

Background When found in the absence of antibodies to extractable nuclear antigens (ENA) or anti-double-stranded DNA (dsDNA) (i.e., monospecific), autoantibodies to the nuclear autoantigen dense fine speckles 70 (DFS70) are purported to rule out SLE. The reported frequency of anti-DFS70 by chemiluminescence (CIA) in SLE is low compared to healthy individuals (0–5.7% vs. 1.3–23.2%), while the frequency of monospecific anti-DFS70 in SLE is even lower at 0–0.4%. There are no studies examining the frequency of anti-DFS70 in an early inception SLE cohort. This study determined the prevalence of anti-DFS70 in a multi-national, multi-ethnic early inception SLE cohort and examined demographic, clinical, and autoantibody associations.

Materials and methods Patients fulfilling ACR Classification Criteria for SLE were enrolled in the Systemic Lupus International Collaborating Clinics (SLICC) inception cohort within 15 months of diagnosis. Demographic and clinical data were collected at enrollment. ANAs were detected by indirect immunofluorescence on HEp-2 cells (ImmunoConcepts, Sacramento) and ENAs and dsDNA by an addressable laser bead immunoassay (FIDIS Connective13, TheraDiag, Paris). Anti-DFS70 antibodies were measured by CIA (Inova Diagnostics, San Diego). The association between anti-DFS70 and baseline demographic, clinical, and autoantibody profiles was assessed using univariate and multivariate logistic regression. For the most informative model, only the remaining statistically significant predictors at the 95% CI: were included, after eliminating other potential predictors individually, starting with the least likely to be associated with the outcome.

Results 1137 patients were included; 89.9% were female and 93.8% were ANA positive (Table 1). The frequency of anti-DFS70 was 7.1% [95% CI: 5.7–8.8%]. 13 of 1137 (1.1%) [95% CI: 0.6–1.9%] were positive for anti-DFS70 only (monospecific). In univariate analysis, patients with musculoskeletal activity (based on SLEDAI items) or anti- β -2 glycoprotein-1 (anti- β 2GP1) were more likely to have anti-DFS70, whereas those with anti-dsDNA, anti-SSA/Ro60, anti-SSB/La, or anti-U1RNP were less likely to have anti-DFS70. In multivariate analysis, patients with musculoskeletal activity (Odd Ratio (OR) 1.25 [95% CI: 1.10, 1.41]) or anti- β 2GP1 (OR 2.15, 95% CI: 1.21, 3.84) were more likely to have anti-DFS70, while those with anti-dsDNA (OR 0.53, 95% CI: 0.31, 0.92) or anti-SSB/La (OR 0.25, 95% CI: 0.08, 0.82) were less likely to have anti-DFS70.

Conclusions The prevalence of anti-DFS70 in newly diagnosed SLE patients was at the high end of the range previously published for SLE (7.1% vs. 0–5.7%) and was associated with musculoskeletal activity and anti- β 2GP1. However, ‘monospecific’ anti-DFS70 was rare (1.1%) and is potentially useful to discriminate between ANA positive healthy individuals and SLE.

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CANCER IN SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS: RESULTS FROM THE SLICC INCEPTION COHORT

