group required ICU admission vs 16.32% and 13.98% required ventilation vs 6.9%, $p < 0.001$. The average age was higher in the arthropathy arm vs control at 66.56 years old vs 51.53, $p < 0.001$. Charlson comorbidity index was also higher in the arthropathy arm at 2.72 vs 0.96, $p < 0.001$.

Conclusion: This is a large analysis of inflammatory arthropathy patients hospitalized with COVID-19. While the arthropathy group was older, and had more co-morbidities, when adjusting for potential confounders, inflammatory arthropathy patients had a higher risk of death and mechanical ventilation, as well as longer length of stay.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared.

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2021-eular.482

POS0048

SEROPREVALENCE OF ANTI-SARS-COV-2 ANTIBODIES IN RHEUMATIC PATIENTS TREATED WITH BIOLOGICAL AND TARGETED THERAPY LIVING IN LOMBARDY, ITALY (MAINSTREAM PROJECT)

E. G. Favalli¹, G. Maioli¹, M. Bombaci², M. Biggioggero¹, A. Favalli², E. Agape¹, G. Andrea², E. Pesce², E. Zagato², T. Fabbris², M. Martinovic², E. Marchisio³, S. Abignano^{2,4}, R. Grifantini², R. Caporali^{1,5}, ¹ASST Gaetano Pini-CTO Institute, Division of Clinical Rheumatology, Milan, Italy; ²Istituto Nazionale Genetica Molecolare, Padiglione Romeo ed Enrica Invernizzi, Milan, Italy; ³Dia.Pro, Diagnostic Bioprobes srl, Milan, Italy; ⁴Università degli Studi di Milano, Department of Clinical Sciences and Community Health, Milan, Italy; ⁵Università degli Studi di Milano, Department of Clinical Sciences and Community Health, Research Center for Adult and Pediatric Rheumatic Diseases, Milan, Italy

Background: Emerging observational data have shown that rheumatic patients seem not to be more susceptible to SARS-CoV-2 infection neither to worse outcomes. However, the true prevalence of COVID19 is still unknown due to the high proportion of subclinical infection. In this scenario, measuring the seroprevalence of SARS-CoV-2 may be crucial to improve the knowledge about the impact of COVID19 in rheumatic patients.

Objectives: To estimate in a COVID19 high-endemic area (Lombardy, Italy) the prevalence of anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in a large cohort of patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) or spondyloarthritis (SpA) treated with biologic (b-) or targeted synthetic (ts-) disease modifying drugs (DMARDs).

Methods: A seroprevalence cross-sectional study was conducted in the period between 4th May and 16th June 2020, including patients with confirmed RA or SpA treated with b- or tsDMARDs. Patients were tested for anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG, IgM and IgA antibodies against main viral antigens (nucleoprotein [N], spike 1 [S1], receptor-binding domain [RBD]) using ELISA. These data were compared with those observed in the healthy population in the same period and region. Patients also answered a questionnaire on history of symptoms consistent with COVID19, risk factors and comorbidities. Serological response to RBD was evaluated according to symptom severity (asymptomatic, minor, or major [respiratory and fever $>37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$] symptoms).

Results: The study population included 300 patients (62% females, mean age 53 years, 20% over 65 years old) diagnosed with RA (56%), psoriatic arthritis (23%), or ankylosing spondylitis (21%), treated with anti-TNF (57%), abatacept (20%), anti-IL6 (11%), or JAK inhibitors (5%). Four patients (1.3%) referred a prior diagnosis of COVID19 defined by nasopharyngeal swab. Immunoglobulin titers were evaluated resulting in 9%, 13.6%, and 13.3% positive patients for IgG, IgM and IgA, respectively (Table 1), with no significant difference to the healthy population. Among seropositive patients, 55.3% were asymptomatic, 16% had minor and 19.6% major symptoms, 7.1% were hospitalized. No deaths or admission to intensive care units occurred. IgM, IgG and IgA titers to RBD were higher in patients with both minor and major symptoms compared with asymptomatic ones (Figure 1). No differences were found between seronegative and seropositive patients in relation to age, sex, rheumatic diagnosis, and treatments with b- or tsDMARDs. A relative lower risk of seropositivity was observed in patients receiving concomitant methotrexate (RR 0.49, 95% CI 0.25-0.94; p 0.04), while an increased risk was associated with obesity (RR 2.33, 95% CI 1.26-3.79; p 0.019) and presence of at least 2 comorbidities (RR 1.94, 95% CI 1.11-3.15; p 0.037). Corticosteroids use was numerically more frequent in seropositive than seronegative patients (18% vs 14%).

