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Plenarias

P-P1/Po1

Disease-free First-degree Relatives of RA Patients have a Serum Cytokine Profile that is Intermediate Between their Affected Relatives and Controls having no Family History of Autoimmunity

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Objectives: Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is prevalent in North American Native (NAN) populations, with a high frequency of multi-case families. We have studied the first-degree relatives (FDR) of NAN RA probands and have prospectively followed this cohort for the earliest evidence of disease onset. Previous data from studies of preclinical RA cohorts suggest that RA autoantibodies and serum cytokines can predict the onset of clinical disease. Thus, we sought to determine whether serum cytokine profiles can predict disease onset in healthy individuals from high risk NAN families.

Methods: We studied NAN RA patients ($n = 105$), their disease-free FDR ($n = 123$), healthy NAN controls (NC) ($n = 100$) and Caucasian controls (CC) ($n = 100$) with no family history of autoimmune disease. Rheumatoid factors (RF) and anti-citrullinated protein antibodies (ACPA) were assessed using nephelometry and ELISA. We used a cytokine/chemokine 42plex array to test a range of pro- and anti-inflammatory cytokines. Raw cytokine data were normalized and differences between groups were analyzed using ANOVA. Discriminant analysis was used to classify individuals based on 2 canonical functions generated from the transformed cytokine data.

Results: The NAN FDR and NC groups were well matched for age and gender; the RA and CC groups were older. The prevalence of RF and/or ACPA in the 4 groups was RA= 81%, FDR=33%, NC=1% and CC=1%. Levels of almost all cytokines tested were markedly elevated in the RA patients compared to all other groups; 20/42 (48%) of the cytokines, particularly IFNa, MCP-1, IL-1b, TNFa, were significantly higher in the FDR compared to NC and CC. Discriminant analysis showed a remarkable distinction between RA, FDR, and controls based on the canonical function centroids. Centroids from NC and CC were similar. A model based on the functions correctly classified 85% and 96% of the FDR and controls, respectively. Gender, age, and autoantibody status did not add to the model. Longitudinal levels in disease-free RF \pm ACPA positive FDR remained relatively stable. Cytokine profiling in 3 FDR who have developed clinical onset of synovitis demonstrated a sharp rise on most cytokines with disease onset, and subsequent levels reflected disease activity.

Conclusions: Both pro- and anti-inflammatory cytokines are elevated in RA. Surprisingly, levels of these biomarkers are also significantly higher in

disease-free FDR from autoimmune families compared to individuals from non-autoimmune families. These data suggest that elevated basal cytokine levels, potentially based or genetic or epigenetic factors, may be part of the risk profile for developing RA in families at risk for autoimmune disease.

P1 / Po2

Relación entre el perfil de glicosilación de células mononucleares de sangre periférica de pacientes con artritis reumatoide y su actividad clínica

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Introducción: Aunque se sabe que los cambios de glicosilación de las proteínas de superficie de las células tienen un impacto sobre la función biológica, poco se ha avanzado sobre su papel específico en la regulación de procesos inflamatorios. Dado que varios de los receptores de citocinas y factores de crecimiento presentan este tipo de modificaciones postraducciones, se asume que cambios en la glicosilación pudieran alterar la respuesta inmune ante diferentes agentes inflamatorios, como sucede en la artritis reumatoide (AR). El caracterizar el perfil de glicosilación de los pacientes con AR posibilitaría la identificación de nuevos biomarcadores de la enfermedad o potenciales blancos terapéuticos.

Objetivo: Comparar los perfiles de glicosilación de células mononucleares de sangre periférica (CMSP) de pacientes con AR y donadores sanos y evaluar su posible relación con la actividad de la enfermedad.

