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PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF ANTIMALARIALS ON THE RISK OF DAMAGE ACCRUAL IN SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS

¹G Pons-Estel*, ²D Wojdyla, ³M Ugarte-Gil, ⁴F Caeiro, ⁵E Soriano, ⁶M García, ⁷C Drenkard, ⁸G Berbotto, ⁹E Bonfa, ¹⁰G Vazquez, ¹¹L Massardo, ¹²M Guibert-Toledano, ¹³V Pascual-Ramos, ¹⁴L Barile-Fabris, ¹⁵J García De La Torre, ¹⁶RM Serrano, ¹⁷M.I. Segami, ¹⁸J Gomez Puerta, ¹⁹G Alarcón, ²⁰B Pons-Estel. ¹Institut Clínic de Medicina i Dermatologia- Barcelona-Spain, of Autoimmune Diseases, Barcelona, Spain; ²Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Estadística, Rosario, Argentina; ³Hospital Guillermo Almenara Irigoyen. EsSalud, Rheumatology, Lima, Peru; ⁴Hospital Privado- Córdoba, Servicio de Reumatología, Córdoba, Argentina; ⁵Hospital Italiano de Buenos Aires, Sección de Reumatología, Buenos Aires, Argentina; ⁶Hospital Interzonal General de Agudos General San Martín, Reumatología, La Plata, Argentina; ⁷Emory School of Medicine, Division of Rheumatology, Atlanta, USA; ⁸Hospital Escuela Eva Perón, Reumatología, Granadero Baigorria, Argentina; ⁹Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo, Rheumatology, São Paulo, Brazil; ¹⁰Universidad de Antioquia- Hospital Universitario- Fundación San Vicente-Medellín, Reumatología, Medellín, Colombia; ¹¹School of Medicine- Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, of Clinical Immunology and Rheumatology, Santiago, Chile; ¹²Centro de Investigaciones Médico Quirúrgicas CIMEQ, Servicio Nacional de Reumatología, La Habana, Cuba; ¹³Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición Salvador Zubirán, Immunology and Rheumatology, México city, Mexico; ¹⁴Hospital de Especialidades- Centro Médico Nacional Siglo XXI- Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, Clínico de Reumatología, Ciudad de México, Mexico; ¹⁵Hospital General de Occidente and Universidad de Guadalajara, Department of Immunology and Rheumatology, Guadalajara, Mexico; ¹⁶Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos- Lima- Perú Servicio de Reumatología- Hospital Nacional Edgardo Rebagliati Martins- EsSalud- Lima- Perú, Reumatología, Lima, Peru; ¹⁷University of Antioquia- Medellín, Rheumatology, Medellín, Colombia; ¹⁸The University of Alabama at Birmingham, of Medicine- Division of Clinical Immunology and Rheumatology, Birmingham, USA; ¹⁹Hospital Provincial de Rosario, Rheumatology, Rosario, Argentina

10.1136/lupus-2017-000215.192

Background and aims Antimalarials (AMs) have been shown to exert a reduced risk of damage accrual in North American and European SLE patients. We are presenting data from Latin American patients.

Methods Patients with a recent SLE diagnosis (≤ 2 years) from the GLADEL cohort were studied. End-point: Increase in damage (SLICC Damage Index, SDI) since cohort entry.

Independent (socio-demographic, clinical laboratory and treatment) variables were included. The effect of AMs use on damage (adjusting for potential confounders) was examined with a multivariable Cox regression model with a stepwise selection algorithm (variables retained in the model α : 0.05). AMs was a time-dependent variable (user: patient receiving AMs during the previous 30 days) in the regression model.

Results Of the 1466 patients included in this analysis 1049 (72%) received AMs during follow-up (as defined); median exposure time: 30 months (Q1-Q3: 11–57 months). Damage accrual occurred in 665 (45%) patients during a median follow up time of 24 months (Q1-Q3: 8–55) months. After adjusting for potential confounders (SDI at cohort entry, socio-economic status, disease duration at cohort entry, malar rash, photosensitivity, serositis, oral glucocorticoids, pulse glucocorticoids and SLEDAI at cohort entry) at any time during follow-up, a patient on AMs had a 25% lower risk of damage accrual than a patient not on AMs (adjusted HR 0.75, 95% CI 0.62–0.90).

Conclusions After adjustment for possible confounding factors related to AMs use and damage accrual, AMs were independently associated with a reduced risk of damage accrual in this cohort.

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MASSIVE PERICARDIAL EFFUSION IN YOUNG FEMALE OF SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS

D.M. Rangkuti. Medan, Indonesia

10.1136/lupus-2017-000215.193

Background and aims Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune disease that has a variety of complications in all organs of the body. Pericardial effusion in the one manifestation SLE of the heart and an emergency nature. Massive pericardial effusion may result failure in cardiac pumping that is often referred to cardiac tamponade. Searching for the causes of pericardial effusion is required for diagnosis and therapy.

Methods A woman, 19 years old with complaints of chest pain and shortness of breath. Pale, joint pain, fever and weight loss.

On examination found tachycardia, pallor, muffled heart sounds, bilateral pleural effusions, and pretibial oedema.

Laboratories: Hb 8.6 g/dl, leukocytes 5900/mm³, Ht 27.7%, PLT 192,000/mm³, urea 97.9 mg/dl, creatinine 1.51 mg/dl, ferritin >2000 ng/ml, FE 17 mg/dl, TIBC 103 ug/dl, albumin 2.1 g/dl, 68.9 ANA test positive, Anti ds-DNA in 2754, CRP positive. Echocardiography showed massive pericardial effusion Φ 30.2 mm. Fluid analysis : reddish colour, pH 7.9, 0.178 $\times$ 103 WBC/uL, 0.005 $\times$ 106 RBC/uL, MN cells 36%, and 64% PMN cells.

Diagnosed was done SLE with massive pericardial effusion.

Therapy: pulse steroids and mmf. Antibiotic, diuretic, ACEi, deferoxamine and antipyretic. Patients do pericardiasynthesis.

Results After all therapy for 5 days of treatment, the patients showed clinical improvement where the shortness and chest pain were reduced, clinical symptoms improved, and pulse 90x/min. The patient is discharged with a follow-up plan every one moth.

Conclusions We reported a case of massive pericardial effusion young SLE patient. Patients receive immunosuppressive and also do pericardiasynthesis.

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RISK FACTORS FOR BACTEREMIA IN THAI PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS

B Siripaitoon*, P Intapiboon. Prince of Songkla University, Department of Internal Medicine, Songkhla, Thailand

10.1136/lupus-2017-000215.194

Background and aims Bacteremia significantly affects mortality rate in SLE. It characterises differently across diverse geographic area. This study aimed to identify risk factors for bacteremia in Thai SLE patients.

Methods A retrospective case-control study recruited SLE patients who admitted between 2004 and 2014. Cases with significant bacteremia from microbiology database were matched with SLE diagnosis. Controls were SLE patients selected from the year of the matched case's hospital admission with a ratio of 1:4. The admissions for elective procedure or patients having prior bacteremia were excluded. Demography, clinical features, organ involvement, SLE disease activity score, and treatments in the 3 months prior to admission were reviewed.

Results Among 87 episodes of bacteremia occurred in 68 SLE patients, gram negative bacteremia was commonly found in 62 episodes (69.7%). The most common organism was non-typhoidal *Salmonella* sp. (22 episodes, 25.3%). Common sites