at enrolment in BiKeR. More patients with a history of uveitis treated with ADA were included in BiKeR initiating ADA (n=98 of 238, 41.2%). Patients with uveitis had a lower age at JIA onset in comparison to patients without uveitis (mean 6.3 (SD 3.0) versus 7.0 (SD 4.5) years). A total of 142 recurrent (84% of 169) uveitis events were reported in 93 patients and for 27 patients (13% of 2,041) an incident uveitis reported during follow-up. More than one uveitis event was reported for 32 patients with a maximum number of 4 uveitis flares in 3 patients. Nineteen uveitis flares (11.2% of 169) were reported for patients after the age of 18. The longer the time since DMARD discontinuation the fewer uveitis events were reported. Uveitis events were significantly more often reported in the first 24 months after MTX discontinuation (<6 months: OR=3.19, 95%CI: 1.70 to 5.96; 6 to <12 months: OR=2.06, 95%CI: 1.01 to 4.66; 12 to <24 months: OR=2.20, 95%CI: 1.14 to 4.25) and in the first three months after biological DMARD discontinuation (OR=6.4, 95%CI: 1.56 to 18.33). Patients with a MTX dose of ≥ 10 mg/m² at last MTX intake had a higher likelihood for uveitis events (OR=1.40, 95%CI: 1.02 to 1.92).

Conclusion: This is the first study that analyzed the risk of uveitis after DMARD withdrawal. Uveitis relapses are common. Patients who discontinued DMARD therapy were at high risk for uveitis within the first 3 to 24 months after discontinuation. Rheumatologists and ophthalmologists should be aware about this risk which should lead to a regular uveitis screening after DMARD withdrawal.

Disclosure of Interests: Jens Klotzsche: None declared, Ariane Klein: None declared, Martina Niewerth: None declared, Tilmann Kallinich: None declared, Daniel Windschall: None declared, Johannes-Peter Haas: None declared, Frank Weller-Heinemann Speakers bureau: Pfizer, Abbvie, SOBI, Roche, Novartis, Toni Hospach: None declared, Frank Dressler: None declared, Kirsten Minden: None declared, Gerd Hornfell: None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2021-eular.4014

Table 1. Laboratory signs of JIA activity after simultaneous administration of vaccines against pneumococcal (PCV13) and Hib-infections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>After 3 weeks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geometric mean (95% CI)</td>
<td>Ratio*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calprotectin, μg/ml</td>
<td>2.93 (2.70 – 3.17)</td>
<td>3.15 (2.92 – 3.40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hsCRP, mg/L</td>
<td>0.69 (0.60 – 0.78)</td>
<td>0.79 (0.69 – 0.90)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESR, mm/h</td>
<td>4.4 (4.0 – 4.8)</td>
<td>3.7 (3.4 – 4.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. CI = confidence interval. * Ratios of paired observations (95% CI). ** P-value calculated in paired samples t-test.

Conclusion: Simultaneous vaccination against pneumococcal (PCV13) and Hib-infections in children with JIA produced no negative dynamics of the traditional indicators of disease activity (joint activity, uveitis, high ESR). At the same time, 3 weeks after vaccination, an increase in the concentration of calprotectin and hsCRP was found in a small number of patients (<10%).

Disclosure of Interests: None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2021-eular.3457

**OP0167**

THE ROLE OF LUNG ULTRASOUND IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF INTERSTITIAL LUNG DISEASE IN CHILDREN WITH DERMATOMYOSITIS

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Background: Dermatomyositis is a multi organ autoimmune disease which is commonly complicated with interstitial lung disease. Chest high-resolution computed tomography (HRCT) is still considered the diagnostic gold standard for interstitial lung disease and is quantification, however he increasing use of lung ultrasound may play an important role in the future.

Objectives: The aim of our study was to determine the diagnostic value of lung ultrasound in the detection and progression of interstitial pulmonary disease in patients with dermatomyositis.

Methods: Twenty two subjects with dermatomyositis diagnosed according to the American College of Rheumatology criteria were enrolled (6 males, 16 females; mean age: 15.8 ± 8.8 years; range: 6 to 29 years). All subjects underwent high resolution computed tomography followed by transthoracic ultrasound for comet tail sign detection and pleural irregularity in order to predict the degree of interstitial lung disease. The modified transthoracic ultrasound assessment was performed on 06 thoracic regions each side. The Warrick score was calculated according standard high-resolution chest computed tomography images that were evaluated independently from each other by two thoracic radiologists.

Results: A significantly positive correlation between transthoracic ultrasound and the severity of pulmonary involvement, as seen by the number of B lines (Spearman’s correlation coefficient = 0.80, p < 0.001), and the number of positive areas (regions with more than 3 B lines) (Spearman’s correlation coefficient = 0.75, p < 0.001) were found. When compared with high-resolution chest computed tomography as the gold standard method, the sensitivity, specificity, of transthoracic ultrasound was 96.4%, 83.3% respectively. Additionally the number of B lines (sum of 35 or more B lines) and a number of B lines positive areas (7 or more regions with at least 3 B lines) cut off of allowed to discriminate the inflammatory pattern (ground glass) to those with structural pattern (honeycomb and pulmonary cysts).

Conclusion: Our study showed that transthoracic ultrasound comet tails scoring system could be useful in the assessment of the pulmonary involvement in patients with dermatomyositis, and should be considered as a primary screening exam to exclude lung involvement, rather than routine chest CT scans in asssimptomatic patients.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2021-eular.4033

**OP0168**

THE ROLE OF VASCULAR INFLAMMATION MARKERS IN DEFICIENCY OF ADENOSINE DEAMINASE 2

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