Métodos: Se incluyeron en el estudio pacientes con AR, según los criterios del ACR, que asistieron al Hospital General de Cuernavaca en 2009-10. Todos los pacientes recibieron un tratamiento a base de metotrexate, prednisona ≤ 10 mg/kg y sin biológicos. Las muestras de donadores sanos fueron obtenidas en el banco de sangre local. Los perfiles de glicosilación fueron evaluados por empleo de las lectinas ECL, PNA, SNA, MAA y Gal-1, mediante la técnica de citometría de flujo. Las poblaciones celulares fueron caracterizadas mediante el kit de CD3/CD4/CD8 (BD). El análisis de resultados fue realizado con el software FlowJo (TreeStar Co.). Las asociaciones estadísticas de midieron mediante X^2 , Mann-Whitney y correlación de Pearson.

Resultados: Se incluyeron 56 pacientes con AR (edad media de 46 ± 12 años, tiempo de evolución de 7.8 ± 8.6 y DAS28 media de 4.6 ± 1.5) y 32 donadores sanos. Al comparar las células MNSP de pacientes y controles se observó una disminución significativa en glicosilación terminal de Galactosa b1,4 (70%, PNA), Galactosa b1,3 (50%, ECL), ácido sálico a2,3 (40%,

MAA) y N-acetyl-Galactosamina b1 (40%, Gal-1). Por el contrario, la glicosilación de ácido siálico a2,6 se incrementó en pacientes (45%, SNA). Mientras que los cambios de glicosilación fueron semejantes entre las poblaciones CD3/CD4 y CD3⁺, la pérdida de Galactosa b1,3 se observó principalmente en células CD3/CD4. Al comparar los parámetros clínicos de los pacientes con su perfil de glicosilación, se halló que perfiles bajos de glicosilación de Galactosa b1,3 ($p < 0.016$) y N-acetyl-Galactosamina b1 ($p < 0.02$) se asocian con mayor DAS28 y presencia del factor reumatoide. No se observó una asociación con el tiempo del inicio de síntomas o con el perfil de glicosilación. Desde que Gal-1 constituye un factor apoptótico de células activadas, la menor presencia de sus sitios de unión podría sugerir mayor resistencia a la muerte celular por las células MNSP de pacientes con AR.

Conclusiones: Estos resultados sugieren que durante el desarrollo de la AR, ocurren cambios significativos en el perfil de glicosilación de las células MNSP, los cuales pueden relacionarse con la actividad de la enfermedad.

P-1/Po3

Application of High-Resolution Peripheral Quantitative Computed Tomography (HR-pQCT) to Diagnose and Quantify Bony Damage in Rheumatoid Arthritis

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Objectives: (1) To determine the performance of high-resolution peripheral quantitative computed tomography (HR-pQCT) (isotropic voxel size of 82 μm) in the diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis (RA). (2) To provide a quantitative assessment of joint space narrowing, erosions and periarticular morphometric indices.

Methods: PIP and MCP joints of the dominant hand of 15 patients with established RA and age- and sex-matched control patients were imaged by HR-pQCT (XtremeCT; Scanco Medical, Switzerland). Various models of erosions number and location were tested to determine the optimal diagnostic test performance for HR-pQCT as compared to the clinical diagnosis of RA. Quantitative measures of bony damage were calculated from 3D images of the joints, reconstructed by a semi-automated segmentation program that identifies bone mineral based on changes in the gray-scale. The minimum joint space width was calculated by counting the number of voxels between articular surfaces (Image Processing Language). Standard morphometric indices were calculated for a predetermined region of interest for the MCP joints. The number and location of erosions were assessed visually from the two-dimensional images. Reproducibility was assessed by recontouring and segmenting a random sample of images.

Results: The best test performance for the clinical diagnosis of RA was the determination of an erosion in MCP2 (sensitivity 76.9%, specificity 93.3%, ROC area 0.851, positive likelihood ratio 11.5 (95%CI 1.7–78.4)). Reproducibility was good for bone density parameters (all mean square root coefficients of variance < 1%), but less so for joint space measurements (17%), which was perhaps related to difficulties in contouring angulated joints. Joint space narrowing was detected in the MCP joints of RA patients compared to controls (relative difference for the 2nd MCP 131 μm ; 3rd MCP 262 μm ; 4th MCP 106 μm ; 5th MCP 145 μm). There were no significant differences in morphometric indices between patients and controls. The majority of RA erosions occurred at the proximal bone surface, with a mean of 23.6 erosions over the 10 joints. Erosions were detected in some controls, mainly in the IP and PIP joints.

