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Rheumatoid arthritis - non biologic treatment and small molecules.

**POS0646** RAPID AND CONCURRENT IMPROVEMENTS IN PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOMES OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS WITH BARICITINIB IN RA-BEAM


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**Background:** The efficacy and safety of baricitinib (BARI), an oral selective Janus kinase (JAK)1/2 inhibitor, was evaluated in the randomized, controlled trial, RA-BEAM (NCT04183958), in patients (pts) with active rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and inadequate responses (IR) to methotrexate (MTX). The most frequent radiological patterns were NSIP, UIP and undefined. The outcome measures were diverse: changes in respiratory function tests (LTIF) and HRCT, incidence of pulmonary dysfunction, mortality rates, effect on glucocorticoid deprivation, delay in inclusion in the lung transplant list and/or serious adverse events. The initiation of RTX was motivated by pulmonary and/or joint pathology, in patients with failure to other synthetic or biological DMARDs. A total of 393 treatment cycles were collected in 114 patients, with a mean of 3.4 cycles per patient. The RTX regimen was 2 infusions of 1g 2 weeks apart in all patients, except for 1 who received the lymphoma-like regimen. With regard to the efficacy of the treatment with RTX, improvement and especially stabilization of HRCT and LFT predominated, with numerically greater improvement for DLCO than for FVC. There was also a favorable trend in the evolution of patients treated with RTX compared to controls, although it did not reach statistical significance, and a lower risk of deterioration of lung function in patients treated with RTX versus those who had received other DMARDs. The mortality rate found at 5 years was lower than that previously described for the disease and half for the patients treated with RTX compared to those treated with anti-TNF. The adverse events described in the studies did not show additional safety alerts to those already described for RTX.

**Conclusion:** RTX seems to be postulated as a promising therapy for patients with ILD associated with RA, showing a stabilizing effect on the lung function, with an acceptable safety profile. However, further research of higher methodological quality prospective studies is needed to confirm these favorable preliminary results.

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