AB0961 EFFICACY OF BIOTHERAPIES IN APS PATIENTS ACCORDING TO AGE OF DISEASE ONSET: DATA FROM THE MOROCCAN RBSMR REGISTRY

Keywords: Registries, Spondyloarthritis

M. El Mandour1, E. Boudhar1, A. Guich1, H. Sahimi1, R. Abougar1, L. Achemil1, F. Allal2, B. Bahin1, I. Elbouch1, A. El Maghraoui3, I. Ghazzani1, T. Harzby4, I. Hmamouchi1, I. Linda1, O. Miknis5, R. Niame1, H. Hassikou1, 1Military Hospital Moulay Ismail, Rheumatology, Meknes, Morocco; 2Laboratory of Biostatistics, Clinical and Epidemiological Research, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, Mohamed V University, Rabat, Morocco; 3Mohamed V Military Hospital, Ibn Sina University Center, rhematology, Rabat, Morocco; 4El Ayachi Hospital, Rheumatology Rabat, Saïd, Morocco; 5Arrazi Hospital, Mohammed VI University Hospital, Rheumatology, Marrakech, Morocco; 6Military Hospital Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah, Hassan II University Hospital, Rheumatology, Fez, Morocco; 7Provincial Hospital of Temara, Rheumatology, Temara, Morocco; 8Military Hospital Mohammed VI University Hospital, Rheumatology, Oujda, Morocco; 9Ibn Rochd University Hospital, Rheumatology, Casablanca, Morocco; 10Military Hospital Avicenne, Mohammed VI University Hospital, Rheumatology, Marrakech, Morocco

Background: Ankylosing spondylitis (AS) is a chronic inflammatory rheumatic disease most often affecting young adult males and linked to the HLA B27 antigen in more than 90% of cases. The classic age of onset of symptoms is in most cases between 20 and 30 years. However, it is known that the disease can start in early childhood and that there are cases appearing after 50 years.

The aim of this study is to compare the efficacy of biotherapies in juvenile onset spondyloarthritis and adult onset spondyloarthritis using data from the biotherapy registry of the Moroccan Society of Rheumatology RBSMR.

Objectives: To evaluate the real-life effectiveness of biologic therapies in patients with ankylosing spondylitis (AS) according to age of disease onset.

Methods: A cross-sectional multicenter observational study was conducted; the data source was the Moroccan Registry of Biological Therapies in Rheumatic Diseases (RBSMR Registry). Patients, included from May 2017 to January 2019, were all adult patients (age >18 years), with APS, according to the ASAS classification criteria for APS 2009. Therapeutic efficacy was assessed by ASDAS-CRP, a therapeutic response was defined by an ASDAS-CRP less than 1.3.

The therapeutic response to biological treatment after 1, 2, and 3 years of follow-up was compared between two groups: group a: juvenile spondyloarthritis with age of onset less than 16 years and group b: spondyloarthritis in patients over 16 years.

Results: 194 patients were included in the study. Concerning group a (26 patients 13%): The mean age was 26.15 ± 7.05 years, the sex ratio was 4.2. 93.2% of the patients had axial involvement, 79.2% had peripheral involvement and 41.7% had enthesic involvement. The mean erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and C-reactive protein (CRP) on admission were 41.6±22.9 mm/h and 39.5±68.25 respectively. HLA B27 was positive in 100% of patients.

Conclusion: Since the disease can start in early childhood and that there are cases appearing after 50 years, it is important to continue to monitor the disease and its evolution in children and in the elderly population.

Key words: spondyloarthritis, biotherapy, age of disease, RBSMR registry.