respectively. Patients were classified into latent groups with individuals following a similar course of disease activity and HRQoL. These trajectories were estimated by Group-Based Trajectory Modelling. Next, the trajectories were profiled by comparing the latent groups with respect to baseline factors with ANOVA and Chi-square test.

Results: Five dual trajectories were revealed (Figure): 1. Low impact of AS on patient (13%): stable low ASQoL and ASDAS inactive disease; 2. Moderate impact (24%): stable moderate ASQoL and ASDAS high disease; 3. Improving impact (21%): major improvement in ASQoL and ASDAS; 4. High impact (29%): moderately severe ASQoL with very high but improving ASDAS; 5. Very High Impact (13%): persistently severe ASQoL with high ASDAS. Low impact of AS was mainly characterized by male gender and HLA-B27; improving impact by younger age, short symptom duration, and biological intake; high impact by higher age, long symptom duration, and (bridging) syndesmophytes (Table).

Conclusions: We identified five dual trajectories of disease activity and HRQoL, each demonstrating a clear mutual relationship. These trajectories and their profiles provide insight into the heterogeneity of the impact of AS on patients' health and overall functioning.

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FRI0432 CLINICAL WORSENING ACCORDING TO THE PATIENT IS INFREQUENT IN AXIAL SPONDYLOARTHRITIS: RESULTS OF THE ASAS-FLARE STUDY IN 1169 PATIENTS

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Background: Prevalence of flares/worsening of the disease in axSpA is not well known, with prevalences ranging from 10 to 40%.

Objectives: To evaluate the prevalence of disease worsening according to the patient's perception in an axSpA population with stable disease and its correlation with disease activity parameters.

Methods: Study: International multicentric (20 countries) longitudinal (2 visits: 1 week – 6 months) observational in 2016, under the guidance of ASAS. Patients: axSpA patients with stable disease according to the rheumatologist. Data on disease characteristics were collected at baseline, and data on disease activity were collected at both visits. Disease worsening was defined at the follow-up visit by the patient using the MCID question ("*Think about all the ways your spondyloarthritis has affected you during the last 48 hours. Compared to the last visit how did you feel during the last 48 hours? Improved/No change/Worse")*. If patients answered "worse", they marked if they considered themselves in an acceptable symptoms state (PASS) and whether they considered treatment intensification was necessary. Analyses were descriptive and changes in disease activity were calculated according to patient-reported worsening.

Results: Among the 1639 patients included, 1169 patients had complete data. Patients were predominantly males (64.8%), had a mean age and disease duration of of 41.7 (SD 12.4) and 12.6 (9.9) years, respectively. History of X-ray sacroiliitis, MRI sacroiliitis and HLAB27+ were present in 944 (80.8%), 471 (40.6%) and 807 (69.0%) patients, respectively. 56% (n=655) patients were receiving a biologic treatment. At the baseline visit, mean BASDAI (0–10) was 3.1 (2.3), mean ASDAS 2.3 (1.0) and mean CRP 8.4mg/L (14.5). Mean interval between both visits was 91.2 (51.0) days. At the follow-up visit, 590 (50.5%), 388 (33.2%) and 191 (16.3%) patients considered their condition had improved, not changed and worsened, respectively. Among the 191 patients reporting a worsening, 123 (64.4%) considered their symptom status unacceptable, and 127 (66.5%) judged their state required treatment intensification. BASDAI, ASDAS and CRP significantly increased in patients considering themselves worsening (Table).

	Worsening	Not worsening**	*p*
Change in BASDAI (0–10)*	1.3 (1.8)	-0.5 (1.5)	<0.005
Change in ASDAS*	0.7 (0.8)	-0.3 (0.8)	<0.005
Change in CRP (mg/l)*	4.5 (14.1)	-2.0 (13.2)	<0.005

*Change is calculated as the absolute change between the visits; ** including improvement and no change in status.

Conclusions: in this real-life study of stable axSpA, worsening, as defined by the patient, was not frequent, but was significantly associated with increase in disease activity measures, including objective parameters such as CRP and not only patient-reported outcomes.

