FRI0471

PREDICTION OF PROGRESSION OF INTERSTITIAL LUNG DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS: THE SPAR MODEL

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Background: The natural disease course of interstitial lung disease associated with systemic sclerosis (SSc-ILD) is highly heterogeneous. Currently, no data are available to distinguish a progressive disease course from a stable course when mild interstitial lung disease (ILD) is diagnosed in patients with systemic sclerosis (SSc).

Objectives: This study aimed to identify predictive clinical characteristics and establish a prediction model for the progression of mild ILD at 1 year follow-up in SSc patients.

Methods: Patients with SSc from two independent prospective cohorts were included in this observational study. All patients fulfilled the ACR^{EULAR} 2013 criteria, had mild ILD at baseline diagnosed by HRCT (ILD extent <20% lung involvement on HRCT), available baseline and follow-up pulmonary function tests, at least one annual follow-up visit, and no concomitant pulmonary hypertension or airflow obstruction. ILD progression was defined as a relative decrease in FVC % $\geq$ 15%, or FVC% $\geq$ 10% combined with DLCO% $\geq$ 15% at 1 year follow-up. Candidate predictors for multivariate logistic regression were selected by expert opinion based on previous studies and clinical significance. Multiple imputation was used to address missing data. A prediction model for ILD progression was established in the derivation cohort and validated in the multinational validation cohort.

Results: A total of 25/98 and 25/117 SSc patients showed ILD progression in the derivation cohort and the validation cohort, respectively. Lower SpO₂ after six-minute walk test (6MWT) and arthritis ever were identified as independent predictors for ILD progression in the derivation, validation and pooled cohorts (figure 1). The optimal cut-off value for SpO₂ after 6MWT for ILD progression was determined as 94% by ROC curve analysis. In a simplified model, the presence of both SpO₂ after 6MWT $\leq$ 94% and Arthritis ever were set to 1, giving a SPAR score ranging from 0 to 2. The derived SPAR model increased the prediction rate for ILD progression from 7.4% (scoring 0) to 91.7% (scoring 2) with an AUC [95% CI] of 0.83 [0.73 to 0.93] in the derivation cohort, and a similar AUC [95% CI] of 0.82 [0.70 to 0.94] in the validation cohort.

Abstract FRI0471 – Figure 1. Multivariate logistic regression models in the derivation cohort, the validation cohort and the pooled cohort (both original and multiply imputed datasets, adjusted for age, gender, Anti-Sci-70 positive, ACA positive in the pooled cohort)

Conclusions: The evidence-based SPAR prediction model developed in our study might be helpful for the risk stratification of patients with mild SSc-ILD in clinical practice and cohort enrichment for future clinical trial design.

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Disclosure of Interest: W. Wu: None declared, S. Jordan: None declared, M. O. Becker: None declared, R. Dobrota: None declared, B. Maurer Grant/research support from: AbbVie, Protogen, EMDO, Novartis, German SSc Society, Pfizer, Roche, Actelion, MSD, and OPO Foundation, H. Fretheim: None declared, S. Ye: None declared, E. Siegert: None declared, Y. Allanore Grant/research support from: BMS, Genentech-Roche, Inventiva, and Sanofi, Consultant for: Actelion, Bayer, Biogen, Boehringer, Genentech-Roche, Galapagos, Inventiva, Medac, Pfizer, Sanofi, and Servier, A. M. Hoffmann-Vold: None declared, O. Distler Grant/research support from: Actelion, Bayer, Boehringer Ingelheim, Mitsubishi Tanabe Pharma and Roche, Patent mir-29 for the treatment of systemic sclerosis licensed, Consultant for: Actelion, Bayer, Biogen/dec, Boehringer Ingelheim, ChemomAb, espeRare foundation, Genentech/Roche, GSK, Inventiva, Italfarmaco, Lilly, medac, MedImmune, Mitsubishi Tanabe Pharma, Pharmacyclics, Novartis, Pfizer, Sanofi, Sinoxa and UCB

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2018-eular.3275

FRI0472

TOWARDS A MULTIDIMENSIONAL PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES ASSESSMENT: DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS/ SCLERODERMA

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Background: Systemic sclerosis is a chronic multisystem autoimmune disorder associated with high morbidity and mortality rates. A multidisciplinary approach is necessary due to the complexity of the disease and its associated multi-organ affection. It is important to understand and monitor the impact of systemic sclerosis on the patients, provide them with high quality of care and to endorse the ownership of their disease process as early as possible to prepare them for the management this life-long illness.

Objectives: To assess the validity, reliability of a specific multidimensional patient self-reported questionnaire that can assess construct outcome measures of patients with systemic sclerosis/scleroderma.

Methods: The questionnaire was developed by integrating information obtained from patients suffering from systemic sclerosis as well as scleroderma based on the Rasch model. The questionnaire includes assessment of functional disability, quality of life, 0–10 numeric visual analogue scale (VAS) to rate the severity of the musculoskeletal pain, difficulty in breathing, gastrointestinal symptoms (e.g. swallowing difficulty/reflux/bloating/Faecal soilage/diarrhoea/constipation), Raynaud's phenomenon, fingers ulcers as well as the global assessment of the disease impact on the patient's life. In addition, the questionnaire includes 2 mannequins, one for self-reported body pains and the other one for self-reported skin tightness. Also there is a review of the possible comorbidities for the patient to tick in front of whatever he/she developed in the past month; as well as patient motivation. The questionnaire was completed by 52 consecutive patients with systemic sclerosis³¹ and scleroderma.²¹

Results: The multidimensional PROMs questionnaire was reliable as demonstrated by a high-standardised alpha (0.894–0.993). The questionnaire items correlated significantly ($p<0.01$) with clinical parameters of disease activity. Patient reported tender spots and skin tightness correlated significantly with the physician's as well as Rodnan skin scores (correlation coefficient 0.848 and 0.821 respectively). Changes in functional disability, quality of life and motivation scores showed significant variation ($p<0.01$) with diseases activity status. The PROMs questionnaire showed also a high degree of comprehensibility (9.3).

Conclusions: The developed PROMs questionnaire is a reliable and valid instrument for assessment of patients suffering from systemic sclerosis/scleroderma. Being short, rapid and comprehensive, this adds more to its applicability. The data support the value of completion of the simple 2 pages patient questionnaire, which provides a quantitative written documented record by the patient, at each visit to the rheumatologist.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2018-eular.2793

FRI0473

MPO-ANCA POSITIVITY IS RELATED TO INTERSTITIAL LUNG DISEASE IN SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS

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Background: Recently, there were several reports that patients with systemic sclerosis (SSc) showed acute renal failure with anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic