the target group the value of

Chang WL1, Tang CH2, Huang KC2, Ling YL3

Following the introduction of biologic DMARDs, clinicians have now a

metabolism. one specific physiotherapy programme on biomechanical markers of bone

efficial effects on bone and increases in BMD of the skeleton. In Hungary 900,000

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OBJECTIVES: Low bone mineral density (BMD) is one of several important clinical

risk factors for fractures. However, frequency distributions of individual and multiple

CRFs have not been extensively reported. The study aim was to quantify the

same time bone formation started due to mechanical overload.

PMG6

A NETWORK META-ANALYSIS OF BIOLOGIC TREATMENTS IN TNF-IR

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS PATIENTS

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OBJECTIVES: Following the introduction of biologic DMARDs, clinicians have now a

multitude of options for the treatment of RA patients with inadequate response to

anti-TNFα. This study considers evidence on ACR response from randomised controlled

trials of biologic DMARDs. Medical and employees applies a network meta-analysis to iden-
tify differences amongst them. METHODS: The study considers evidence for the

following treatments: abatacept, anti-TNFα, rituximab, and tocilizumab. Pivotal studies were reviewed and ACR response was extracted for each of the above
treatments. A network meta-analysis using a Bayesian approach was implemented

in WinBUGS. Fixed-effects and random effects models were explored. Initially, the
development of the study considered all anti-TNFα treatments separately. However, there was limited evidence on ACR response for all of them in the spec-
ified patient subgroups (CNΒ-IR). This was considered an important factor for treat-
ment efficacy since studies performed on DMARD-IR or MTX-IR population would

include a subgroup of patients with less severe disease. A class effect was assumed for

all anti-TNFα and ACR response from Smolen et al. (2009) was assumed to represent treatment efficacy of all anti-TNFα. RESULTS: A network meta-analysis, the results suggest that tocilizumab to have a significant benefit on ACR 20 response of

patients. In ACR 50 all biologics have a similar profile. Rituximab becomes the most

efficacious treatment in ACR 70. CONCLUSIONS: The study demonstrates that as-

summary of evidence suggests that more or less good results on a network analysis, tocili-

zumab has better profile than the other biologics in ACR 20 and ACR 50 while rituximab is better in ACR 70. Further research is needed to produce evidence on ACR response for all treatments in TNF-IR population.

PMG7

THE OSTEOPOROTIC FRACTURE INCIDENCE IN ELDERLY WOMEN OF TAIWAN

Chang WL1, Tang CH2, Huang KC2, Ling YL3

METHODS: The aim of the study is to evaluate the risk factors for second hip and

femur fractures in patients aged over 60 years after initial hip fractures. METHODS: In

this retrospective study the data derive from the financial database of the Hun-

garian National Health Insurance Fund Administration. The study includes pa-

tients over 60 years following primary treatment of femoral neck fracture (S72.00)

discharged from inpatient care institutions in 2000. Fractures that happened in

hospital were excluded from the analysis. The follow up period was 8 years. We evaluated data according to sex, age group, type of living place, type of hospital treatment and type of hospital discharge from inpatient care institutions in 2000. That fractures happened in hospitals were excluded from the analysis. The follow up period was 8 years. We evaluated data according to sex, age group, type of living place, type of hospital treatment and type of hospital discharge from inpatient care institutions in 2000.