Conclusions: In this pilot study, HR-pQCT demonstrated good performance characteristics for RA diagnosis. Methods to provide quantitative measurements of bony damage in established RA have been developed. Differences in joint space width are most pronounced at the MCP joints. A larger sample size may reveal detectable differences in morphometric

indices between subjects with and without active inflammatory arthritis. Despite erosions at MCP2 are highly specific for RA, erosions unrelated to clinical disease were detected in controls.

P1 / Po4

Efecto de la terapia con tocilizumab sobre la capacidad de las células dendríticas para inducir diferenciación de linfocitos Th17 en pacientes con artritis reumatoide

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Introducción: La terapia con agentes biológicos es de particular efectividad en el tratamiento de enfermedades inflamatorias crónicas. Los linfocitos Th17 tienen un papel importante en la patogenia de diversas enfermedades autoinmunes, a través de su capacidad de producir citocinas (IL-17A, IL-17F, IL-22), que a su vez inducen la síntesis y secreción de diversos mediadores de inflamación.

Objetivo: Estudiar el efecto de la terapia con Tocilizumab (anticuerpo anti-receptor de IL-6) sobre la capacidad de las células dendríticas mieloídes (DCs) para inducir la diferenciación de linfocitos Th17, así como analizar el efecto de esta terapia sobre el número de linfocitos T reguladores (Treg) en pacientes con artritis reumatoide (AR).

Material y métodos: El porcentaje de células T reguladoras y linfocitos Th17 fue analizado por citometría de flujo en muestras de sangre periférica de 14 pacientes con AR. Se indujo la diferenciación *in vitro* de linfocitos Th17 por DCs autólogas, con la adición o no de citocinas exógenas. En estos cultivos se cuantificaron los linfocitos Th17 por citometría de flujo y la producción de IL-17 por ELISA a las 0, 4 y 12 semanas de tratamiento con Tocilizumab.

Resultados y discusión: La terapia con el Ac. anti-IL-6R no se asoció con un cambio significativo en la proporción de diferentes subpoblaciones de linfocitos T reguladores. Tampoco se observó un cambio aparente en los niveles de linfocitos CD4 IL17 en sangre venosa. Sin embargo, se detectó una disminución significativa en la inducción de linfocitos Th17 por DCs autólogas y citocinas exógenas a las 4 semanas de tratamiento. Asimismo, se encontró que la producción de IL-17 disminuyó a las 12 semanas de tratamiento.

Conclusión: La terapia con Tocilizumab parece afectar la capacidad de las DCs para inducir la diferenciación de células Th17, lo cual puede contribuir en forma importante a su efecto terapéutico. En contraste, la terapia anti-IL6R no parece afectar los niveles de linfocitos T reguladores.

P-1/Po5

Biologic Therapy in Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA) at One ReACCH-Out Centre: A Pilot Study

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Objectives: To describe the use of biologic medications in Canadian children with JIA and determine factors associated with earlier use.

available to analyze the fate of vertebral corner inflammatory lesions (CIL) that demonstrated syndesmophytes and ankylosis on the baseline radiograph.

Methods: MRI scans were performed at baseline, 12, and 52 weeks while radiographs were done at baseline and 104 weeks in 76 AS patients randomized to receive either adalimumab (ADA) 40 mg every other week or placebo (PBO) for 24 weeks in a double-blind, phase III study of active AS with an inadequate response to at least one NSAID or DMARD. After the week 12 assessment, patients not achieving an ASAS20 response were eligible for early escape therapy with ADA and after 24 weeks all patients received ADA. The anterior vertebral corners (VC) of the cervical (C2 lower to T1 upper) and lumbar (T12 lower to S1 upper) spine were examined for syndesmophytes and ankylosis on lateral radiographs of the cervical and lumbar spine by 2 readers scoring independently. Anonymized MR scans were read independently by 2 readers who recorded the presence/absence of both typical CIL (Type A) and complex CIL (dimorphic) at the same anterior VC that were assessed by radiography. The primary analysis was based on concordant radiographic and MRI data. A CIL was defined as being persistent if it was recorded as being present on each MRI scan (baseline, 12, and 52 weeks) and as being completely resolved if either the baseline or 12 week MR scan showed a CIL that was no longer present at the 52 week final MRI examination.

Results: Ankylosis across the disc space was recorded on the baseline radiograph at 248 of 1736 (14.3%) VC that were assessed by both radiography and MRI. A syndesmophyte was recorded in 137 (7.9%) of VC at baseline. A CIL was observed significantly more frequently at VC without either ankylosis or syndesmophytes (212/1351 (15.7%)) as compared to those with ankylosis (13/248 (5.2%), $p < 0.0001$) on baseline radiographs. Over half of CIL at VC with ankylosis at baseline resolved completely (7/13 (53.8%)) as compared to 157/212 (74.1%) of CIL at those VC without syndesmophytes/ankylosis at baseline ($P = NS$). For VC with baseline ankylosis, complete resolution was observed for almost all Type A CIL (5/6) but in only 2/7 dimorphic CIL.

Conclusions: Our data provide objective evidence for ongoing inflammation at sites of complete spinal ankylosis that can resolve completely with adalimumab, and that complete resolution of inflammation is observed more often in those CIL with a typical configuration than in more complex, dimorphic inflammatory lesions.

P-3/P13

Comparison of Patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus with and without Peripheral Nervous System Involvement

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Objectives: To determine in SLE patients: 1) the prevalence and the clinical course of peripheral neuropathies (PN), 2) the clinical features and subclasses of the PN, 3) whether PN was related to SLE or to other comorbid conditions and, 4) whether there is an association between any of the features of SLE and PN.

Methods: Patients who met at least 4 of the ACR classification criteria and the ACR case definition criteria for peripheral neuropsychiatric syndromes in SLE were selected from the University of Toronto Lupus Clinic database registry. PN found as exclusions and associations were analyzed but considered non-SLE related. Demographic data including age, gender, SLE duration, SLE-related clinical and laboratory data and the outcomes were extracted. Health-related quality of life was assessed using the mental (MCS) and physical (PCS) component summary score of the SF-36 questionnaire. In a nested case-control study, SLE patients with PN were matched by SLE duration to SLE patients without PN and were compared.

Chart review was performed to confirm clinical findings and determine factors contributing to PN. Data were analyzed using the SAS statistical program.

Results: Out of 1533 patients in the database, 207 (13.5%) with a mean (SD) age of 36.5 (14.9) years and ACR criteria of 5.5 (2.0) met the inclusion criteria. Eighty-two (39.6%) patients were with non SLE-related PN. Polyneuropathy was diagnosed in 55.5%, mononeuritis multiplex in 9.2%, cranial neuropathy in 12.5%, and mononeuropathy in 11.1% of patients. Asymmetric presentation was most common (59.3%) and distal weakness occurred in 34.2%. Peroneal nerve (53.9%), sural nerve (55.2%) and median nerve (37.3%) were frequently involved. EMG/NCS indicated axonal neuropathy in 70.3% and signs of demyelination in 20.3% of patients. PN improved in 65.8% of patients with SLE-related PN, with a mean (SD) follow up period of 10.7 ± 9.6 years. Compared to patients without PN, those with PN had significantly more CNS involvement (14.2% versus 6.6%, $p = 0.02$), higher median SLEDAI (8.0 versus 6.0, $p = 0.007$) and lower SF-36-PCS (35.0 ± 11.3 versus 38.3 ± 11.2; $p = 0.04$).

Conclusions: PN is relatively prevalent in SLE, may occur at any time after the SLE onset and has different presentations. Many of these patients have also CNS SLE and high SLEDAI. There is a predilection for asymmetric and lower extremities involvement, especially peroneal and sural nerve. This manifestation of the disease has a big impact on the patient's quality of life.

P3 / P14

Flujo sanguíneo cerebral anormal en pacientes neurológicamente asintomáticos menores de 50 años con síndrome de anticuerpos antifosfolípidos primarios

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Introducción: Las manifestaciones neurológicas en el Síndrome de anticuerpos antifosfolípido primario (SAFP) son variadas y frecuentes. En la población general, las anomalías del flujo sanguíneo cerebral por medio del Doppler Transcraneal (DTC) se han asociado a riesgo de evento vascular cerebral (EVC). En SAFP, el significado de estas alteraciones ha sido poco estudiado.

Objetivo: Evaluar el flujo sanguíneo cerebral mediante DTC en pacientes con SAFP neurológicamente asintomáticos.

Pacientes y métodos: Se realizó un estudio transversal de 28 pacientes con SAFP (criterios modificados de Sapporo) sin manifestaciones neurológicas al momento del estudio y 28 controles sanos. Pacientes y controles fueron sometidos a estudio DTC. Se determinó la velocidad media de flujo (VMF) en las arterias cerebrales media, anterior y posterior, sifón carotídeo, arterias vertebrales intracraneales y arteria basilar. Un total de 11 arterias cerebrales fueron estudiadas. Se consideró una VMF (cm/s) anormal si el flujo sanguíneo estaba fuera del rango normal de acuerdo a la edad y/o había asimetría de flujo. Adicionalmente se realizó doppler carotídeo y ecocardiograma. Los datos clínicos obtenidos del expediente incluyeron información sobre la presencia de factores de riesgo cardiovascular (FRCV) tradicionales e historia de EVC isquémico.

Resultados: La edad media de los pacientes fue de 41.4 ± 11.2 años y del grupo control de 39.3 ± 8.6 años. La duración media de la enfermedad fue 11 ± 2.7 (rango 6-16) años. Sólo cinco pacientes tenían el antecedente de EVC isquémico (cuatro EVC y uno isquemia cerebral transitoria). En pacientes con SAFP se encontró un incremento significativo de la VMF en 7/11 arterias cerebrales comparado con controles, principalmente en la arteria cerebral media (VMF= 65 cm/s - 19.6 vs 54.5 - 12.8, $p = 0.002$) y en la arteria cerebral anterior (VMF= 56 - 23.08 vs. 44 - 9.87, $p = 0.002$). No se encontró asociación entre VMF, número de arterias afectadas, ecocardiograma anormal, hipertensión arterial y engrosamiento de la íntima media

carotídea. El análisis de regresión logística para FRCV demostró una asociación entre el antecedente de EVC isquémico y obesidad con un mayor número de arterias afectadas ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusiones: Los pacientes con SAFP neurológicamente asintomáticos tienen un incremento significativo de la VMF. Estas alteraciones fueron observadas en pacientes menores de 50 años de edad y pueden ser la consecuencia de vasculopatía por SAFP más que ocurrir por aterosclerosis. Estos hallazgos pueden representar un factor de riesgo para EVC. Es necesario un estudio prospectivo de estos pacientes para confirmar el valor de estos hallazgos.

P3/P15

The Prevalence of Systemic Autoimmune Rheumatic Diseases in Canadian Pediatric Populations: Administrative Database Estimates

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Objectives: Administrative healthcare databases offer interesting possibilities for national disease surveillance in Canada. Our aim was to use provincial administrative data to estimate pediatric-onset systemic autoimmune rheumatic disease (SARD) prevalence in Quebec (1994-2003), Alberta (1994-2007), and Manitoba (1995-2009).

Methods: We studied all health care beneficiaries aged 18 or younger. Data included all physician billing claims and hospitalizations where discharge diagnoses indicated a systemic autoimmune rheumatic disease. We used 3 definitions: the first algorithm defined a case of SARDs on the basis of a hospitalization indicating a discharge diagnosis (primary or non-primary) for any SARD (including systemic lupus, scleroderma, or inflammatory myopathies). The second algorithm, using billing data, required two or more physician visits for these SARDs. (The visits had to occur at least two months apart, but within a two-year span). In the third algorithm, cases were defined on the basis of one or more relevant billing code contributed by a rheumatologist. Subjects were included in our prevalence estimates if they met one or more of these 3 algorithms, and were aged < 18 as of the end of the study interval in each province. We stratified our results by sex, and using postal code information also stratified by urban residence (defined as a census metropolitan area) versus rural residence.

