the associations with joint and muscle involvement, lung fibrosis, and intestinal symptoms were confirmed (table 1).

Table 1 Results of the univariable and multivariable analysis adjusted on sex, age at disease onset and disease duration (n=8142 patients). Results are presented as number/number available data (%) unless stated otherwise.

Characteristics	Univariable analysis		Multivariable analysis		
	Anti-PM/Scl -	Anti-PM/Scl +	p Value	N available data (%)	OR (95% CI)
Age at disease onset (years, mean (SD) (n available))	46.7 (14.5) (6885)	44.7 (15.1) (140)	0.081	7025 (86.3)	0.98 (0.90 to 0.99)
Disease duration (months, mean (SD) (n available))	152.2 (107.6) (6874)	129.5 (99.6) (139)	0.052	7013 (86.1)	0.997 (0.995 to 0.999)
Male sex	1140/7992 (14.2)	31/150 (20.7)	0.036	8142 (100.0)	1.201 (0.706 to 2.043)
Caucasian ethnicity	6462/7992 (80.9)	126/140 (90.0)	0.332	8142 (100.0)	
Raynaud's phenomenon	6904/7549 (91.5)	146/150 (97.3)	0.016	7699 (94.6)	
Oesophageal symptoms	4317/766 (56.4)	93/150 (62.0)	0.190	7811 (95.9)	
Stomach symptoms	1553/7337 (21.2)	49/150 (32.7)	0.008	7487 (92.0)	
Intestinal symptoms	1803/7587 (23.8)	63/150 (42.0)	<0.0001	7737 (95.0)	2.894 (1.890 to 4.430)
Scleroderma renal crisis	123/7605 (1.6)	8/150 (5.3)	0.0015	7755 (95.2)	1.489 (0.525 to 4.219)
Diffuse cutaneous subtype	1990/7412 (54.7)	55/148 (45.3)	0.022	7560 (92.9)	0.825 (0.525 to 1.296)
Active digital ulcers ever	2597/4973 (52.2)	66/126 (52.3)	0.97	5099 (62.6)	
Joint synovitis	734/7411 (9.9)	34/149 (22.8)	<0.0001	7560 (92.9)	2.963 (1.199 to 3.215)
Joint contractures	2191/7152 (29.9)	64/149 (43.0)	<0.0001	7301 (89.7)	
Tendon friction rubs	404/7087 (5.8)	14/149 (9.4)	<0.0001	7236 (88.9)	
Muscle weakness	1177/7512 (15.7)	59/148 (39.9)	<0.0001	7660 (94.1)	
Muscle atrophy	668/7334 (9.1)	37/148 (25.0)	<0.0001	7482 (91.9)	
CK elevation	380/6259 (6.1)	47/140 (33.6)	<0.0001	6399 (78.6)	6.695 (4.181 to 10.720)
Conduction blocks	880/5333 (16.5)	35/131 (26.7)	0.029	5464 (67.1)	1.468 (0.905 to 2.382)
Elevated sPAP (ECHO)	976/5592 (17.5)	19/137 (13.9)	0.33	5729 (70.4)	
Lung fibrosis on plain X-rays	64/117 (54.7)	1542/4527 (51.6)	<0.0001	4644 (57.0)	2.512 (1.629 to 3.872)

Conclusions: In the largest series of anti-PM-Scl positive patients so far reported, well-known clinical associations were confirmed. Moreover, scleroderma renal crisis was more frequent than in the antibody-negative patient controls (which included a majority of anticentromere-positive patients, and a relatively small number of anti-RNA polymerase III-positive patients). However, this association was probably explained by covariates, such as joint and muscle involvement, or lung fibrosis. A possible role of corticosteroid therapy might therefore be suspected.

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VERTEBRAL FRACTURE PREVALENCE AND MEASUREMENT OF THE SCANOGRAPHIC BONE ATTENUATION COEFFICIENT ON CT SCAN IN 70 PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC SCLERODERMA

M. Fauny¹, E. Bauer¹, E. Albuissou², J. Perrier-cornet¹, J. Deibener², F. Chabot², D. Mandry², O. Huttin², I. Chary-valckenaere¹, D. Loeuille¹. ¹*Rheumatology*; ²*CHU Nancy, Vandoeuvre Les Nancy, France*

Background: Osteoporosis screening is not systematic in sclerodermic patients but some studies demonstrated a similar risk between rheumatoid arthritis and systemic scleroderma.^{1,2,3} Thoracic and/or TAP (thoraco-abdomino-pelvic) CT (Computed Tomography) scans are classically performed in the follow-up of scleroderma, mainly to evaluate lung involvement.

Objectives: To study vertebral fracture (VF) prevalence and the scanographic bone attenuation coefficient of the first lumbar vertebra (SBAC-L1) on CT scans in systemic scleroderma patients. Secondary objectives are to study specific risk factors of SBAC-L1 ≤145 Hounsfield Units (HU) and to evaluate SBAC-L1 measurements reliability.

