patients without cataract (p=0.034). Analysis of GC treatment effect on co-morbidities revealed a significant increase in prevalence of diabetes (after 3 months) and cataract (after 5 years) compared to baseline. BMI was significantly higher after one year and five years of GC treatment. PMR patients with cataract at baseline required longer treatment with GCs (p=0.023). Presence of other metabolic features at the time of GCA or PMR diagnosis did not affect the treatment duration (Figure 1).

Conclusion: Newly-diagnosed GCA and PMR patients did not appear to have a healthier metabolic profile than HCs. As expected, GC treatment resulted in the development of an unhealthier metabolic profile in GCA patients. In PMR patients, the presence of cataract at baseline was predictive for a prolonged treatment period which could be explained by higher ESR levels in PMR patients with cataract. Together, our findings emphasize the importance of novel GC sparing therapeutic agents and personalized medicine in GCA and PMR.

REFERENCES:

Disclosure of Interests: Idit Eizen: None declared, Philipp Therkildsen: None declared, Berit Dalsgaard Nielsen: None declared, Anna van’t Ende: None declared, Annemieke Boots Consultant of: Grunenthal, Peter Heering: None declared, Ellen-Margrethe Hauge: None declared, Elisabeth Brouwer Speakers bureau: Roche, fees paid to UMCQ, Yannick van Steen: None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2021-eular.2425

EP0068 EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF TNF-Α ANTAGONISTS AND TOCILIZUMAB IN TAKAYASU ARTERITIS: MULTICENTER WORLDWIDE RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF 209 PATIENTS

A. Mekinjan1, L. Biard2, L. Dagnia3, P. Jego4, C. Salvarama5, M. Sergey6, O. Espitia7, S. Sciascia8, P. Hernand9, P. Cacoub3, L. Fain2, D. Saadoun10 on behalf of TAK FRENCH GROUP; 1Saint Antoine, SDF, Paris, France; 2Saint Antoine, SDF, Paris, France; 3Saint Antoine, SDF, Paris, France; 4Saint Antoine, Internal Medicine, Itale, Italy; 5Saint Antoine, Internal Medicine, Rouen, France; 6Saint Antoine, Internal Medicine, Itale, Italy; 7Saint Antoine, Internal Medicine, Rouen, France; 8Saint Antoine, Internal Medicine, Paris, France; 9Pitié, Internal Medicine, Paris, France

Background: In this large worldwide TAK registry, we report 209 patients treated with TNF-α antagonists and tocilizumab aiming to compare their safety and efficacy, and determine the predictive factors of treatment response and relapse.

Objectives: To assess safety and efficacy of TNF-α antagonists and tocilizumab in patients with Takayasu arteritis (TAK).

Methods: We conducted a retrospective multicenter study in referral centers from France, Italy, Spain, Israel, Japan, Tunisia and Russia about biological-targeted therapies in TAK during the period from January 2017 to September 2019 for the data collection.

Results: Two-hundred nine patients with TAK [median age of 29 years [7-62], and 186 (89%) females] were included. They received either TNF-α antagonists (n=132; 63%) with 172 lines; infliximab (n=109), adalimumab (n=45), golimumab (n=8), certolizumab (n=6) and etanercept (n=5), or tocilizumab (n=77; 37%) with 121 lines; intravenous and subcutaneous in 95 and 26 cases, respectively. A complete response at 6 months was evidenced in 101/152 (66%) on TNF-α antagonists and tocilizumab [n=77 (37%) with 121 lines; intravenous and subcutaneous in 95 and 26 cases, respectively]. A complete response to TNF-α antagonists and tocilizumab occurred on biological-targeted therapies of whom 37 (21%) and 21 (17%), (p=0.4) were similar in TNF-α antagonists and tocilizumab.

Conclusion: This large multicenter study shows high efficacy of biological-targeted treatments in refractory TAK. Efficacy, relapse and drug retention rate were equivalent with TNF-α antagonists and tocilizumab.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2021-eular.2843

EP0070 ONSET TO DIAGNOSIS TIME PREDICTS SURVIVAL RATE IN TAKAYASU ARTERITIS

A. Popova1, L. Borodina2, L. Shardin3, 1Ural State Medical University, Hospital Therapy and Urgent Medical Care Service, Ekaterinburg, Russian Federation; 2Sverdlovsk Regional Clinical Hospital 1, Therapy, Yekaterinburg, Russian Federation; 3Ural State Medical University, Higher Medical Nurse and Social Education, Yekaterinburg, Russian Federation

Background: Takayasu arteritis (TA) is large vessel vasculitis. In spite of relatively high 5 to 15 years survival rate, TA affects young persons and causes major cardiovascular events, disability and preterm deaths [1]. Nowadays, though new...