Results: Pooling the data across provinces, the pediatric SARDs prevalence estimate was 18.9 cases per 100,000 (95% confidence interval, CI, 17.4, 20.6). Stratifying by sex, the SARDs rate was, as expected, higher in females (26.7 cases per 100,000 95% CI 24.0, 29.6) than in males (11.5 cases per 100,000, 95% CI 9.8, 13.4). We found similar rates in SARDs in residents of rural areas (17.0 cases per 100,000, 95% CI 14.6, 19.7) and urban areas (20.1 cases per 100,000, 95% CI 18.1, 22.4).

Conclusions: In our work, prevalence estimates had fairly good face validity and potentially provide useful information about potential regional and demographic variations. Our results suggest that surveillance of some rheumatic diseases using administrative data may indeed be feasible.

P3 / P16

Alteraciones cuantitativas y funcionales de subpoblaciones de linfocitos CD4⁺ asociadas a linfopenia en pacientes con lupus eritematoso generalizado

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Introducción: La linfopenia es un hallazgo frecuente en pacientes con lupus eritematoso generalizado (LEG). Sin embargo, su papel fisiopatológico y la contribución de diferentes subpoblaciones de linfocitos T en este contexto no han sido evaluados a detalle.

Objetivo: Caracterizar cuantitativa y funcionalmente las subpoblaciones de linfocitos T, su asociación con linfopenia y el efecto de azatioprina en este contexto en pacientes con LEG. Se incluyeron 84 pacientes con LEG y 84 controles sanos.

Material y métodos: Se seleccionaron 20 pacientes para el seguimiento longitudinal a seis meses. Se aislaron CMN por gradiéntes de densidad y se analizaron las subpoblaciones de linfocitos T por citometría de flujo. El análisis funcional incluyó co-cultivos autólogos y alógenos. Nuestros datos muestran un déficit persistente en números absolutos de Tregs (CD4⁺CD25^{high}) (1.9 vs. 5.2, $p < 0.01$) y células CD4⁺CD69⁺ (3.2 vs 9.3, $p = 0.02$) así como mayor actividad por MEX-SLEDAI (4.1 vs. 1.5, $p=0.01$) en pacientes con LEG y linfopenia vs aquellos sin linfopenia. Los números absolutos de linfocitos correlacionaron con los números de Tregs ($r = 0.523$, $p < 0.01$) y células CD4⁺CD69⁺ ($r = 0.364$, $p < 0.01$). La linfopenia *per se* incrementó el riesgo de números bajos de Tregs (RR 1.80, IC95% 1.10-2.93; $p = 0.003$) en esta población. La linfopenia asociada a azatioprina se caracterizó por disminución en los números absolutos de células CD4⁺CD69⁺ y CD4⁺IL-17⁺ vs linfopenia asociada a actividad. El análisis funcional mostró que las células T efectoras de pacientes con LEG son resistentes a la supresión por Tregs autólogas y la azatioprina se asoció a disminución en la capacidad supresora de Tregs.

Conclusión: La linfopenia se asocia a deficiencia en el número de Tregs y de células CD4⁺CD69⁺ y a resistencia de las células T efectoras a la supresión por Tregs, lo cual puede contribuir a las alteraciones en la respuesta inmune características del LEG. Además, la linfopenia asociada a azatioprina se caracteriza por disminución en el número de células activadas (CD4⁺CD69⁺) y pro-inflamatorias (CD4⁺IL-17⁺), así como por reducción en la capacidad supresora de Tregs en pacientes con LEG.

P-3/P17

Neuropsychiatric Lupus: The Prevalence and Autoantibody Associations Depend on the Definition: Results from the 1000 Faces of Lupus Cohort

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Objectives: The prevalence of neuropsychiatric systemic lupus erythematosus (NPSLE) varies widely depending on the definition used. We determined the prevalence of NPSLE in 1000 Faces of Lupus, a large multi-centre Canadian cohort.

