Results: 338.343 RA hospital admissions were detected in the study period, being 81.468 (24.07%) due to infections. The main clinical-demographic characteristics are shown in table 1:

	Women	Men	Total	1999–2002	2003–2006	2007–2010	2011–2015
N (%)	53 528 (65.7%)	27 939 (34.3%)	81 467 (100)	10 518	15 644	21 280	34 025
Mean Age (SD)	71.38 (13.3)	70.62 (12.47)	71.12 (13.02)	68.39 (12.73)	69.65 (12.93)	71.21 (13.12)	72.60 (12.89)
Dead during admission, n (%)	5139 (9.6)	2957 (10.5)	8096 (9.93)	ND	ND	ND	ND
Mean Charlson Index (SD)	2.05 (1.5)	2.45 (1.8)	2.19 (1.63)	1.90 (1.40)	2.0 (1.51)	2.18 (1.60)	2.37 (1.75)
Average length of stay (SD)	13.86 (16.3)	14.14 (15.5)	13.9 (16.1)	15.94 (18.84)	15.36 (17.23)	14.43 (16.77)	12.42 (13.93)

The annual age-adjusted rate of infections increased during the study period, especially in men (fig 1). The annual trend of infections age-adjusted increased during the study period 5.29%, women 5.08% and men 5.92%. For age groups the annual increase was 3.51% for 20–40 years, 3.2% for 40–60 years, 4.5% for 60–80 years and 9.27% for >80 years.

Conclusions: Rate of infection in RA hospitalised patients in Spain has increased during study period. The patients are progressively elderly and has more comorbidities. However the average hospital stay decrease.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

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THU0150 IMPACT OF COMORBIDITY BURDEN AND OBESITY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TOCILIZUMAB IN PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

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Background: Few real-world studies have evaluated the impact of comorbidity burden or obesity on the effectiveness of tocilizumab (TCZ) for the improvement of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) disease activity.

Objectives: To compare the effectiveness of TCZ in treating RA in patients with high vs low comorbidity burden and in obese vs nonobese patients in US clinical practice.

Methods: Patients in the Corrona RA registry who initiated TCZ and had follow-up visits at 6 and 12 months after initiation were included. To assess the impact of comorbidity burden on TCZ effectiveness, outcomes were stratified by patients with low Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI=1) vs high (CCI ≥ 2). To assess the impact of obesity, outcomes were stratified by patients with BMI <30 (nonobese) vs ≥30 (obese). The primary outcome was mean change in CDAI at 6 and 12 months. Secondary outcomes were mean change in HAQ, the proportions of patients with change ≥ the minimum clinically important difference (MCID) in CDAI and HAQ and the proportion who achieved low disease activity (LDA; CDAI ≤ 10). Baseline demographics, clinical characteristics, disease activity and treatment history in the comorbidity and BMI cohorts were compared separately using standardised differences; characteristics with |standardised difference| > 0.1 were identified as covariates for inclusion in adjusted comparisons. Outcomes were compared between cohorts using two-sample *t*-tests or χ^2 tests in unadjusted analyses and linear or logistic regression models to adjust for covariates.

Results: Of 770 patients who initiated TCZ and had CCI data available at baseline (93.8% treated with intravenous [IV] TCZ and 6.2% with subcutaneous [SC]

TCZ), 575 (74.7%) had a low CCI and 195 (25.3%) a high CCI. Patients with a high CCI were older (mean [SD] age, 61.5 [12.3] vs 56.9 [13.1] years), were more likely to be obese (52.8% vs 41.7%), had a longer disease duration (mean [SD], 12.8 [9.9] vs 11.6 [8.9] years) and had higher mean (SD) baseline CDAI (25.7 [13.4] vs 23.9 [13.9]) and HAQ (0.71 [0.57] vs 0.57 [0.51]) scores than those with a low CCI.

Of the 805 TCZ initiators with BMI data available at baseline (93.9% treated with IV TCZ and 6.1% with SC TCZ), 449 (55.8%) were not obese and 356 (44.2%) were obese. Obese patients were younger (56.7 [12.0] vs 59.0 [13.7] years), had shorter disease duration (11.4 [8.6] vs 12.6 [9.7] years) and had higher baseline CDAI (25.4 [14.3] vs 23.6 [13.4]) and HAQ (0.65 [0.53] vs 0.57 [0.53]) scores than nonobese patients.

Patients in all cohorts had improvement from baseline in CDAI at 6 and 12 months, with no significant differences between those with a low vs high CCI or between obese vs nonobese patients (table 1). Secondary outcomes yielded similar results (table 1).

