PLAQUE AND INCREASED IMT. SERUM CALPROTECTIN MAY BE A NOVEL BIOMARKER FOR...

**AB0571**

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SERUM CALPROTECTIN LEVEL AND PRESENCE OF SUBCLINICAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS AND ARTERIAL STIFFNESS IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS**

I.T. Cheng1, M. Li2, E. K. Li1, A. P. W. Lee1, L. S. Tam1. 1The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Medicine and Therapeutics, Hong Kong, Hong Kong (SAR)

**Background:** Calprotectin is a member of $\beta$-100 leukocyte. Serum calprotectin is a sensitive biomarker of disease activity in patients with psoriatic arthritis (PsA). While various CV risk score only shown modest correlation with augmented CV risk in patient with PsA, whether calprotectin could play an addition role remains uncertain.

**Objectives:** To elucidate the association between serum calprotectin and subclinical atherosclerosis and arterial stiffness in patient with PsA

**Methods:** Seventy-eight PsA patient (age: 53±11 years, 47(54%) male) without CV event was recruited into this cross-sectional study. High resolution carotid ultrasound was performed to assess the presence of carotid plaque and intima-media thickness (IMT). Arterial stiffness was measured by branchial-ankle pulse wave velocity (PWV) and augmentation index (Alx). Serum calprotectin level was measured by QUANTA Lite Calprotectin Extended Range ELISA kit from (INOVA Diagnostics, San Diego, CA, USA).

**Results:** 29/78 (38%) of patient had carotid plaque (CP+), Subject in CP+ group were of older age and higher inflammatory burden in terms of higher number of swollen joint and longer disease duration. The use of statins were also higher in CP+ group. Serum calprotectin level were significantly higher in CP+ group (639.2ng/ml ± 378.2 in CP- group vs 911.8ng/ml ± 429.4 in CP+ group, p=0.005) (Figure 1). Using multivariate logistic regression analysis, higher level of ln calprotectin were significantly associated with presence of carotid plaque (OR: 3.25, 95% CI: 1.22 to 8.69, p=0.019) after adjusting for baseline covariates. There was also significant correlation between calprotectin level and C-Reactive Protein (CRP) (r=0.237, p=0.037), mean IMT (r=0.301, p=0.021) and maximum IMT (r=0.265, p=0.043). However, no significant association were observed between calprotectin level and PWV or Alx.

**Figure 1.**

**Conclusion:** Increased calprotectin level were associated with presence of plaque and increased IMT. Serum calprotectin may be a novel biomarker for assessing CV risk in patient with PsA.

**Table 1. Multivariate analysis for factors associated with presence of carotid plaque.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OR</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disease duration (years)</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.02 to 1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ln Calprotectin</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>1.22 to 8.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Factors included in the multivariate analysis: age, gender, disease duration, swollen joint count, hyperlipidemia, Framingham 10-year CVD risk score >10%, current use of statins, and calprotectin level

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**AB0572**

**CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS: ULTRASONOGRAPHY AND MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING FINDINGS**

E. Akyildiz Tezcan1, F. Leventoglu2, M. S. Durmac2, H. Kara1, E. Balevi Batur2, I. Albayrak Gezer1, M. K. Korez1. 1Cumra State Hospital, Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, KONYA, Turkey; 2Selcuk University Medical Faculty, Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, KONYA, Turkey; 3Esztergom Horasan State Hospital, Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, ERZURUM, Turkey; 4Selcuk University Medical Faculty, Department of Statistics, KONYA, Turkey

**Background:** Carpal tunnel syndrome(CTS) is the most common form of entrapment neuropathies, caused by compression of the median nerve in the carpal tunnel at the wrist. But there is no gold standard technique for diagnosing CTS. Electrodiagnostic studies (EDS) are generally used but have some limitations. Recent years, magnetic resonance imaging(MRI) and ultrasonography(US) have facilitated the diagnosis of CTS. The median nerve cross section area(CSA) measured by US or MRI has been found to be associated with CTS.[1][2] CTS is usually idiopathic but it can be seen more in some disease. Psoriatic arthritis(PsA) occurs in up to 30% of people with psoriasis and can have serious debilitating effects on the peripheral joints, spine, tendon insertions, and finger(s). Because that arthritis, steroid use and flexor tenosynovitis play an important role in the pathogenesis of CTS, we think that CTS can be seen more in PsA patients.

