scores on pain catastrophizing had a lower improvement in VAS and WOMAC scores at the end of therapy and at first month after therapy (figure 1).

Abstract OP0078 – Table 1. Demographic data of all patients

	Low catastrophizing (n:47)	High catastrophizing (n:42)	Total (n:89)	p
Age, mean±SD (years)	58.93±9.68	62.00±8.54	60.38 ±0.97	0.11
Gender n (%)	37 (78.7)	36 (85.7)	73 (82)	0.39
Female	10 (21.3)	6 (14.3)	16 (18)	
Male				
BMI, mean±SD	29.18±3.62	29.51±3.72	29.34 ±0.38	0.52
BDI-II, mean±SD	9.19±5.69	16.30±8.41	12.55 ±7.91	<0.001*
Employment Status n (%)	21 (44.7)	31 (73.8)	52 (58.4)	0.096
Not working	3 (6.4)	1 (2.4)	4 (4.5)	
Labourers	6 (12.8)	3 (7.1)	9 (10.1)	
Retail trading	13 (27.7)	5 (11.9)	18 (20.2)	
Retired	4 (8.5)	2 (4.8)	6 (6.7)	
Government employee				
Initial VAS, mean ±SD	6.97 (1.01)	7.85 (0.95)	7.39 (1.07)	<0.001*
Initial WOMAC, mean±SD	31.63 (15.03)	55.78 (15.65)	43.03 (19.47)	<0.001*

PCS: Pain Catastrophizing Scale, VAS: Visual Analogue Scale, WOMAC: Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index.

High catastrophizing was described as total PCS score ≥ 30 .

Low catastrophizing was described as total PCS score < 30 .

* Statistically significant value ($p < 0.05$)

Abstract OP0078 – Figure 1 The comparing of differences of VAS and WOMAC scores among low catastrophizing and high catastrophizing groups.

Conclusions: We suggest that high levels of initial PCS score may cause lower improvement on pain and functional levels in the patients who underwent physical therapy. Screening for pain catastrophizing and depression in the patients who receive physical therapy and taking necessary precautions may improve outcomes.

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Disclosure of Interest: None declared

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WEDNESDAY, 13 JUNE 2018: Don't delay, connect today!

OP0079-PARE 'AWARENESS WEEK FOR RHEUMATIC DISEASES- 8–14 MAY 2017'

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Background: Among the main priorities that Bulgarian Organisation for people with rheumatic diseases follow is the dissemination of knowledge and information about RMD's.

An important initiative is the annual awareness week about RMD's which is organised since 2015. The awareness week is organised in May and the idea occurred after EULAR's Knowledge transfer program in which BOPRD took part in 2013.

Objectives: In 2017 the focus was on two of the rheumatic diseases – SLE and fibromyalgia. SLE and fibromyalgia are not well known in our country that is why we decided to spread awareness among general public and policymakers.

The main goal of the 2017 awareness week for RMD's was to:

- inform the society and policymakers about the social significance of SLE and fibromyalgia
- Spread awareness about the most common symptoms of SLE and fibromyalgia
- Inform people with SLE, fibromyalgia and other RMDs how they can manage symptoms as anxiety, depression, and tension.

Methods: The 2017 awareness week about RMDs was organised in the period 8–14 May 2017.

One of the most important accents was a seminar, organised on 8 of May. We have invited as lecturer Gergana Radovich who is one of the international T-Tapp trainers. She holds a Master degree in Cognitive science, as well as certificates for Psych-K Facilitator and EFT Practitioner.

T-Tapp is a series of movements designed to put the body in proper functional alignment, restore metabolic function and stands on its own as a complete workout. Such a seminar for people with RMDs was not organised before. The participants had the chance to learn more about EFT and T-Tapp and how these techniques can benefit their condition and help them fight fear, tension, and anxiety.

At 10-th of May – World lupus day a discussion about the problems that people with SLE face was organised.

In the evening the National Palace of Culture (a famous building in the capital of Bulgaria) was lit in purple light to support people with SLE.

Results: The 2017 awareness week for RMDs was very successful.

All publications and media interviews that were published at the organisation's website and in other websites reached more than 4000 people in total.

88 people liked the organisation's Facebook page in the period 8–14 May 2017.