Abstract THU0150 – Table 1. Study Outcomes at 6 and 12 Months in Patient With RA Who Initiated TCZ, Stratified by Comorbidity Burden and Obesity Status

	Comorbidity Burden				Obesity			
	Low* (CCI = 1) (n = 575)	High (CCI ≥ 2) (n = 195)	Unadjusted Difference ¹	Adjusted Difference ²	Nonobese* (BMI < 30) (n = 449)	Obese (BMI ≥ 30) (n = 356)	Unadjusted Difference ¹	Adjusted Difference ²
Outcomes at 6 Months³								
Change in CDAI, mean (SD)	-7.57 (13.65)	-7.72 (13.62)	-0.15 (-2.37, 2.07)	0.72 (-1.52, 3.36)	-7.77 (13.12)	-7.38 (14.05)	0.39 (-1.48, 2.28)	1.29 (-0.41, 2.99)
Change in HAQ, mean (SD)	-0.05 (0.41)	-0.09 (0.43)	-0.04 (-0.11, 0.30)	0.01 (-0.09, 0.10)	-0.06 (0.41)	-0.05 (0.42)	0.03 (-0.06, 0.06)	0.04 (-0.02, 0.09)
Change in CDAI > MCID, % patients ⁴	51.1	44.6	0.77 (0.56, 1.07)	0.79 (0.45, 1.40)	51.2	46.6	0.83 (0.63, 1.10)	0.83 (0.60, 1.16)
Change in HAQ > MCID, % patients ⁴	30.4	31.8	1.07 (0.75, 1.51)	0.47 (0.23, 0.98)	30.7	30.3	0.86 (0.73, 1.33)	0.86 (0.58, 1.27)
Achievement of LDA, % patients ⁴	24.7	21.5	0.84 (0.57, 1.24)	0.85 (0.45, 1.62)	27.0	19.7	0.70 (0.47, 0.93)	0.70 (0.48, 1.01)
Outcomes at 12 Months³								
Change in CDAI, mean (SD)	-8.42 (14.24)	-7.82 (14.52)	0.59 (-1.74, 2.92)	-1.22 (-4.22, 1.77)	-8.24 (13.99)	-8.09 (15.27)	0.15 (-1.84, 2.14)	1.53 (-0.33, 3.39)
Change in HAQ, mean (SD)	-0.05 (0.40)	-0.11 (0.42)	-0.06 (-0.13, 0.01)	-0.06 (-0.15, 0.03)	-0.07 (0.40)	-0.04 (0.42)	0.03 (-0.02, 0.09)	0.07 (0.01, 0.13)
Change in CDAI > MCID, % patients ⁴	52.7	49.7	0.89 (0.64, 1.23)	1.21 (0.60, 2.13)	53.5	49.4	0.85 (0.64, 1.12)	0.72 (0.52, 1.01)
Change in HAQ > MCID, % patients ⁴	27.7	29.7	1.11 (0.77, 1.58)	0.86 (0.42, 1.76)	27.8	28.1	1.01 (0.74, 1.38)	0.83 (0.55, 1.24)
Achievement of LDA, % patients ⁴	30.4	31.3	1.04 (0.73, 1.48)	1.52 (0.85, 2.71)	32.1	27.5	0.80 (0.59, 1.09)	0.75 (0.53, 1.06)

BMI, body mass index; CCI, Charlson Comorbidity Index; CDAI, Clinical Disease Activity Index; csDMARD, conventional synthetic disease-modifying antirheumatic drug; HAQ, Health Assessment Questionnaire; LDA, low disease activity; MCID, minimum clinically important difference; OR, odds ratio.

* Reference group.
¹ The CCI used for this analysis is a modified CCI and is the sum of prior reported comorbid conditions that are captured in Corrona at the time of drug initiation, including myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, peripheral vascular disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, peptic ulcer disease, diabetes mellitus, leukemia, lymphoma, solid tumor cancer (excluding non-melanoma of the skin) and liver disease. The CCI also includes connective tissue disease, which was coded as 1 to account for rheumatoid arthritis.

² Adjusted for age, duration of RA, race, college educated, smoking status, alcohol consumption, BMI, work status, insurance type, number of prior csDMARDs, current csDMARD use, number of prior biologics used, current prednisone use, CDAI at initiation, HAQ at initiation, patient-reported fatigue at initiation and length of morning stiffness at initiation.

³ The 6-month visit occurred in a window of 4 to 8 months; the 12-month visit occurred in a window of 10 to 14 months.

⁴ CDAI ≤ 10 at baseline, MCID ≥ 2; CDAI ≥ 10 to ≤ 22 at baseline, MCID = 8; CDAI ≥ 22 at baseline, MCID = 11.

⁵ MCID = 1.22.

⁶ LDA, CDAI ≤ 10.

Conclusions: In this real-world analysis, the effectiveness of TCZ for the improvement of RA disease activity was comparable among patients regardless of comorbidity burden or obesity.

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THU0151 ASSESSMENT OF COMPLIANCE OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS PATIENTS IN COGNITIVE DYSFUNCTION

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Background: Compliance decline may result in a decrease of treatment effectiveness in rheumatoid arthritis. RA patients had global cognitive impairment, which was associated with disease activity and immune changes.¹ Cognitive dysfunction may have a negative effect on the results of traditional methods of compliance assessment.

Objectives: Our aim was to develop the method of structured and algorithms interview to assess compliance and cognitive functions in patients with rheumatoid arthritis.

Methods: 240 patients fulfilling EULAR 2010 classification criteria for rheumatoid arthritis were examined. Pain in the joints was assessed using a visual analogue scale, the clock-drawing test was used, the structured and algorithms interview with clear determination of at least 3 levels of patient values was performed.²