, I. Ackerman1.

Methods: In this observational monocentric study, the courses of 192 patients with GCA treated with TCZ between 01.01.2011 and 31.12.2018 were analyzed. Data were extracted from medical records and collected in a Clinical Trial Unit (CTU) - based registry. Demographic, clinical and laboratory data were analyzed.

Results: 192 patients with GCA were treated with TCZ; 121 (63%) were female, 112 (58%) fulfilled 1990 American College of Rheumatology (ACR) criteria, all others had large vessel vasculitis based on magnetic resonance-angiography (MRA). The cumulative duration of TCZ treatment was 3467 months; the median duration of treatment was 23.5 (18.0; 33.0) months. After 20 days of steroids this was 0% and 100%; sensitivity and specificity was 93.33%. After 3 days of steroid this was 0% and 100%; sensitivity and specificity was 65% and 87.5% respectively. After 20 days of starting steroids this was 5% and 100%; sensitivity and specificity was 20% and 85% when arterial specimen size was 65% and 87.5% respectively. After 20 days of starting steroids this was 0% and 100%.

Conclusion: Collectively, our data suggest that TCZ is able to prevent visual loss and may have a favorable effect on visual impairment.

Disclosure of Interests: Jennifer Amstler: None declared, Ivetta Kyzelia: None declared, Lisa Christ Consultant of: BMS, Christoph Tappeiner: None declared, Luca Seitz: None declared, Godhear Schozl: None declared, Florian Koller: Employee of: Novartis, Stefano Reichenbach: None declared, Peter Villiger Consultant of: MSD, Abbvie, Roche, Pfizer, Sanofi, Speakers bureau: Roche, MSD, Pfizer

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2020-eular.5544

OP0150—What is the role of temporal artery biopsy in giant cell arteritis fast-track pathways when temporal artery ultrasound is negative?


Background: Whether Tocilizumab (TCZ) may prevent vision loss in Giant Cell Arteritis (GCA) to the same extent as glucocorticoids remains a key and unanswered question. A patient cohort observed over up to 8 years addresses this issue.

Objectives: To investigate the frequency of vision loss/visual impairment in a GCA cohort treated with TCZ.

Methods: In this observational monocentric study, the courses of 192 patients with GCA treated with TCZ between 01.01.2011 and 31.12.2018 were analyzed. Data were extracted from medical records and collected in a Clinical Trial Unit (CTU) - based registry. Demographic, clinical and laboratory data were analyzed.

Results: 192 patients with GCA were treated with TCZ; 121 (63%) were female, 112 (58%) fulfilled 1990 American College of Rheumatology (ACR) criteria, all others had large vessel vasculitis based on magnetic resonance-angiography (MRA). The cumulative duration of TCZ treatment was 3467 months; the median duration of treatment was 13.8 (8.5; 22.8) months. At baseline, visual impairment was present in 21 (72%) patients. Visual loss was associated with higher age (74 (70; 82) vs. 70 (63; 76) years; p=0.029), lower C-reactive protein at baseline (14.0 (3.5; 42.0) vs. 54.5 (21.0; 101.0) mg/l; p<0.001), cranial symptoms (p<0.0001), jaw claudication (p=0.030) and negative MRA of the aorta (p=0.020). Over the observed time span only one patient taking part in a clinical trial developed vision loss. In total 4 (2%) patients with vision impairment showed deterioration and 61 (32%) improvement.

Conclusion: Collectively, our data suggest that TCZ is able to prevent visual loss and may have a favorable effect on visual impairment.

Disclosure of Interests: Jennifer Amstler: None declared, Ivetta Kyzelia: None declared, Lisa Christ Consultant of: BMS, Christoph Tappeiner: None declared, Luca Seitz: None declared, Godhear Schozl: None declared, Florian Koller: Employee of: Novartis, Stefano Reichenbach: None declared, Peter Villiger Consultant of: MSD, Abbvie, Roche, Pfizer, Sanofi, Speakers bureau: Roche, MSD, Pfizer

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OP0151—Work impacts experienced by younger people with arthritis: a systematic review

D. Berkovich1, C. Parker1, D. Ayton1, A. Briggs1, I. Ackerman1, M. Briggs2, I. Ackerman1.

Background: On a global scale, it is estimated that adults in their peak income-earning years are disproportionately impacted by arthritis (1). Younger adults with arthritis are less likely to be employed and are more likely to face productivity challenges at work when compared to healthy similar-aged peers (2). The work-related impacts of arthritis on younger adults remain largely unexplored and are rarely considered in routine clinical care for arthritis.

Objectives: To systematically identify, appraise and synthesise the available evidence on work impacts experienced by individuals aged 16-50 years with arthritis.

Methods: A systematic literature search was conducted in January 2021. A total of 527 articles were identified using electronic databases, of which 508 were excluded on the basis of title and/or abstract. The remaining 19 full-text articles were critically appraised and synthesised.

Results: This review identified 5 main themes: job loss or job changes (20%), reduced productivity (15%), reduced work hours (10%), flexible working arrangements (10%), and career changes (5%).

Conclusion: Younger adults with arthritis face productivity challenges at work that are not accounted for in routine clinical practice.

Disclosure of Interests: Jennifer Amstler: None declared, Ivetta Kyzelia: None declared, Lisa Christ Consultant of: BMS, Christoph Tappeiner: None declared, Luca Seitz: None declared, Godhear Schozl: None declared, Florian Koller: Employee of: Novartis, Stefano Reichenbach: None declared, Peter Villiger Consultant of: MSD, Abbvie, Roche, Pfizer, Sanofi, Speakers bureau: Roche, MSD, Pfizer

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2020-eular.5544

Figure 2. Steroid treatment

References:
[1] Wechsler et al. MEPO or Placebo for Eosinophilic Granulomatosis with Polychondritis. NEJM. 2017

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