Conclusion: This study confirms that, even in a cohort of rheumatic patients, the spread of SARS-CoV-2 infection is much greater than that observed by capturing only swab-diagnosed COVID19 cases. The underlying rheumatic disease and ongoing therapy with b/ts-DMARDs do not seem to impact SARS-CoV-2 antibody positivity, which conversely seems to be proportional to the intensity of COVID19 symptoms and less frequent in patients receiving concomitant methotrexate. The project was co-financed by Lombardy Region 2014-2020 Regional Operational Programme under the European Regional Development Fund.

Table 1. Prevalence of specific anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibodies.

Antibodies	Positive(n)	Seroprevalence (%)	(95% CI)
IgG	27	9%	(6.2 – 12.7)
IgG anti-N	26	8.6%	(5.9 – 12.3)
IgG anti-RBD	20	6.6%	(4.3 – 10)
IgG anti-S1	18	6%	(3.8 – 9.2)
IgM	41	13.6%	(10.2 – 18)
IgM anti-N	35	11.6%	(8.5 – 15.7)
IgM anti-RBD	25	8.3%	(5.7 – 12)
IgA	40	13.3%	(9.9 – 17.6)
IgA anti-N	37	12.3%	(9.0 – 16.5)
IgA anti-RBD	25	8.3%	(5.7 – 12)
IgG+IgM	23	7.6%	(5.1 – 11.2)
IgG+IgM+IgA	22	7.3%	(4.9 – 10.5)
IgG+IgA	24	8%	(5.4 – 11.6)
IgG/IgM/IgA	56	18.6%	(14.6 – 23.4)

Figure 1. Antibody levels (S/Co) against SARS-CoV-2 RBD.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared.

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2021-eular.594

POS0049

SARS-COV-2 INFECTION IN CHILDREN WITH RHEUMATIC DISEASE: EXPERIENCE OF A TERTIARY REFERRAL CENTER

B. Sözeri¹, F. Demir¹, S. Kalın², C. Hasbal Akkuş³, ¹Istanbul Health Sciences University, Umranıye Training and Research Hospital, Pediatric Rheumatology, Istanbul, Turkey; ²Istanbul Health Sciences University, Umranıye Training and Research Hospital, Pediatric Radiology, Istanbul, Turkey; ³Istanbul Health Sciences University, Umranıye Training and Research Hospital, Pediatrics, Istanbul, Turkey

Background: Patients with rheumatic diseases are considered at risk for serious infections due to their immune-compromised-status set in their primary systemic disease and the usage of immune-modulating therapies. Although various results have been reported on the subject, it is still unknown whether patients with rheumatic disease, many of whom are on immune-suppression, are at higher risk of severe COVID-19.

Objectives: We aim to share our clinical SARS-CoV-2 experience in patient with the childhood rheumatic disease during pandemic.

Methods: We evaluated 4470 patients at our pediatric-rheumatology clinic during the pandemic, from 11-March to 15-October-2020. Demographic and clinical features, treatments, laboratory results, imaging findings, and clinical outcomes of patients diagnosed with COVID-19 and/or multisystem inflammatory syndrome (MIS-C) were review from the medical records. The data of all these patients were compared between groups and presented. A p-value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results: Among 4470 patients, 87 COVID-19 suspected patients were included in the study. Fifty six (64.4%) patients were hospitalized and 31 were followed without hospitalization. The most common rheumatic diseases among them were juvenile idiopathic arthritis and familial Mediterranean fever (35.6% and 34.5%). The primary disease status of these patients were; 78 (89.6%) were in remission, while 9 (10.3%) had active disease at the time of COVID-19 diagnosis. Twenty six of these patients were treated with biologic DMARDs. SARS-CoV-2 infection (RT-PCR and/or antibody test) was found positive in 84 patients (96.5%). Also, fifty one (58.6%) patients had an epidemiologic contact to a person with COVID-19. Fifty six of 87 (64.3%) had a fever and 20 (23%) had a fever for five or more days. Gastrointestinal system involvement was in 11 (12.6%), the respiratory system was in 40 (46%) and fatigue was in 57 (65.5%) patients. Cutaneous involvement was seen in 5 patients including maculopapular rash in two, vasculitic rash in two, and chilblain in one patient. 63.2% of patients had increased C-reactive protein (CRP), 40.2% had lymphocytopenia ($<1500/\text{mm}^3$) and 26.4 % had elevated D-dimer