¹Sasha Bernatsky*, ²Murray B Urowitz, ³John Hanly, ⁴Ann E Clarke, ⁵Caroline Gordon, ⁶Juanita Romero-Diaz, ⁷Graciela S Alarcon, ⁸Sang-Cheol Bae, ⁹Michelle Petri, ¹⁰Joan Merrill, ¹¹Daniel J Wallace, ¹²Paul R Fortin, ²Dafna D Gladman, ¹³David Isenberg, ¹³Anisur Rahman, ¹⁴Susan Manzi, ¹⁵Ola Nived, ¹⁵Gunnar K Sturfelt, ¹⁶Christine A Peschken, ²Jorge Sanchez-Guerrero, ¹⁷Guillermo Ruiz-Irastorza, ¹⁸Cynthia Aranow, ¹⁹Ronald van Vollenhoven, ²⁰Asad A Zoma, ²¹Kristjan Steinsson, ²²Munther A Khamashta, ²³Ellen Ginzler, ²⁴Anca Askanase, ²⁵Kenneth C Kalunian, ²⁶Mary Anne Dooley, ²⁷Sam Lim, ²⁸Diane Kamen, ²⁹Soren Jacobsen, ³⁰Manuel Ramos-Casals, ³¹Murat Inanc, ³²Jennifer L Lee, ³³Rosalind Ramsey-Goldman. ¹Divisions of Rheumatology and Clinical Epidemiology, McGill University Health Centre, Montreal, QC, Canada; ²Centre for Prognosis Studies in the Rheumatic Diseases, Toronto Western Hospital and University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; ³Division of Rheumatology, Department of Medicine and Department of Pathology, Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre and Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada; ⁴Division of Rheumatology, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada; ⁵Rheumatology Research Group, School of Immunity and Infection, College of Medical and Dental Sciences, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK; ⁶Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición, Mexico City, Mexico; ⁷Department of Medicine, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, USA; ⁸Department of Rheumatology, Hanyang University Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases, Seoul, Korea; ⁹Division of Rheumatology, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA; ¹⁰Department of Clinical Pharmacology, Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, Oklahoma City, OK, USA; ¹¹Cedars-Sinai/David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, USA; ¹²Division of Rheumatology, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Québec et Université Laval, Quebec City, QC, Canada; ¹³Centre for Rheumatology, Department of Medicine, University College London, UK; ¹⁴Division of Rheumatology, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, USA; ¹⁵Department of Rheumatology, University Hospital Lund, Lund, Sweden; ¹⁶University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada; ¹⁷Autoimmune Diseases Research Unit, Department of Internal Medicine, BioCruces Health Research Institute, Hospital Universitario Cruces, University of the Basque Country, Barakaldo, Spain; ¹⁸Feinstein Institute for Medical Research, Manhasset, NY, USA; ¹⁹Academic Medical Centre, Dept of Clinical Immunology and Rheumatology, Amsterdam; The Netherlands; ²⁰Lanarkshire Centre for Rheumatology, Hairyres Hospital, East Kilbride, Scotland UK; ²¹Center for Rheumatology Research, Landspítali University hospital, Reykjavik, Iceland; ²²Lupus Research Unit, The Rayne Institute, St Thomas' Hospital, King's College London School of Medicine, UK, London, UK; ²³Department of Medicine, SUNY Downstate Medical Centre, Brooklyn, NY, USA; ²⁴Hospital for Joint Diseases, NYU, Seligman Centre for Advanced Therapeutics, New York, NY USA; ²⁵UCSD School of Medicine, La Jolla, CA, USA; ²⁶Thurston Arthritis Research Centre, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, USA; ²⁷Emory University School of Medicine, Division of Rheumatology, Atlanta, Georgia, USA; ²⁸Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, South Carolina, USA; ²⁹Department of Rheumatology, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen University Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark; ³⁰Josep Font Autoimmune Diseases Laboratory, IDIBAPS, Department of Autoimmune Diseases, Hospital Clinic, Barcelona, Spain; ³¹Division of Rheumatology, Department of Internal Medicine, Istanbul Medical Faculty, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey; ³²Division of Clinical Epidemiology, McGill University Health Centre, Montreal, QC, Canada; ³³Northwestern University and Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, USA

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Background To describe cancer incidence in the largest inception SLE cohort in the world.

Materials and methods Patients meeting ACR criteria for new-onset SLE were enrolled across 32 centres. At enrolment and

annual assessments, new cancer diagnoses (in the intervening year) were recorded by the examining physician. Confirmation of cancers was done by reviewing medical files including pathology reports. Of 1848 patients enrolled (across 1999–2011), 1676 had at least one follow-up. Patients were followed until death, last visit, or end of study interval for this analysis (August 2015).

Results Of 1676 patients followed, the majority (88.7%) were female and 828 (49.4%) were Caucasian (16.5% black, 15.2% Asian, 15.2% Hispanic, 3.7% other). Average age at SLE diagnosis was 34.6 (standard deviation, SD 13.3) years. At baseline, 1085 (64.7%) patients were never-smokers; the remainder were current (n = 248) or ex-smokers (n = 342). Average follow-up from cohort entry was 6.9 (SD 3.6) years. Two patients had cancer (one squamous cell skin and one breast cancer) prior to their SLE diagnosis; these cancers were not included in our analyses.

We observed 46 cancers in 46 subjects (with three other subjects reported to have cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, a premalignant condition). At cancer diagnosis, the average age was 51.7 (SD 15.3) years and the average SLE duration was 4.8 (SD 3.1) years. The most common cancer type was breast (n = 9), followed by non-melanoma skin cancer (n = 8, six of which were basal cell), lung (n = 6), prostate (n = 5), four head and neck (tonsillar, tongue, and two oral), cervical (n = 2), thyroid (n = 2), melanoma (n = 2) and one each of Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, leukaemia, multiple myeloma, medulloblastoma brain cancer, renal carcinoma, gastric carcinoid, thymoma, and cutaneous dermatofibrosarcoma. Most of the cancer cases were female (34 cases, 73.9%) and Caucasian (34 cases, 73.9%). Four cancer cases were Hispanic, 4 were black, and 4 were Asian. Twenty of the 46 patients (43.5%) who developed cancers were current (n = 4) or ex-smokers (n = 16); five of the six lung cancers were current (n = 1) or ex-smokers (n = 4).