We have managed to continue to offer online EFT and T-Tapp lessons to the members of the organisation

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OP0080-PARE PHOTO ALBUM OF PEOPLE WITH RHEUMATIC DISEASES UNDER THE TITLE: 'THERE ARE SOME PEOPLE... OUR PEOPLE!!!'

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Background: The impact of rheumatic diseases in the daily life of people is sometimes quite dramatic, causing abundance of everyday pleasures and activities even one's hobbies. The burden of RMDs is not adequately communicated to the public or to the state, so that this important aspect is not generally met with relevant seriousness.

Objectives: The goal of our campaign was: a. to give a clear picture of the difficulties that people with rheumatic diseases face in their everyday life and b. to prove that some people manage to overcome their serious movement problems, their pain and dysfunction and show, with dignity and strength, that the artistic part inside them is vividly alive. The message we would like to communicate here is: THE POWER OF MIND IS STRONGER THAN BODY WEARENESS AND CHRONIC PAIN.

Methods: Firstly we got in touch with members of our Association that their skills could be presented in the album and discussed our idea, which was gladly accepted by them.

10 members of the association are included in the album, all of which are people with severe inflammatory rheumatic diseases. Ignoring their obvious moving problems and putting aside their other engagements, these wonderful people follow their talents and become sculptors, icon painters, pastry chefs etc. After the nomination of the sponsor for the project, a professional photographer was selected to capture the talents, the dedication to their art and the inner feelings of those people, in a way that can only be detected through the photographer's eye.

The shooting started in March 2017 and was finished in September 2017. Each of the artists had the chance to spend time with the photographer, express their feelings and show their way of life to him. This face to face contact enabled George (the photographer) to depict on his photos the real personality of these special people.

After the shooting, a website was created where the pictures were uploaded with underlined personal remarks of both the artists and the professional photographer. Information about the inflammatory rheumatic diseases and the importance of early diagnosis was added to the album. Additionally, during October 2017, a 45 s video was promoted through TV, targeting the serious problems that people with RMDs are facing in their everyday life but also revealing the strength and courage of this great artists' team. A press conference was as well organised to support the visit of the particular website.

Results: Results: 173.000 people have visited the website from October to January, with another 16.800 visits through YouTube.

Conclusions: Through an artistic approach a patient organisation can trigger the awareness of the public, communicate the important message of the seriousness of RMDs and also underline the endless dedication and the seek for dreams to come true, even if one has to live along with a rheumatic disease all your life.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

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WEDNESDAY, 13 JUNE 2018:

Let's improve diagnosis and treatment of orphan diseases

OP0081 PHENOTYPIC SUBGROUPS IN IGG4-RELATED DISEASE – A CLUSTER ANALYSIS

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Background: IgG4-related disease (IgG4-RD) is a multi-organ immune-mediated condition of uncertain etiology characterised by substantial organ-specific morbidity if not diagnosed and treated promptly. Identifying IgG4-RD subgroups based on the distribution of organ involvement may influence the understanding of pathogenesis and guide clinical management.

Objectives: To identify phenotypic clusters of IgG4-RD that may differentiate clinically meaningful subgroups using an unbiased method.

Methods: The study cohort consisted of 493 IgG4-RD subjects diagnosed by 76 IgG4-RD specialists from North America, South America, Europe, and Asia. For each case, investigators included details regarding age at disease onset and diagnosis, race/ethnicity, organ involvement, biopsy findings, and lab results. We performed latent class analysis (LCA) using SAS procedure PROC LCA to identify subgroups representing distinct patterns of organ involvement by IgG4-RD (figure 1). We fitted LCA models with 2–5 subgroups and chose the best model based on Akaike information criteria and adjusted Bayesian information criterion. The posterior probability of subgroup (cluster) membership for all cases was determined and cases were assigned to the cluster in which they had the highest probability of membership. We compared the distribution of organ involvement and other baseline features between clusters using Chi square tests and analysis of variance, where appropriate.