Methods: Adults who fulfilled the ACR classification for SLE were included. NPSLE was defined as: (i) NPSLE by ACR classification criteria (seizures or psychosis), (ii) ACR, SLEDAI (seizure, psychosis organic brain syndrome, cranial nerve disorder, headache and CVA), SLAM (CVA, seizure, cortical dysfunction and headache) and SLICC (cognitive impairment, psychosis seizures, CVA, cranial or peripheral neuropathy and transverse myelitis) with and (iii) without minor nonspecific NPSLE manifestations (including mild depression, mild cognitive impairment, and EMG-negative neuropathies), and (iv) by ACR and SLEDAI NP indices alone. Factors associated with NPSLE were explored using regression models.

Results: 1253 subjects were enrolled with mean disease duration 12 ± 10 years, age 41 ± 16 years, and 86% female. Subgroup size was dependent on

independientemente al riesgo para SRDR de MS. Para SRDR de MI solamente la edad ($p = 0.008$; RM: 1.01 IC95%: 1.00-1.03), el género femenino ($p = 0.009$; RM: 1.82 IC95%: 1.16-2.86) y el trabajo remunerado ($p = 0.007$; RM: 2.16 IC95%: 1.23-3.79) fueron factores de riesgo independientes.

Conclusiones: La prevalencia de SRDR en México es de 5.0%. El género femenino, la diabetes, tener trabajo remunerado y mayor edad son factores de riesgo para SRDR en general y de MS's. El perfil de riesgo para SRDR de MI's estuvo restringido al género femenino, el tener trabajo remunerado y la mayor edad.

P-4/P20

The Pharmacist-Initiated Intervention Trial in Osteoarthritis (PhIT-OA): Clinical Outcomes (155) and Cost-Effectiveness Analysis (168)

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Objectives: Osteoarthritis (OA) is the leading cause of disability in North America. Recent studies have shown that there are care gaps both in identifying knee OA and in delivery of appropriate interventions. Community pharmacists could assist in addressing these gaps. This study aimed at determining whether a multidisciplinary intervention initiated by pharmacists could improve the quality of care for OA.

Methods: We used a cluster randomized, controlled trial design, with pharmacies randomized to provide the intervention or usual care. The outcome measures assessed in a multilevel model included the pass-rate on the Arthritis Foundation Quality Indicators (QI) for the Management of OA at six months, the Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Index of Osteoarthritis (WOMAC), Lower Extremity Function Scale (LEF), and the 5 dimensional paper-based adaptive test (PAT-5D).

Results: 32 pharmacies enrolled subjects with confirmed knee OA using ACR criteria in the intervention ($n = 73$) and control arms ($n = 66$). There were no differences in participant characteristics between the arms. The baseline global WOMAC score was 8.5 (95%CI 7.4, 9.7). At 6 months the QI pass rate was significantly higher for those in the intervention versus control arm (diff=45%, 95%CI (34.5, 55.9), $p < 0.0001$). Significant improvements occurred in the intervention arm for the WOMAC total, pain and function scores (all $p < 0.03$), the HUI3 single-attribute pain ($p < 0.05$), the PAT-5D pain and daily activity scores (both $p < 0.05$) and the LEFS ($p = 0.02$ at 6 months) compared to control.

Conclusions: A multidisciplinary intervention initiated by pharmacists improved the quality of care for knee OA over 6 months. This improvement in care was accompanied by a reduction in participants' pain and improvement in functional ability.

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Epidemiología de osteoartrosis en México usando metodología COPCORD

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Objetivos: Estimar la prevalencia de osteoartrosis y describir las variables predictoras de enfermedades reumáticas en cuatro regiones de México.

Método: Estudio transversal de comunidades en las ciudades de México y en los estados de Nuevo León, Sinaloa y Yucatán. Los muestreos fueron de tipo censo en la ciudad de México y multi-etápico (estratificado y por conglomerados) en los estados de Nuevo León, Sinaloa y Yucatán.