**Objectives:** We aimed to investigate the CTS in PsA patients with EDS and MRI and compare them with healthy controls.

**Methods:** 68 people, including 39 PsA (according to CASPAR criteria) and 29 healthy volunteers were included in study within 1 year. EDS, US and MRI were performed within one week, and examinations were made by different doctors who were blind to other measurements. EDS was started with median and ulnar nerve motor conduction study than continued with sensory conduction studies. CTS diagnosis was made according to the routine laboratory standards. The CSA measurement was made from the inner border of the hyperchoic ring around median nerve by using continuous tracing method at pisiform bone level. US examinations were performed with a high frequency linear transducer (4-14 MHz), MRI examinations were performed on a 3-T imaging system. The statistical analyses were performed with Statistical Package for the Social Science Program Version 22. Descriptive statistics, T tests, chi-square test, Pearson correlation test were used.

**Results:** No statistically significant difference was found between the groups for demographic characteristics. 12 (30.76%) of 39 PsA patients had CTS, whereas CTS was not detected in the control group(p=0.001). US and MRI show larger CSA in PsA patients compared to the healthy control group(9,49 ± 3,00 mm² vs 8,30 ± 1,73 mm², p=0,005, 11,24 ± 3,41mm² vs 9,35 ± 1,81mm² p<0,001); in patients with CTS compared to others(11,63± 3,25 vs 8,60 ± 2,26mm² p=0,002, 13,37 ± 3,67mm² vs 9,90 ± 1,58mm² p=0,001) and in PsA patients which have CTS compared to PsA patients with normal EDS(11,63 ± 3,25 mm² vs 8,87 ± 2,64 mm² p=0,001, 13,37 ± 3,73 mm² vs 10,52 ± 3,15 mm² p=0,003). When the CSA compared PsA patients which have normal EDS and healthy volunteers; US (8,87 ± 2,64 vs 8,30 ± 1,73 p=0,180) and MRI (10,52 ± 3,15 vs 9,35 ± 1,81 p=0,026) show larger CSA in PsA patients. But difference isn't statistically significant for US measurements. The Pearson correlation coefficients between MRI and the CSA measurements were made.

**Conclusion:** CTS is more common in patients with PsA. The relationship between CTS diagnosed by EDS and CSA measured by US or MRI was observed in both PsA patients and all participants. Diagnosis can be supported by US or MRI in patients who can not undergo EDS or who do not accept EDS. For PsA patients, cut off values obtained from normal people should not be used. The limitations of our study were that our CTS population was small and most of them was mild. We think that this study will be the precursor of CTS studies in PsA patients.

**REFERENCES:**


**Disclosure of Interests:** None declared.

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**AB0573**

**DUPILUMAB-INDUCED ENTHESITIS/ARTHRITIS IN PATIENTS WITH ATOPIC DERMATITIS: A RETROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY**

J. Nathan1, C. Hughes1, S. Patel1, L. Mathew2, C. Smith3, A. Pink2, R. Woolf2, B. Menon1, L. B. Kirkham3. 1Guys and St Thomas’ NHS Foundation Trust, 2Royal National Hospital, Department of Rheumatology, St Albans, England, United Kingdom; 3National Heart and Lung Institute, Imperial College, Faculty of Medicine, London, United Kingdom

**Background:** Dupilumab, a fully human monoclonal antibody directed against the alpha subunit of the IL-4 receptor, has shown efficacy in the treatment of atopic dermatitis (AD) and other inflammatory skin diseases. One of its reported side effects is an increase in enthesitis/arthritides. However, data on the frequency of these adverse events is limited, and to date, no studies have systematically investigated the incidence of these events in patients with AD treated with dupilumab, or compared to other biologi...