Abstract SAT0440 – Table 1

Months	Odds ratio (95% CI) for remission in patients with vs. without baseline depression/anxiety according to SF-36MH $\leq$ 56				
	DAS28 $\leq$ 2.6	SDAI $\leq$ 3.3	CDAI $\leq$ 2.8	ACR/EULAR Boolean	DAPSA $\leq$ 4
3	0.61 (0.35–1.06), p=0.08	0.36 (0.17–0.76), p=0.007	0.48 (0.25–0.93), p=0.03	0.62 (0.29–1.30), p=0.20	0.37 (0.18–0.79), p=0.01
6	0.81 (0.44–1.51), p=0.51	0.38 (0.18–0.82), p=0.01	0.39 (0.19–0.81), p=0.01	0.61 (0.28–1.33), p=0.21	0.40 (0.19–0.84), p=0.02

Months	Odds ratio (95% CI) for remission in patients with vs. without baseline depression/anxiety according to SF-36MCS $\leq$ 38				
	DAS28 $\leq$ 2.6	SDAI $\leq$ 3.3	CDAI $\leq$ 2.8	ACR/EULAR Boolean	DAPSA $\leq$ 4
3	0.68 (0.42–1.01), p=0.11	0.37 (0.20–0.69), p=0.002	0.45 (0.26–0.78), p=0.004	0.45 (0.23–0.88), p=0.02	0.42 (0.23–0.76), p=0.004
6	0.91 (0.54–1.56), p=0.74	0.42 (0.22–0.79), p=0.008	0.43 (0.24–0.78), p=0.005	0.51 (0.26–1.00), p=0.05	0.46 (0.25–0.86), p=0.02

baseline depression/anxiety and the components of the remission criteria at follow-up.

Methods: From the prospective multi-center observational NOR-DMARD study we included PsA patients starting first-time methotrexate/tumor necrosis factor inhibitors between year 2006 and 2012. The following criteria for depression/anxiety were assessed: 1) the Medical Outcomes Survey Short Form-36 (SF-36) Mental Health subscale (MH) $\leq$ 56 and 2) SF-36 Mental Component Summary score (MCS) $\leq$ 38.¹ The predictive value of baseline depression/anxiety on remission at 3 and 6 months was explored in prespecified logistic regression models adjusted for age, sex, disease duration and smoking, and the associations between baseline depression/anxiety and the components of the remission criteria at follow-up in prespecified multiple linear regression models adjusted for age, sex, disease duration and smoking.

Results: 805 PsA patients were included (mean (SD) age 48.0 (12.4) years, median (25th–75th percentile) disease duration 1.0 (0.07–6.8) years, 50.8% females, 28.6% current smokers). According to the SF-36MH $\leq$ 56/SF-36MCS $\leq$ 38 criteria 15.6/25.2% of the patients had depression/anxiety at baseline, respectively. Lower percentages of patients with vs. without baseline depression/anxiety achieved remission at 6 months (unadjusted analyses; figure). Patients with baseline depression/anxiety had consistently lower point estimates for achievement of remission at follow-up, but did not reach significance for all the analyses (adjusted analyses, table).

Baseline depression/anxiety was associated with increased patient's global assessment and joint pain at follow-up, but not with swollen joint count or levels of acute phase reactants.

Conclusions: Depression and anxiety may reduce likelihood of remission based on composite scores in PsA. These observations support a focus on depression and anxiety as comorbidities in a treat-to-target strategy and may also reflect that patient reported outcome measures are part of all these composite measures used to define remission.

References:

[1] Matcham et al. BMC Musculoskelet Disord. 2016;17:224.

Disclosure of Interest: B. Michelsen: None declared, E. Kristianslund: None declared, K. Fageli: None declared, E. Lie Consultant for: Hospira, Pfizer, UCB, Speakers bureau: AbbVie, Celgene, H. Hammer Consultant for: AbbVie, Pfizer, UCB, Roche, MSD, BMS and Novartis., Speakers bureau: AbbVie, Pfizer, UCB, Roche, MSD, BMS and Novartis., G. Haugeberg: None declared, T. Kvien Consultant for: AbbVie, Biogen, BMS, Boehringer Ingelheim, Celltrion, Eli Lilly, Epirus, Janssen, Merck-Serono, MSD, Mundipharma, Novartis, Oktal, Orion Pharma, Hospira/Pfizer, Roche, Sandoz and UCB, Speakers bureau: AbbVie, Biogen, BMS, Boehringer Ingelheim, Celltrion, Eli Lilly, Epirus, Janssen, Merck-Serono, MSD, Mundipharma, Novartis, Oktal, Orion Pharma, Hospira/Pfizer, Roche, Sandoz and UCB

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2017-eular.3181

SAT0441 COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT REMISSION TARGETS IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS AND EVALUATION OF THEIR PROGNOSTIC VALUE

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Background: Psoriatic arthritis (PsA) is a complex form of arthritis that develops in people with psoriasis. There is no agreement on the optimal criteria to identify remission in patients with PsA and some of them may miss skin lesions.

