Objectives: To study the survival of RTX treatment and the characteristics of patients with RA treated with the drug since its commercialization in Spain.

Methods: Observational, retrospective and analytical study of a cohort of patients with RA treated with at least one dose of RTX. We reviewed the medical records of all patients with RA from January 2007 to June 2017. A total of 178 previous defined variables were collected, highlighting data about treatment (use of RTX, associated conventional synthetic disease modifying drugs [FAMEsc]), doses of corticosteroids ([GC]) used and activity indices. Descriptive statistics were performed (mean, median and the 25th and 75th percentiles are shown). The comparative analysis was done with \( \chi^2 \) and U of Mann Whitney for categorical variables and paired sign rank test or Student's t for continuous. Survival Kaplan Mayer curves were constructed. The study was carried out in accordance with the standards of our Clinical Research Ethics Committee.

Results: A total of 54 patients were analyzed. 74% (n = 40) of them were women; the age was 61.2 years (51.0 - 67.4). 74% (n = 40) presented some type of relevant comorbidity. Its RA was FR + in 96% (n = 52) and ACCP + in 78% (n = 41). The duration of the follow-up was 56.6 (29.3-92.1) months. Patients received a mean of 5 (4-6) cycles of RTX at a dose of 1000mg on days 0 and 15 in most cases. The final DAS28-2VS was 2.6 (2.1 - 4.0), p = 0.0001 compared to baseline. The proportion of deaths was 2.36 (0.55 - 3.1). At the end of the RTX treatment, the EULAR response rate was 2.6 (2.1 - 4.0), p = 0.0001 compared to baseline.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared

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