La metodología siguió los lineamientos de la fase 1 del OMS-ILAR y orientado a la comunidad para el control de las enfermedades reumáticas (COPCORD). El tamizaje de las comunidades estudiadas se llevó a cabo con la adaptación mexicana validada del cuestionario COPCORD, aplicado casa por casa a individuos mayores de 18 años por grupos de encuestadores entrenados.

La definición de "caso positivo" fue todo aquel individuo con dolor musculosquelético no traumático > 1 en una escala visual análoga (EVA) de 0 a 10 en los últimos siete días o en algún momento de su vida. Los casos positivos fueron referidos a especialistas en medicina interna y/o reumatología para revisión, clasificación y diagnóstico.

Resultados: La muestra total incluida en el estudio fue de 17,566 individuos de los que 10,666 (60.72%) fueron mujeres; la edad promedio fue 43.12 años. 4,357 (24.8%) eran casos positivos, 2,706 (15.38%) tenían una enfermedad reumática, 1,681/2,706 (62.1%) correspondían al diagnóstico de OA.

La prevalencia de OA fue de 9.5% [IC95% 9.1, 10.0], siendo mayor en el género femenino (6.6% vs. 2.9%; $p < 0.01$). Los sujetos con OA reportaron mayor dolor en los últimos siete días con una intensidad ≥ 4 en una EVA (6.1% vs. 3.4%; $p < 0.01$), más limitación física (9.6% para OA vs. 4.0%; $p < 0.01$), comparados con los que no tenían este diagnóstico. La prevalencia por grupo etario se distribuyó de la siguiente manera: en los menores de 45 años fue de 4.8% (IC95% 4.4 - 5.2), en el grupo de 46 a 65 de 14.0% (IC95% 1.0 - 15.0) y en mayores de 66 años 21.4 (IC95% 19.7 - 23.2).

Las variables que se asociaron a la presencia de OA fueron el género femenino (OR= 1.5, IC95% 1.3 - 1.7), mayor intensidad del dolor (OR=2.7, IC95% 2.5 - 3.0), tener limitación física actual (OR= 1.6, IC95% 1.5 - 1.8), tener calificación de HAQ mayor a 2.0 (OR= 3.6, IC95% 2.5 - 5.1) y mayor consumo de AINE (OR= 4.3, IC95% 3.8 - 4.7).

Conclusiones: La OA es una enfermedad con una prevalencia alta. El género femenino, la intensidad del dolor, la limitación física y el consumo de AINE son variables que se asocian a la presencia de OA a nivel comunitario.

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Pregnancy and Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA): Observations in a Fertile First Nations Population at High Risk for RA Development

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Results: Data were analyzed on 659 children diagnosed with JIA between 1990/03-2009/09. The median age at diagnosis was 10.00 (IQR 3.67-13.39), 61% (402/659) were female and 45% (286/629) were ANA positive. The distribution of the ILAR diagnoses were as follows: systemic (7%), oligoarthritis-persistent (34%), oligoarthritis-extended (6%), polyarthritis (RF negative) (15%), polyarthritis (RF positive) (4%), psoriatic arthritis (8%), enthesitis-related arthritis (22%), and undifferentiated (4%). A maximum of 10 years of follow-up data was included in the longitudinal analysis. The 659 patients were classified into 5 statistically different patterns of longitudinal active joint count (AJC) profiles using growth mixture modeling. Group 1 included 44% of patients characterized by a low initial AJC (mean 0.9) followed by a decrease in joint count, 18% of patients were in

group 2 – minimal to no active joint disease throughout course (mean 0.3), 19% in group 3 –persistently low AJC (mean 2.8), 10% in group 4 – initial mean AJC 4.9 followed by an increase in AJC at 5 years (mean 9.7), and finally 10% in group 5 characterized by an initially mild polyarthritis (mean 12.7) followed by a decline in AJC.

Conclusions: Using a novel longitudinal statistical method we were able to classify patients with JIA based on their pattern of active joint count over time. These results need to be interpreted in light of clinical significance. Examination of the association of baseline characteristics with each trajectory is ongoing. Identification of patterns of disease course is important in working towards the development of an outcome-based classification system in JIA.