Objectives: To investigate the merits of different potential remission definitions using data from the PRESTA study.¹

Methods: Remission was investigated for disease activity index for PsA for 3 definitions: very low disease activity (VLDA), Disease Activity in PsA (DAPSA), and clinical (c)DAPSA. VLDA index was defined as 7/7 met criteria of the minimal disease activity (MDA) cut-off points: tender joint count (TJC) $\leq$ 1, swollen joint count (SJC) $\leq$ 1, psoriasis activity and severity index (PASI) $\leq$ 1, patient global visual analog scale (Pt VAS) $\leq$ 20mm, Pt pain VAS $\leq$ 15mm, health assessment questionnaire (HAQ) $\leq$ 0.5, tender entheses points $\leq$ 1. DAPSA remission was defined as DAPSA $\leq$ 4 (TJC, SJC, physician global VAS [cm], Pt VAS [cm], C-reactive protein [CRP]) and cDAPSA remission was defined as cDAPSA $\leq$ 4 (DAPSA without CRP).

Results: At Week 24, the proportion of patients achieving remission was 9.6%, 31.0%, and 34.7% for VLDA, DAPSA, and cDAPSA remission, respectively. Discordance between VLDA and DAPSA or cDAPSA remission was 21.7% or 25.1%, respectively. Only 0.2% of the patients that achieved VLDA did not achieve DAPSA remission and 21.5% vice versa (Kappa coefficient 0.38) and 0.0% in the case of cDAPSA remission and 25.1% vice versa (Kappa coefficient 0.33). At the end of the study, residual levels of dactylitis and enthesitis appeared to be similar among all definitions (all $\leq$ 3.0%); however, patients achieving DAPSA and cDAPSA remission had higher proportions of patients with PASI $>$ 1 than patients achieving VLDA remission (PASI 2–9: VLDA 0.0% vs DAPSA 46.4% vs cDAPSA 47.2%; PASI $\geq$ 10: VLDA 0.0% vs DAPSA 5.8% vs cDAPSA 6.4%). Raised CRP values (upper limit of normal $>$ 8.99) were 7.8%, 4.8%, and 7.3% for VLDA, DAPSA, and cDAPSA, respectively.

Conclusions: VLDA remission is a more stringent target than DAPSA and cDAPSA remission, with the advantage of including a measurement for psoriasis. Therefore, VLDA is more useful than DAPSA or cDAPSA in assessing a remission state in patients with PsA and extended skin lesions. Measurement of CRP levels does not appear to provide further information on current disease activity level in these patients and exclusion of this laboratory marker should facilitate remission assessment in clinical practice.

References:

[1] Sterry W, et al. BMJ 2010;340:c147.

Disclosure of Interest: L. Coates Grant/research support from: Abbvie, Janssen, Consultant for: Abbvie, BMS, Janssen, Lilly, MSD, Novartis, Pfizer, L. Aikman Shareholder of: Pfizer, Employee of: Pfizer, A. Szumski Employee of: InVentiv Health, A. Chhabra Shareholder of: Pfizer, Employee of: Pfizer

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2017-eular.1188

SAT0442 FUNCTIONAL DISEASE STATUS AND HEALTHCARE COSTS IN PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS: A SIMILAR RELATIONSHIP TO THAT SEEN IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

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Background: The Health Assessment Questionnaire-Disability Index (HAQ-DI), an important, validated measure of functional status in patients with psoriatic arthritis (PsA), has been used as an intermediate variable in modelling of costs and quality-adjusted life-years. The relationship between HAQ-DI and costs has been well documented for rheumatoid arthritis (RA),^{1,2} but less so for PsA. The HAQ-DI study data in PsA patients from the British Society for Rheumatology Biologics Registers was mapped to resource use data in the Health Improvement Network dataset.³ A drawback of this approach relates to the HAQ-DI and resource use data being derived from separate patient cohorts.

Objectives: Estimate the HAQ-DI and cost relationship in PsA within a single cohort of patients.

Methods: Functional disease status, patient demographic, disease history and healthcare resource use data were extracted from a cohort of patients at the Royal National Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases. Resource data were available for primary and secondary care consultations, prescriptions, accident and emergency attendance, hospital admissions and tests, and collected for 6 months before and after HAQ-DI measurement. Medication costs were excluded from the modelling as it was not possible to specify which were PsA-related. Linear regression models were used to predict costs as a function of HAQ-DI and age at HAQ-DI