Conclusions Just under 3% of the incident SLE cohort developed a cancer over an average follow-up of 6.9 years. The most common cancers were breast, non-melanoma skin, and lung cancers. The vast majority of lung cancers were smokers, supporting the belief that lung cancer risk in SLE (as in the general population) is largely driven by smoking. Further analyses will determine the standardised incidence rates for these cancers in SLE, versus the general population.

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CE-23 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS AND DRUGS USED IN A COHORT OF CHILEAN SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS PATIENTS

^{1,2}Oscar Neira*, ³Luis Muñoz, ^{1,4}Juan Maya, ^{1,5}Cristóbal Miño. ¹Rheumatology Unit, Hospital del Salvador, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Chile; ²Rheumatology Unit, Clínica Alemana, Facultad de Medicina Clínica Alemana-UDD; ³Pharmacist, Hospital del Salvador; ⁴Rheumatology Fellow; ⁵Internal Medicine Fellow. Santiago, Chile

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Background Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a chronic autoimmune disease with unknown aetiology and a broad clinical expression. One important problem in the management of SLE is the access, and the adherence to drugs, especially in developing countries.

Materials and methods The national public health system (SNSS) covered the health for 73.2% of the Chilean population. Some diseases have been included in a special program of Health Specific Guarantees (GES), in order to assure full access to drugs. SLE was included in this program in 2013 and brings us the

Abstract CE-23 Table 1 Frequency of use and average dose of the different SLE medications

	Frequency of use (%)	Average dose
	(%)	Dose
Prednisolone	82.1	6.8 mg/day
Hydroxychloroquine	86	233 mg/day
Azathioprine	25.5	91.6 mg/day
Mycophenolate	21.2	1.750 mg/day
Methotrexate	14	15.8 mg/week
Cyclophosphamide	0.9	90 mg/day
Aspirin	43.2	100 mg/day
Calcium plus	97.4	933 mg/day
Vitamin D		1.493 IU/day

opportunity, by first time, to know the number of our patients. The pharmacy of our hospital has detailed registry of the outpatient prescribed and dispatched medication on SLE patients.

The objectives are to describe the national prevalence and annual incidence of SLE patient in SNSS system. To describe the SLE drugs prescription profile in our hospital.

Results At the end of 2015 a total of 6.714 SLE patient had been registered in the SNSS GES system, 6.257 (93.2%) of them are women's. For this population the SLE prevalence is 50.7/100,000, and the annual incidence is 9.2/100,000.

In our hospital at the end of 2015 there were 463 SLE GES patients. During 2015, 33.7% of them refilled medication at 12 month, and 32.4% got only 6 or less refills.

The frequency of use and average dose of the different SLE medications on this group of patients is listed on Table 1.

Conclusions We communicate prevalence and incidence rates for Chilean SLE patients similar to those reported elsewhere. A 66.3% of patients refill less medication that prescribed. The 82% are on low dose of prednisolone, 86% are on antimalarial and a 62% are on immunosuppressive drugs.

CE-24 COMPARISON OF SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS IN 3 DIFFERENT ASIAN ETHNIC GROUPS: RESULTS FROM THE 1000 CANADIAN FACES OF LUPUS COHORT

¹Mai Nguyen ²Paul R Fortin, ³Earl Silverman, ⁴Janet Pope, ⁵Gaelle Chedeville, ⁶Adam Huber, ⁷Sasha Bernatsky, ⁸Ann Clarke, ⁷Christian Pineau, ⁷Marie Hudson, ⁹Hector Arbillaga, ¹⁰Lori Tucker, ³Deborah Levy, ¹¹C Douglas Smith, ¹Carol Hitchon, ¹²Michel Zummer, ¹Christine A Peschken*. ¹Department of Medicine, University of Manitoba, Canada; ²Department of Medicine, CHU de Québec, Université Laval, Canada; ³Department of Paediatrics, Hospital for Sick Children, University of Toronto, Canada; ⁴Department of Medicine, University of Western Ontario, Canada; ⁵Department of Paediatrics, McGill University, Canada; ⁶Department of Paediatrics, IWK Health Centre, Halifax, Dalhousie University, Canada; ⁷Department of Medicine, McGill University, Canada; ⁸University of Calgary, Canada; ⁹Calgary, Canada; ¹⁰Department of Paediatrics, University of British Columbia, Canada; ¹¹Department of Medicine, The University of Ottawa, Canada; ¹²Département de Médecine, Université de Montréal, Canada

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Background Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is more prevalent and severe in non-Caucasians including Asians. However, Asian ethnicity includes broad geographic, cultural, and genetic diversity. There is limited data examining SLE among North American Asian ethnicities. We describe SLE in 3 Asian subgroups from a large SLE cohort.