RESULTS:

Multiple testing was applied to statistical tests. A correction for multiple comparisons was performed using the false discovery rate (FDR) p<0.05.

A literature search was conducted to identify miRNAs associated with RA as follows: (i) EULAR good-responders and non-responders (ii) longitudinal change in expression over time. Patients were included if they had a primary outcome measure of change in DAS28 scores. Patients were divided into 2 groups: group 1 (n=50) with obesity (BMI > 30 kg/m2) and group 2 (n=23) with normal body weight (BMI < 30 kg/m2). The average age of patients with obesity was 58.5 ± 5.87 years, without obesity - 58.7 ± 5.43 years. Clinical manifestations were evaluated by a WOMAC (Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index) questionnaire.

No significant differences were observed between 3-months and baseline in EULAR good-responders. Future work involves validation of these results in larger studies.

Conclusion: Our study showed that patients with obesity and knee OA have higher rates of mTOR expression, compared to patients with normal body weight. High mTOR expression correlates with the severity of knee pain in obese patients. Thus, the evaluation of mTOR expression in obese patients and knee OA patients is an important factor in predicting the severity of clinical manifestations of OA, and may influence the choice of personalized therapy tactics for such patients.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared

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