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FRI0433 HIGH PREVALENCE OF HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA IN PATIENTS WITH AXIAL SPONDYLOARTHRITIS

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Background: Axial spondyloarthritis (SpA) is associated with several extra-articular manifestations such as the skin disease psoriasis. On the other hand, SpA was found to be more prevalent (3–4%) in patients with another skin disease: hidradenitis suppurativa (HS).[1] HS is a chronic, recurrent, debilitating inflammatory skin disease that involves deep-seated painful nodules in the inverse body regions, with an average prevalence of 1% in the European population and a female predominance (ratio 3:1).[2] Thus far, the prevalence of HS in axial SpA is not exactly known.

Objectives: To investigate the prevalence of HS in patients with axial SpA.

Methods: A self-screening questionnaire with validated questions concerning HS signs and symptoms including prototypical pictures was send to all participating patients from the Groningen Leeuwarden axial SpA (GLAS) cohort in 2016. All patients fulfilled the ASAS axial SpA criteria. Self-reported HS symptoms were verified by checking medical records and/or verification by phone, defined as diagnosis of HS by a dermatologist.

Results: In total, 588 questionnaires were send to the GLAS patients, of which 459 were returned and could be included in the final analysis (response rate 78%). Of the included patients, mean age was 50±13 years, 63% were male, mean symptom duration was 23±13 years, and 78% were HLA-B27 positive.

The questionnaire data showed a high self-reported HS prevalence of 11%. HS symptoms were confirmed by doctor's diagnosis in the large majority of these patients (41/50; 82%), resulting in an estimated HS prevalence of 9%.

The next step will be the comparison of patient characteristics and clinical assessments between axial SpA patients with and without HS.

Conclusions: The present observational cohort study shows that HS is a common skin disease in patients with axial SpA.

References:

[1] Richette et al. J Rheumatol 2014;41(3):490–4.

[2] Zouboulis et al. J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol 2015;29(4):619–44.

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FRI0434 POOR QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH SPONDYLOARTHRITIS IS NOT EXPLAINED BY STRUCTURAL DAMAGE. DATA FROM REGISPONSER

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Background: In recent years it has become increasingly important the evaluation of the global impact of the disease in patients with Spondyloarthritis (SpA) through the use of the Patient-reported Outcomes (PROs) (1). One of the most used PROs is the Ankylosing Spondylitis Quality of Life (ASQoL) questionnaire, which refers to Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQoL). Since this is a subjective and multifactorial outcome (2), our goal is to detail the most important factors which are related with the Quality of Life (QoL) in these patients.

Objectives: To evaluate QoL in patients with SpA and to define its association with disease-related factors and patient's features.

Methods: A cross-sectional multicenter study which includes 2229 patients with SpA selected from the national Spondyloarthropaties Spanish Registry (REGISPONSER). The main outcome was the assessment of QoL performed through the ASQoL questionnaire. Subsequently, we studied its relation with different factors organized into 5 groups: sociodemographics, emotional, functionality, disease-related factors and disease activity. Univariate logistic regressions and a multiple linear regression (considering ASQoL as a qualitative dichotomous and quantitative variable respectively) were performed to relate QoL with the studied covariates.

Results: The mean ASQoL score in the entire population studied was 6.09±5.12. The average age was 47.74±13.26 years old and 698 (31.31%) were women.

In univariate logistic regressions, significant differences ($p<0.05$) were seen in many variables included in the 5 groups: poor QoL (ASQoL$\geq$9) is related with gender (female), age, mental and physical component from SF-12 questionnaire, disease duration, inflammatory back pain (IBP), alternating buttock pain, BASRI (Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Radiographic Index), BASFI (Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Functional Index), BASDAI (Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index), ESR (Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate) and global patient's VAS (Visual Analogue Scale), among others.

Finally, multivariate linear regression showed that 61.1% of the variability of ASQoL (R^2 =0.611, $p<0.001$) is explained by sex (female), physical component and 2nd item form SF-12 questionnaire (related to functionality), 6th and 7th items form SF-12 (both related to mental status), global patient's VAS, BASFI and BASDAI.

Conclusions: Poor QoL in SpA patients can be explained by high disease activity