CONCLUSION: Vaccination.

The level of antibodies to pneumococcal capsule polysaccharide was determined using the EIA PCP IgG kit (TestLine Clinical Diagnostics s.r.o., Czech Republic) before vaccination, 1, 3, and 12 months after vaccination.

RESULTS: The dynamics of the concentration of antibodies to pneumococcal capsular polysaccharide in patients with SpA is presented in the Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 visit (initial)</th>
<th>2 visit (after 1 month)</th>
<th>3 visit (after 3 month)</th>
<th>4 visit (after 12 month)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80.0 [35.2; 154.0]</td>
<td>160.1 [73.5; 245.7]</td>
<td>214.5 [103.2; 255.0]</td>
<td>175.0 [120.1; 260.1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p=0.01 **p=0.005

At 1, 3 and 12 months after vaccination, the concentration of antibodies to pneumococcal capsule polysaccharide was significantly higher compared to the baseline values. In 81% of patients, vaccination tolerance was good. Reactions at the injection site (pain, swelling and hyperemia of the skin up to 2cm in diameter), resolved independently after 1-5 days, were observed in 6 patients. In 2 patients, a severe local reaction was registered in the form of pain in the arm, infiltration and hyperemia of the skin up to 8 and 15cm in diameter, respectively, accompanied by low-grade fever in one patient for 2 days, and febrile fever in the other for 3 days. In both cases, these symptoms were completely stopped after administration of paracetamol and antihistamines. Exacerbation of SpA and the emergence of new autoimmune disorders were not detected. During the follow-up period, no patients developed lower respiratory tract infections. Patients suffering from frequent sinusitis and otitis reported the absence of these infections after vaccination.

Conclusion: The obtained data indicate satisfactory immunogenicity and good tolerability of PCP vaccine in patients with SpA. Further studies are needed to better assess the immunogenicity and safety of vaccine, as well as to study of the influence of anti-rheumatic therapy on the effectiveness of immunization.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared.

OBJECTIVES: To assess the immunogenicity and safety of vaccine, as well as to study of the influence of anti-rheumatic therapy on the effectiveness of immunization.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared.

DISCUSSION: The data obtained indicate the importance of the problem of CI in SpA. Further studies are needed to better assess the immunogenicity and safety of vaccine, as well as to study of the influence of anti-rheumatic therapy on the effectiveness of immunization.

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Disclosure of Interests: None declared.

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