



POSTER PRESENTATION

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PreS-FINAL-2231: A series of 41 mutations of TNFRA1A

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Introduction

TRAPS (TNF receptor associated periodic syndrome) is a rare autoinflammatory disease that can touch children and adults. It is caused by the mutation of TNFRSF1A encoding for TNF receptor. The main complication is amyloidosis.

Objectives

The aim is to increase knowledge about the disease to make the diagnostic easier. Another purpose is to analyse the biotherapy treatment in TRAPS.

Methods

It consists in a retrospective descriptive multicentre study in French and Belgian hospitals. Data were directly collected thanks to files of patients.

Inclusion criteria are: presence of TNFRA1A mutation, recurrent symptoms. Exclusion criteria: presence of MEFV mutation.

Results

We have included 25 kids and 16 adults (isolated cases and 9 families), coming from France (45%), south of Europe (22%), north of Europe (10%), Maghreb (9%), and east of Europe (6%). Two kids have homozygous mutation for MEFV and one heterozygous. 19,5% of the patients have had an appendectomy. 26 patients have recurrent fever in their family, among which 22 have TRAPS.

The disease starts mainly before the age of 5 years (61,1%) but for 13,5%, it begins in adulthood. The average of the time of diagnosis (delay between first symptoms and diagnosis) is 12,9 years.

51% of R92Q heterozygous mutation, 10% of T50M, 7% de L67P, 5% C29S, 5% C43S have been encountered. 2% of the patients have R92Q homozygous, 2% Q82R and R92Q heterozygous.

The seizures occur 9,7 times a year on average (<1 to 48 times a year), last 10,8 days on average (1 to 49 days). A trigger exists in 43.9% of the cases. 78% have rheumatologic symptoms, 70,7% arthralgia (mainly knees, spine, elbows), 22% arthritis (small and big joints). 24,4% have chest pain, 7,3%serositis. Dermatological symptoms (70,7%) are frequent (56,1% rash). Lots of patients have abdominal pain (70,7%), myalgia (65,7%), asthenia (48,8%). Headache is present in 39% of this population. Only 3 patients have periorbital oedema. Between the seizures there is no symptomatology, but in 24% of the cases inflammatory syndrome persists.

We note the interest to dose the Serum Amyloid A to detect the activity of disease between the crises.

The screening of proteinuria was positive in 29% of the cases but no amyloidosis is reported. Correlation between R92Q mutation and hematologic symptoms (splenomegaly, adenopathy) was found between genotype and phenotype.

Corticosteroids were used for treatment of seizures. Only 9 patients were treated by biotherapy. Etanercept was efficient in a first time, but not always in the long term. Anakinra always allowed remission.

Conclusion

77% of this population of patients with TNFRSF1A mutation has 3 symptoms among arthralgia, rash, abdominal pain, myalgia, asthenia and headache. Etanercept is not always efficient and Anakinra is a good alternative for the treatment. The inscription of the patients

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in autoinflammatory disease registers would allow a better knowledge of TRAPS.

Disclosure of interest

None declared.

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