## **POSTER PRESENTATION**



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# PReS-FINAL-2265: Tuberculosis in pediatric patients who are receiving anti-TNF agents

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### Introduction

Adult patients receiving anti-TNF $\alpha$  treatment are at increased risk for developing tuberculosis (TB). Few data have been published in the pediatric population.

### Objectives

We describe the occurrence of latent tuberculosis infection (LTI) and TB in children and adolescents treated with anti-TNF $\alpha$  agents.

#### Methods

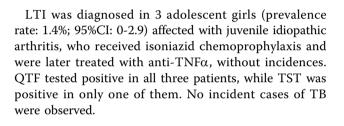
Cohort observational study including pediatric patients receiving anti-TNF $\alpha$  agents in a tertiary-care pediatric hospital. LTI is ruled out by the implementation of anti-TNF $\alpha$  drugs by tuberculin skin test (TST) and, from March 2012, QuantiFERON Gold-In Tube<sup>®</sup> test (QTF). Along treatment, patients are evaluated periodically for TB using history and physical examination, but TST/QTF are not systematically repeated.

#### Results

The final cohort consisted of 261 anti-TNF $\alpha$  treatments in 221 patients (56.1% female), of whom 51.7%/31. %/17.2% treated with etanercept/adalimumab/infliximab, respectively, for a variety of rheumatic diseases (75.6%), inflammatory bowel disease (20.8%) and inflammatory eye diseases (3.6%). The mean(SD) age at diagnosis of the primary condition was 7.2(4.6) years and the duration of the disease before implementing the anti-TNF $\alpha$ agent was 3.0(3.3) years. The total follow-up time under anti-TNF $\alpha$  treatment was 614 patients-year; mean(SD) time per patient: 2.8(2.2) years.

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#### Conclusion

In our study, the prevalence of LTI (1.4%) was similar to that reported in population screening studies in Spain and no incident cases of TB were observed.

#### **Disclosure of interest**

None declared.

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