REFERENCES:

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

AB0386

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXTRA-ARTICULAR MANIFESTATIONS AND JOINT SURGERY IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS
O. Saidane, M. Sellami, R. Barhoumi, A. Ben Tekaya, H. Aljani, R. Tekaya, I. Mahmoud, L. Abdelmoula. Rheumatology, Charles Nicolle Hospital, Tunis, Tunisia

Background: Extra-articular organ involvement is a serious condition in rheumatoid arthritis (RA) associated with increased mortality. These manifestations may affect the course of the disease, but could they accelerate the joint destruction and shorten the pre-joint surgical period?

Objectives: Our objective was to study the impact of extra-articular manifestations (EAM) on joint surgery during RA management.

Methods: It is a retrospective comparative study involving 500 RA patients (according to 1987 ACR or 2010 ACR/EULAR criteria) in rheumatology department between 2000 and 2014. The assessment of EAM was systematically done in RA diagnosis and during management. We compared 2 groups of RA patients according to the presence or not of EAM.

Results: We enrolled 422 women and 78 men with mean age of 53.3 years (21–83) and mean disease duration of 12 years [2–40]. RA was Rheumatoid Factor positive and erosive in 71.4% and 90% cases respectively. A surgical procedure was considered necessary in 59 cases (11.8%). An EAM was diagnosed in more than a half of patients (62.4%) with a predominance of ocular and bone manifestation, mainly xerophthalmia (173 cases, 34.6%) and osteoporosis (120 cases, 24%). Secondary Sjögren’s syndrome was confirmed in 70 cases. Pulmonary manifestations related to RA were noted in 70 patients (14%), especially diffuse interstitial pulmonary in 48 cases (9.6%). Renal involvement was present in 45 patients, of which interstitial renal disease was the most common manifestation (29 patients, 64.4%), Rheumatoid nodules (4.6%) and small vessel vasculitis (0.6%) were the most frequent skin manifestations. A significantly higher incidence of joint surgery was noted in osteoporotic RA patients (OR=1.91; p=0.029).

There was no significant correlation between joint surgery resort and other EAM (table 1).

Conclusions: Our study concluded to a higher incidence of EAM during RA management. Osteoporosis was the only EAM associated to greater frequency of joint surgery.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

AB0387

IS RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS A RISK FACTOR FOR DEMENTIA?
O. Saidane, M. Sellami, I. Mahmoud, A. Ben Tekaya, H. Aljani, R. Tekaya, L. Abdelmoula. Rheumatology, Charles Nicolle Hospital, Tunis, Tunisia

Background: A direct link between chronic inflammation and dementia was well established by different epidemiological studies. Nevertheless, data on impaired cognitive function during rheumatoid arthritis (RA) are still controversial and doubtful.

Objectives: To assess the association of RA and impaired cognitive function.

Methods: This is a case-control study involving patients with RA according to ACR/EULAR criteria 2010 and randomly-chosen controls by matching on age and gender during 4 months. The Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) was used to evaluate cognitive functions. Cognitive impairment was defined by a MMSE score lower than 24 (or 26 in patients with primary education). The activity of RA was evaluated using Disease activity score (DAS28).

Results: A total of 20 RA patients (12 women and 8 men) with a mean age of 52.6 years [31–72] and 20 healthy controls (15 women and 5 men) with a mean age of 55.8 years [50–77] were included. No significant differences for age or gender between RA patients and controls were observed. Rheumatoid factor was positive in 95% of cases. Mean disease duration was 3.2 years [2–6]. Thirteen RA patients had active disease with mean DAS28 of 4.73. Three-quarters of RA patients had been treated with methotrexate and only 8 patients received biotherapy: 5 anti TNF alpha and 3 Rituximab. Forty percent of RA group were illiterate versus 49% in control group. Eleven RA patients (55%) had a normal cognitive function versus 15% (75%) in control group. A moderate cognitive impairment (mean MMSE of 18.62) was found in 8 RA patients (40%) and 2 controls (10%) primarily affecting constructional apraxia. No severe cognitive impairment was found in the 2 groups. Significant positive association was found between cognitive impairment and RA (p=0.001). Patients with RA using methotrexate had higher risk for cognitive impairment comparing to patients using biotherapy (p=0.02).

Conclusions: Our study highlighted a serious psychological expression of RA which was early onset of cognitive impairment and dementia. This is a possible effect of inflammation and vascular disease caused by RA.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

AB0388

SLEEP DISTURBANCES IN INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATIC DISEASES
O. Addimanda1,2, M. Burasini1,2, L. Badelli1,2, G. Chiara1,2, E. Pignotti1,2, F. Proven1,2, L. Meliconi1,2.*1Department of Biomedical and Neuroromotor Sciences, University of Bologna; *2Medicine and Rheumatology Unit, Rizzolo Ortopaedic Institute, IRCCS; *3Neurology Unit, Institute of Neurological Sciences, Bellaria Hospital, Bologna, Italy

Background: Inflammatory rheumatic joint diseases such as Ankylosing Spondylitis (AS) and Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) have recently been found to be associated with sleep disturbances especially obstructive sleep apnoea.1,2

Objectives: The aim of our study was to evaluate the occurrence of sleep disturbances, especially REM Sleep Behaviour Disorder (RBD), in inflammatory rheumatic diseases, (rheumatoid arthritis -RA and Spondyloarthritides -SpA).

Methods: We enrolled 103 consecutive patients affected by inflammatory rheumatic diseases [RA (64, 62.1%) or SpA (39, 37.9%)]. Patients underwent a neurologic and psychopathological assessment, including identification of sleep disorders by means of the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), the Berlin and the REM sleep behaviour disorder (RBD) questionnaires, a structured interview on sleep terrors and sleep paralysis, Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II) and the Spielberg State- Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI). Statistical analysis was performed utilising SPSS software.

Results: No significant differences were found between RA and SpA patients in age at diagnosis, disease duration, smoke habit, alcohol consumption, anamnesis comorbidities (especially metabolic diseases, anxiety or depression), disease activity/remission and biologic Disease Modifying Anti rheumatic Drugs use. No differences demonstrated in BDI-I, STAI, PSQI and RBD questionnaires; only the Berlin Questionnaire showed significant differences (17.2% in RA vs 35.9% in SpA, p=0.036). No differences in sleep paralysis (10.9% in RA vs 7.7% in SpA, p=0.74) and sleep terrors (37.5% in RA vs 20.5% in SpA, p=0.0826) which were found to be increased if compared with general population (2.6%).

Conclusions: Our data show an increased prevalence of sleep terrors in rheumatic patients when compared to the general population although no differences were highlighted between RA and SpA; also increased risk of sleep apnoea (Berlin Questionnaire) has been demonstrated in patients with SpA compared with RA.

REFERENCES:

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

Table 1. Correlation between EAM and joint surgery during RA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EAM (N)</th>
<th>Joint surgery (+)</th>
<th>Joint surgery (-)</th>
<th>*p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>22</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>0.075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Sjögren’s syndrome</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0.633</td>
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<tr>
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<td>31</td>
<td>89</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary manifestation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
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<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin manifestation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abstract AB0386 – Table 1. Correlation between EAM and joint surgery during RA

Conclusions: Our study concluded to a higher incidence of EAM during RA management. Osteoporosis was the only EAM associated to greater frequency of joint surgery.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

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