treatment of patients with IA. The EULAR Task Force comprised 15 nurses, 2 patient research partners, 1 physiotherapist, 1 psychologist, 1 occupational therapist, 1 medical student and 2 rheumatologists of whom one was also methodologist. A total of 17 European countries were represented. The systematic literature review included available literature from 2010 until December 2017 and was performed in the databases Medline, EMBASE, Cochrane Central, CINAHL, PsycINFO and in the 2016/2017 ACR and EULAR conferences abstracts. The original search strategy was used with no limitations applied with regard to publication type, research type or language. Titles, abstracts and full texts were screened for eligibility independently by the fellow and the convenor. Results were shared with the task force to check for comprehensiveness. Subsequently, the steering committee prepared proposals for update and rewording of the ten recommendations. The proposals were discussed with the Task Force in a one day consensus meeting and final agreement was obtained by voting.

Results: A total of 51 studies was included. Some studies added to existing evidence with a higher level of evidence to nurses' contribution regarding patients' satisfaction with care, cost-effectiveness, and self-efficacy, and also for the benefit of nurses' extended roles to patient outcomes as well as structured training aiming at improving nurses' skills. Additional evidence was found for needs-based patient education and telemonitoring. Two recommendations remained unchanged, six were reworded, two were merged and one recommendation was deleted and reformulated as an overarching principle together with the formulation of two additional overarching principles (figure 1). The level of agreement from each Task Force member will be retrieved by email.

Overarching principles			
Rheumatology nurses are part of a healthcare team			
Rheumatology nurses provide evidence based care			
Rheumatology nursing is based on shared decision making with the patient			
Recommendations	Level of evidence*	Strength of recommendation*	
1 Patients should have access to a nurse for needs-based education to improve knowledge of CIA and its management throughout the course of their disease	1B	A	
2 Patients should have access to nurse consultations in order to enhance satisfaction with care	1A	A	
3 Patients should have the opportunity of timely access to a nurse for needs-based support; this includes telehealth	1B	B	
4 Nurses should participate in comprehensive disease management to control disease activity, reduce symptoms, and improve patient preferred outcomes; this leads to cost-effective care	1A	A	
5 Nurses should address psychosocial issues to reduce patients' symptoms of anxiety and depression	1B	A	
6 Nurses should support self-management skills to increase patients' self-efficacy	1A	A	
7 Nurses should have access to and undertake continuous education in the specialty of rheumatology to improve and maintain knowledge and skills	2C	B	
8 Nurses should be encouraged to undertake extended roles after specialized training and according to national regulations	1A	A	

According to the Oxford Centre for Evidence-based Medicine, CEBM Levels of Evidence 1

Figure 1 EULAR recommendations for the role of the nurse in the management of CIA: 2018 Update

Conclusions: A total of three overarching principles and eight evidence- and expert opinion-based recommendations have been formulated, that provide an up-to-date guidance of nursing care in rheumatology.

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Disclosure of Interest: None declared

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FRI0743-HPR NURSE-LED OUTPATIENT MANAGEMENT FOR IMPROVED TREATMENT OF GIANT CELL ARTERITIS (GCA) AND POLYMYALGIA RHEUMATICA (PMR) IN A RHEUMATOLOGY OUTPATIENT CLINIC

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Background: GCA and PMR are challenges with regard to diagnosis and effective treatment because of varied and vague symptom presentations and overlapping pathologies that often require specialist for diagnostic investigations and specific treatment. Long-term glucocorticoids (GC) dependency is common, and

GC side effects occur in approximately 50% of patients emphasizing the need for continued monitoring and symptom control (1).

Objectives: To present the development and the implementation of a nurse-led, rheumatologist-supported model of care in the outpatient management of adults diagnosed with GCA or PMR.

Methods: Initially, available evidence about symptom regulated GC tapering in the treatment of GCA and PMR was identified. Subsequent, a fixed phase-out schedule for high dose GC therapy following either of three pathways (GCA with/without eye symptoms and PMR) was agreed on in a multidisciplinary working group. Furthermore, the group developed a nurse-managed protocol for nurse-led outpatient consultations to ensure systematic treatment and proper response to relapse. Prior to the implementation rheumatology nurses were taught and trained by rheumatologists in pertinent regulation of medication and identification of adverse signs and symptoms essential for providing appropriate support and patient education. Overall patient satisfaction was assessed on-site by an anonymous iPad questionnaire.

Results: An individual, initial GC dose are set by the rheumatologist based on clinician diagnosis, supported by currently available diagnostic and classification criteria. Subsequently, a nurse-led protocol reassures patient education and support during approximately one year of steroid therapy. The protocol includes close and continues observation and assessment by planned rheumatology nursing consultations followed by reassuring telephone calls. A rheumatologist can be consulted if doubt arises. Further, the rheumatology nurse is responsible for allocating final tapering (approximately 24 weeks) in the individualized PMR-management-plan for general practitioner. Patient overall self-reported satisfaction first nine month was high indicated by patients' experience of confidence, being heard and having questions resolved. Within the first 18 months, n=190 patients (GCA, n=82/PMR, n=108) with a mean aged of 73.2 (SD 8.4) years have been enrolled into nurse-led managed protocols for GC tapering.

Conclusions: A nurse-managed protocol for systematic and individualized GC tapering and patient support was developed as well as implemented successfully for individualized treatment of GCA and PMR. The extensive supportive patient education and involvement in symptom management secured by the rheumatology nurse provided high satisfaction. Also, the protocol executes rapid and direct access to advice for patients as recommended by EULAR for the management of PMR (2).

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2. Dejaco C, Singh YP, Perel P, Hutchings A, Camellino D, Mackie S, et al. Recommendations for the management of polymyalgia rheumatica: a European League Against Rheumatism/American College of Rheumatology collaborative initiative. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2015;74:1799–1807.

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FRIDAY, 15 JUNE 2018

HPR Patients' perspectives, functioning and health (descriptive: qualitative or quantitative)

FRI0744-HPR THE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL DISEASE ACTIVITY AND FOREFOOT DEFORMITIES WITH PLANTAR PRESSURE IN PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS AND FOREFOOT SYMPTOMS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY IN THE AMSTERDAM FOOT COHORT

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Background: In patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA), both high and low forefoot plantar pressures have been reported in the literature (1–3). Understanding of contributing factors to forefoot pressure alterations can help to better formulate and specify goals for treatment with foot orthoses or therapeutic footwear.

Objectives: Investigate the association of local disease activity and forefoot deformity with plantar pressure in RA patients with forefoot symptoms.

Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted in the Amsterdam Foot (AMS-foot) cohort, using data of 172 consecutive patients with RA and forefoot symptoms. Peak pressure (PP) and pressure time integral (PTI) in the forefoot were measured with a pressure platform. Forefoot deformity was measured with the Platto score. Forefoot disease activity was defined as swelling and/or pain measured by palpation of the metatarsophalangeal (MTP) joints. The forefoot was