Objectives: To describe the factors associated to an effective initiation of treatment after the baseline visit to our FLS.

Methods: Prospective observational study that consists of: 1) training of primary care physicians (GP), 2) capture of patients; 3) baseline visit: questionnaire including FRAX; 4) Bone densitometry; 5) patient education by a Nurse with special attention to adherence; 6) referral to GP with a report with management recommendations; those with multiple fractures or who require parenteral therapy were referred to rheumatology; and 7) follow-up by telephone survey to check whether the treatment was taking and confirmation of the prescription in the electronic records (both of which are necessary to consider an effective start of treatment). The variables included were: sex, age, type of fracture, use of previous bisphosphonate, type of prescribed treatment, prescribing physician and causes of non-adherence.

Results: Up to December 2017, the adherence of 887 patients with fragility fractures to whom a bisphosphonate or equivalent was prescribed, was recorded. Treatment was initiated in the following 3 months by 74% (n=656) of patients. The following variables were associated with the initiation of treatment: female sex, previous treatment with antiresorptives, prescription of denosumab vs bisphosphonate and treatment prescribed by a rheumatologist vs GP (table 1). The causes of not initiating or withdrawing the treatment at 3 months are shown in table 2. In the regression analysis, we found a significant association with the effective initiation of treatment with a previous treatment with bisphosphonate ($p<0.01$), initiation of treatment by the rheumatologist ($p=0.01$) and prescription of denosumab vs bisphosphonate ($p<0.01$)

Abstract THU0477 – Table 1. Factors associated to start of treatment at 3 months * $p<0,01$

	Patients that initiate treatment (n=656)	Patients who did not initiate or stop treatment (n=231)
Female/Male, n(%)	577 (76)/79 (63)*	185 (24)/46 ³⁷
Age, mean (SD)	76 (9)	76 (9)
Type of fracture, n (%) Wrist/Hip	191 (29)/213 ³²	71 (31)/68 ²⁹
Previous treatment with	178 (91)/478 (69)*	18 (9)/213 ³¹
Bisphosphonate, n (%) Yes/No		
Prescription of Bisphosphonate/denosumab n (%)	446 (70,5)/203 (80)*	186 (29,5)/
Prescription by Primary Care/Rheumatology, n (%)	412 (69,5)/230 (82)*	180 (30,5)/51 ¹⁸

Abstract THU0477 – Table 2. Causes of no start or stop treatment, N (%)

No prescription/suspension by GP	115 (50)
Patient related causes	93 (40)
Patient does not want the treatment	39 (17)
Polipharmacy	20 (9)
Don't know/Did not visit the GP	20 (9)
Drug intolerance	14 (6)
Other causes	23 (10)

Conclusions: 74% of patients seen in the FLS start treatment within 3 months of the baseline visit. The factors associated with the initiation of therapy were prior antiresorptive treatment, denosumab prescription and initial prescription by the rheumatologist. The reason of non adherence in half of the cases is the GP's refusal to initiate or continue the FLS recommendation.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

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THU0478 BEFORE AND AFTER MENOPAUSE, OSTEOPOROSIS RISK FACTORS ARE DIFFERENT IN WOMEN WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

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Background: Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is an autoimmune disease characterised by systemic inflammation, involving not only the juxta-articular bone erosion, but generalised bone loss.¹ Sex hormone activates RA disease activity and induced bone resorption, but hormone replacement therapy increases bone mass and density. The ambiguous role of sex hormone on bone remodelling is confusing in RA patients. Under the impact of sex hormone, risk factors for osteoporosis might be different at pre- and post-menopausal stage.

Objectives: To investigate the different clinical risk factors of osteoporosis in pre- and post-menopausal women with RA.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was performed during 2014 to 2017, enrolling female participants fulfilled 2010 RA criteria.² We recorded demographic data,

risk factors for osteoporosis and blood test. Osteoporosis is defined if one of hip, distal forearm, and lumbar spine bone mineral density less than -2.5 by T-score for post-menopausal women, or less than -2.0 by Z-score for pre-menopausal women. Data was analysed by Student's *t* test and Chi-square test for continuous and categorical variables, respectively. Multivariate logistic regression was applied to detect association of osteoporosis and selected variables.

Results: A total of 451 participants were enrolled in the study, including 89 pre- and 362 post-menopausal women. The prevalence of osteoporosis is 14.6% and 36.7% for pre- and post-menopausal women with RA, respectively. At pre-menopause, low body weight is the only significant risk factors for osteoporosis, while old age, low body height, low body weight, positive anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide antibody (anti-CCP), previous fracture history, elevated white blood cell and platelet count, and lower calcium level are potential risk factors for post-menopausal women developing osteoporosis (table 1). Multivariate stepwise logistic regression analysis (table 2) showed body weight remains the leading risk factors in pre-menopausal women (Odds ratio[OR]=0.84, 95% confidence interval [CI] =0.76–0.94, P -value=0.002), while body weight and previous fracture history are significant risk factors in post-menopausal women (body weight OR=0.91, 95% CI=0.88–0.94, P -value<0.001, previous fracture OR=2.03, 95% CI 1.13–3.64, P -value 0.02).

Conclusions: Risk factors of osteoporosis are different in pre- and post-menopausal women with RA. For pre-menopausal women, Low body weight is a leading risk factor, while low body weight and previous fracture history are important for post-menopausal women. Without protection of sex hormone, there are Potential roles of anti-CCP and white blood cell participating in osteoporosis pathogenesis and need more survey for confirmation.

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THU0479 THE ANTI-OSTEOPOROTIC TREATMENT IS SCARCE AMONG PATIENTS WITH VERTEBRAL FRACTURE REFLECTED IN THE RADIOLOGICAL REPORT: DATA FROM A FRACTURE UNIT-FLS

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Background: A relevant number of patients with vertebral fracture (VF) do not receive specific treatment for osteoporosis and remain as invisible fractures. The objective of the Fracture Units-FLS is to detect patients with fracture, to perform an adequate diagnostic evaluation, initiate treatment and try to prevent new fractures.

Objectives: To know the characteristics of the patients and attitude of the referring service, in which the radiological report identifies the presence of VF.

Methods: Observational study carried out from January 1 to June 30, 2017, of consecutive patients in which the radiological report after performing simple radiology or CT, reflects the presence of dorsal, lumbar or both VF. The attitude of the service requesting the radiological test was reviewed 3 months after the radiological report.

The following variables were collected: general data of the patients (age, gender), the service requesting the imaging test (specialty, request from hospitalisation or ambulant, diagnosis and/or previous treatment for osteoporosis, attitude towards the VF) and the radiological test (type of test and location of the VF).

Results: 91 patients were included, of which 62% were women, with a mean age of 72 ± 11.56 years. In 46% of the patients, the image test was requested by one of the Internal Medicine Services (gastroenterology: 31%, oncology-haematology: 17%, rheumatology: 14%, neurology: 12%, cardiology: 10%), 36% by Primary Care Physicians, 15% from the Emergency Department of the Hospital and the remaining 2% from a Surgical Service.

In 77%, the radiological test was given to ambulatory patients. In 56%, the imaging test was simple radiology (chest X-ray: 56%, dorsal-lumbar spine: 41% and the