Methods: 31 patients with PG, 35 patients with PSO and 26 HS were included. Immunohistochemical methods were used to evaluate the expression of JA1K, JAK2, JAK3, Tyrosine Kinase 2 (TYK2), STAT1, STAT3, STAT4, STAT5, and STAT6. For the investigation of cytoplasmic parts of epidermis JAK1, STAT3, and STAT4 were highly expressed in the PG and PSO, STAT6 and TYK2 were only significantly overexpressed in psoriasis. JAK3 was overexpressed in healthy skin, PG and psoriasis. The assessment of the nuclear part of epidermis TYK2 and STAT3 were highly expressed in the PG and PSO. JAK1 was overexpressed in PG versus PSO in cytoplasmic parts of the epidermis (p = 0.001). TYK2 and STAT6 were highly expressed in the PSO versus PG in cytoplasmic parts of the epidermis (p = 0.024, p < 0.001). In the investigation of nuclear parts of epidermis STAT1, STAT6 were highly expressed in the PSO versus PG. The summary of the findings is given in Table 1.

Conclusion: In this study, the JAK/STAT inflammatory pathway is significantly activated in PG patients which is adding up new information to the current literature. Considering the unmet need in PG targeting of this pathway could be beneficial for the treatment of refractory PG.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared.


Further Characterization of Clinical and Laboratory Features Occurring in X-Linked Syndrome in a Large-Scale Analysis of Multicenter Case-Series of 116 French Patients

S. Georgin-Lavialle1, B. Terrier2, K. Olivier2, A. Mekinian4, on behalf of French Rare Diseases Network.

Objectives: To report data from the first interim analysis of the International XLH Registry.

Methods: The International XLH Registry was initiated August 2017 to collect outcomes. The multicentre, international, XLH patient registry was established to investigate the unmet need in XLH targeting of this pathway.

Background: X-Linked Hypophosphataemia (XLH) is a rare, progressive, lifelong, hereditary phosphate wasting disorder characterised by a pathobiological increase in fibroblast growth factor 23 concentration/activity. Despite XLH being increasingly recognised as a chronic progressive disease, there are few data documenting its natural history or the impact of treatment and other medical interventions on patient outcomes.

ADULT POPULATION BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS

Methods: The International XLH Registry was initiated August 2017 to collect outcomes. The multicentre, international, XLH patient registry was established to investigate the unmet need in XLH targeting of this pathway.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared.


Managing chronic pain in RMDs


Background: Patients with chronic inflammatory arthritis (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis; RA) or inflammatory exacerbations of chronic degenerative joint diseases (e.g. osteoarthritis; OA) suffer from recurrent pain, restricted function.