Conclusions: In patients with RA, axial SpA or PsA, the probability of persistence on GOL after initiation was high. The retention rate was higher both in patients with GOL as first biological drug and in those with concomitant therapy with MTX, and lower in those needing CS.

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AB1334 EVALUATION OF DYNAMICS OF MORTALITY FROM DISEASES OF THE BONE-MUSCULAR SYSTEM IN KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Background: Karakalpakstan is now mostly desert and is located in western Uzbekistan near the Aral Sea, in the lowest part of the Amu Darya basin. The desertification of the Aral Sea has brought a lot of dust in the air, and respiratory diseases – bone-muscular diseases – have become the largest local health problem among the population of Karakalpakstan, a region in the North Western part of Uzbekistan.

Objectives: To assess of the dynamics of mortality trends from diseases of bone-muscular system (BMS) in the Karakalpakstan region in 2010–2015

Methods: To study mortality from BMS, databases on mortality of residents in Karakalpakstan for 2010–2015, obtained with the help of an automated mortality registration system, were used to automatically code and select the original cause of death in accordance with the rules of ICD-10.

Results: In the Karakalpakstan region, there has been a trend of a significant increase in mortality from BMS from 3.0 in 2010 to 5.6 per 1 000 000 in 2015 (1.9 times), with a slight decrease in the death rate from the BMS in Uzbekistan from 1.7 in 2010 to 1.6 in 2015 per 100 thousand people (the rate of decline is 5.9%).

Conclusions: The growth of mortality rates from musculoskeletal system diseases in the Karakalpakstan region is not related to the rates of overall mortality of the population, but is more reliable due to the use of the automated system for recording mortality, as well as training physicians to codify medical and statistical diagnoses.

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