

Figure 1. Mean 3- and 6-month remission rates with error bars (SE)

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AB0723 JUVENILE BEHCET'S DISEASE: WHICH PARTICULARITIES?

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Background: Behcet's disease (BD) is a systemic vasculitis that affects young adults aged between 20 and 30 years old. It is rare in childhood.

Objectives: This work aims to analyze the clinical features of this form by comparing it with adult BD.

Methods: Through a retrospective study including 192 cases with BD seen in The Internal Medicine Department at Tahar Sfar Hospital Mahdia TUNISA, we report 8 cases of juvenile BD (4.2%) that occurred under the age of 16 years.

Results: There were 8 male. The average age of BD onset was 14 years [11, 16 years]. Genital aphthosis was noted in 5 patients. Ophthalmologic damage was observed in 4 patients, dominated by uveitis (75% of cases). No cases of blindness were observed. Joint damage was seen in 5 patients and vascular and neurological damage in 2 patients respectively. All patients received colchicine in addition to a platelet aggregation inhibitors at the moment of BD diagnosis. When comparing juvenile BD group with that of adults, we have noticied, the frequency of cutaneo-mucous and articular manifestations, the rarity of neurological damage and the absence of cardiac and digestive damage in the juvenile BD group. **Conclusion:** Juvenile BD is a rare form, with a male predominance. The younger age is not a poor prognostic factor. Early diagnosis and treatment can reduce the disease's complications. **REFERENCES:**

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AB0724 CANDIDATE PREDICTIVE BIOMARKERS OF POOR TREATMENT RESPONSE IN OLIGOARTICULAR ONSET JUVENILE ARTHRITIS TO EARLY STEROID INJECTIONS

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Background: Intra-articular corticosteroid injections are the first-line antirheumatic drugs of oligoarticular onset juvenile arthritis. Despite significant advances in treatment (anti-TNF, block IL6) this choice of pediatric chronic joint disease still remains relevant. Pediatric rheumatologists and to this day there are no consensus on the best modality for treatment.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to search of biomarkers ineffective of early intra-articular steroid injections of oligoarticular onset juvenile arthritis.

Methods: Clinical, imaging, laboratory data (blood and synovial fluid), and effect of early isolated intra-articular injections (is-IAI) of triamcinolone acetonide 92 children (89% girls) aged median (IQR) 4,2 (1,6 - 7,6) years with oligoarticular onset juvenile arthritis without extra-articular manifestations (oligo-JA) were collected retrospectively and analyzed. All children were met ILAR criteria. Triamcinolone acetonide (TA) was administered intra-articular at a dose of 20-40 mg with an injection interval of 3-6-12 months which was depended on the activity of the disease. All children were divided into two groups: active / inactive arthritis based on the effectiveness of local corticosteroid treatment. The average follow-up was 48 [38; 62] months.

Results: 32 children (35%; all girls) were achieved remission oligo-JA after is-IAI of TA with mean of 2 [1,75; 2] injection per joint (inactive arthritis > 24 months). The mean interval between two consecutive is-IAI was 7 [5.25: 10] months. Other children did not achieve inactive oligo-JA after is-IAI of TA with mean of 3 [2; 4] injection per joint. The mean interval between first two consecutive injection was 5,5 [4,25; 7] months and other injections - 2 [2; 3] months. All children who did not achieve remission oligo-JA for is-IAI were treated by DMARDs. Statistical analyses were performed to determine the relationships between clinical, instrumental, laboratory signs and efficacy is-IAI of TA. Measures included the number of swollen or tender joints [active joint counts]; biological inflammatory markers [erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), C-reactive protein (CRP), serum and synovial fluid level of interleukin 6 (IL6) and tumor necrosis factor alfa (TNF- α)]; autoimmunity [titer of antinuclear factor (ANF)] and physicians' assessment of JIA disease activity [clinical Juvenile Arthritis Disease Activity Score including maximal 10 joints (cJADAS10)]. Efficacy is-IAI of TA was no associated significantly with number of active joint of onset oligo-JA, cJADAS10, serum level of CRP mg/ml, ESR mm/h, IL6 pg/ml and TNF-a pg/ ml, titer of ANF. The mean inflamed synovial fluid of IL6 levels 2208 [710: 4564] / 3234 [1265; 16902] pg/ml and TNF- α levels 3,3 [2,5; 3,8] / 1,1 [0,6; 3,7] pg/ml at onset of inactive and active oligo-JA were not significantly differ. The analysis revealed a correlation between a short phase of beneficial effect after is-IAI of TA and risk of activity disease (with an inactive phase of arthritis less than 3 months, the risk activity was OR = 2.09, p <0.001; with an inactive phase less than 2 months - OR = 8.9, p < 0.001).

Conclusion: TA is an effective and safe treatment in children with oligo-JA. Research was revealed that about a third of children with oligo-JA achieved inactive arthritis of average after two intra-articular injections of TA (all girls). There are no biomarkers for prediction of poor treatment response in oligo-JA to early steroid injections. But a short phase of beneficial effect after is-IAI of TA may be sign of risk activity disease. In addition boys with oligoarticular onset juvenile arthritis may be considered like potentially ineffective for local steroid therapy. **REFERENCES:**

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AB0725 MACROPHAGE ACTIVATION SYNDROME IN CHILDREN WITH RHEUMATIC DISEASES: ANALYSIS OF CASE SERIES

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Background: Macrophage activation syndrome (MAS) is a rare, but severe life-threatening complication of chronic rheumatic disease (RD) in children, which associated with high risks of the multiple organ failure and mortality. **Objectives:** To analyze demographic, clinical and laboratory parameters, timing

of MAS and disease outcome in patients (pts) with MAS and RD. **Methods:** The study included all pts of single center with RD, who developed

Methods: The study included all pts of single center with HD, who developed the MAS. The diagnosis was recognized according to Classification criteria for MAS in sJIA [1].