Methods: This monocentric retrospective study included patients followed from 2000 to 2014 and fulfilling ACR/EULAR 2013 criteria for systemic scleroderma and who underwent a thoracic or TAP CT scan. Osteoporotic risk factors, Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DXA) measurements and clinical characteristics were collected. For CT scan, the VFs were determined according to Genant's

classification on sagittal sections. The SBAC-L1 was measured in Hounsfield Units (HU) on axial section of L1 in a Region of Interest drawn in trabecular bone. Intra- and inter-reader reliabilities for SBAC-L1 were calculated. An SBAC-L1 ≤145 HU (fracture threshold) was used to define patients at risk of VF.⁴ Predictive factors for VF or SBAC-L1 ≤145 HU were studied.

Results: A total of 70 patients were included (mean age: 62.3 (±15.6) years, women 88.5%, diffuse scleroderma 22.9% (n=16)) in the study. Sixty patients (85.7%) presented with at least one clinical risk factor for osteoporosis. Eighteen patients (25.7%) received vitaminocalcic supplementation and 10 (14.3%) received antiresorptive therapy. DXA was only performed on 30 patients (42.8%), and 5 (16.7%) of them presented a T-score ≤ -2.5 DS. 3 VFs were detected in 3 patients (4.3%). The mean SBAC-L1 was 157.26 HU (±52.1), and 35 patients (50%) presented a SBAC-L1 ≤145 HU. SBAC-L1 measurements were highly reliable (Kappa >0.9 for both intra- and inter-reader reliability). For the univariate analysis, a SBAC-L1 ≤145 HU was significantly associated with age (OR=1.09, CI 95%: 1.04–1.13), calcinosis (OR=6.3, CI 95%: 1.61–24.75) and periarticular calcifications (OR=3.22, CI 95%: 1.06–9.77). For the multivariate analysis, age (especially patients older than 63 years), calcinosis and acro-osteolysis were independently associated with a SBAC-L1 ≤145 HU.

Conclusions: On a large sample of sclerodermic patients with clinical risks of osteoporosis, only 42.8% were screened for DXA and 16.7% of them were osteoporotic. The VF prevalence on CT scan was 4.3% and the SBAC-L1 measurement identified 50% of the population at the fracture threshold. The presence of calcinosis, periarticular calcifications or acro-osteolysis should lead to an osteoporosis screening, especially for patients under 63 years old.

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WHOLE BODY DISTRIBUTION AND CLINICAL ASSOCIATIONS OF TELANGIECTASIA IN SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

M. Jouvray¹, D. Launay¹, S. Dubucquois², V. Sobanski¹, C. Podevin³, M. Lambert¹, S. Morell-Dubois¹, H. Maillard¹, P.-Y. Hatron¹, E. Hachulla¹, J. Giovannelli³.

¹département de médecine interne et immunologie clinique; ²Institut d'immunologie; ³Centre de Référence des Maladies Autoimmunes et Systémiques Rares du Nord et Nord-Ouest de France (CeRAINO), CHU Lille, Lille, France

Background: Telangiectasia (TA), one of the diagnostic criteria for systemic sclerosis (SSc), could be a clinical marker for the severity of vasculopathy, including pulmonary hypertension (PH).

Objectives: We designed a cross-sectional study: (i) to describe the whole-body distribution of TA, (ii) to assess the associations between the whole-body number of TA and the characteristics of patients, (iii) to determine whether the number of TA may be useful to discriminate SSc-PH patients.

Methods: Patients were included in the National Referral Centre for Rare Systemic And Autoimmune Diseases if they fulfilled the 2013 ACR/EULAR criteria for SSc. They were excluded if they had received laser treatment. The whole-body number and distribution of TA were recorded at inclusion. The associations were studied using univariate, adjusted and multiple linear regressions.

Results: 106 patients were enrolled, including 12 with PH. The median (interquartile range) number of TA was 30 (82.7). Their distribution was: 37.2% on the face, 33.2% on the upper limbs including 26.4% on the hands, 28.1% on the trunk including 17.1% for the upper part of the trunk, and 1.5% on the lower limbs. Using multivariate linear regression model, the whole-body telangiectasia number was independently associated with male gender (percentage change (95% CI)= +144.4% (7.5; 455.9), p=0.033), pulmonary hypertension (+162.8% (5.6; 553.8), p=0.038), history of pulmonary embolism (+336.4% (39.0; 1270.1), p=0.012), glomerular filtration rate (−1.6% (−3.2; −0.1) per 1 ml/min/1.73m² increase, p=0.038) and soluble endoglin (+28.2% (1.2; 62.5) per 1 ng/ml increase, p=0.039). The ROC analyses assessing the ability of telangiectasia to discriminate the presence of pulmonary hypertension revealed that the area under the curve was significant for the telangiectasia number on the whole body (0.77 (0.57; 0.88)), on the hands and face (0.81 (0.57; 0.91)) and on the hands (0.77 (0.57; 0.89)).