Results: Of the 493 IgG4-RD subjects, 65% were male, 40% were Caucasian, 45% were Asian, and 12% were Hispanic. The mean age at diagnosis was 59.5 (±14.0) years. Using LCA, we identified four clusters of IgG4-RD (table 1), each of which accounted for between 19% and 32% of the cohort. Cluster 1

('Hepatobiliary') included 158 (32%) patients characterised by hepatobiliary involvement. Cluster 2 ('Orbital') included 88 (19%) patients characterised by orbital and/or sinus disease. Cluster 3 ('Mikulicz') included 109 (22%) patients who had features of classic Mikulicz (dacryoadenitis plus major salivary gland involvement), often accompanied by renal and lung disease. Cluster 4 ('Retroperitoneal Fibrosis (RPF)') included 138 (28%) patients with RPF and/or aortic involvement. The clusters differed significantly with regard to age at symptom onset ($p<0.001$), gender and race distribution ($p<0.001$), serum IgG4 concentration ($p=0.02$), and presence of hypocomplementemia ($p<0.001$). In contrast to the other clusters, cluster 2 ('Orbital') included a majority of female patients who tended to be younger. Cluster 3 ('Mikulicz') was characterised by the highest serum IgG4 concentrations and cluster 4 ('RPF') by the lowest. Hypocomplementemia, which occurred in only a minority of patients overall (9%), tended to segregate in cluster 3 ('Mikulicz'), a group in which renal disease was common.

Abstract OP0081 – Table 1

Variable (mean ±SD or median [IQR])	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	P-Value
Sample Size	158 (32%)	88 (19%)	109 (22%)	138 (28%)	
Organ Involvement	Hepatobiliary	Orbital - Sinusitis	Mikulicz - Renal - Lung	RPF - Aorta	
Male	79%	35%	62%	72%	<0.0001
Age at Diagnosis	62 (12.8)	56 (14.1)	60.1 (12.9)	58.3 (14.5)	0.008
Age at Symptom Onset	61.2 (13.0)	53.3 (14.5)	57.7 (13.9)	56.5 (15.7)	0.0004
Diagnostic Delay	0.87 (1.7)	2.7 (3.7)	2.5 (3.8)	1.9 (3.9)	<0.001
Race/Ethnicity					
White	46%	35%	19%	53%	<0.0001
Asian	39%	52%	51%	31%	
Hispanic	10%	9%	20%	9%	
Number of Organs	2.2 (1.0)	2.3 (1.3)	5.0 (1.9)	2.3 (1.3)	<0.0001
IgG4 (mg/dl) Concentration	325 (160, 667)	334.5 (169.8, 943)	809 (300, 1365)	216 (85, 640)	0.02
Hypocomplementemia	5%	5%	20%	6%	<0.0001

Conclusions: Using an unbiased method, we identified four phenotypic clusters of IgG4-RD patients. In addition to the differences in organ involvement, clusters were distinguished by age at diagnosis as well as race/ethnicity and gender distribution, serum IgG4 concentrations, and frequency of hypocomplementemia. These clusters may identify patients with IgG4-RD resulting from different risk factors or exposures and those likely to respond differently to treatment.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

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OP0082 APREMILAST FOR BEHÇET'S SYNDROME: A PHASE III RANDOMISED, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED, DOUBLE-BLIND STUDY (RELIEF)

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Background: Oral ulcers (OU) are the most common sign of Behçet's syndrome (BS) and are observed in nearly every patient. Due to their severity and frequency of recurrence, OU can be disabling and have a substantial effect on quality of life. There is an unmet need for effective treatment for OU in BS. Apremilast (APR), an oral phosphodiesterase 4 inhibitor that modulates inflammatory pathways, demonstrated efficacy in the treatment of oral and genital ulcers of BS in a phase II study.

Objectives: Phase III study to further evaluate the efficacy and safety of APR for OU in BS pts with active OU previously treated with ≥ 1 medication.

Methods: In this phase III, multicenter, randomised, placebo (PBO)-controlled study, 207 eligible pts were randomised (1:1) to APR 30 mg BID (n=104) or PBO (n=103) for 12 weeks, followed by a 52 week active-treatment extension. Pts had active BS, with ≥ 3 OU at randomization or ≥ 2 OU at screening +randomization, without active major organ involvement. Primary endpoint was area under the curve (AUC) for total number of OU over 12 weeks. AUC reflects the change in the number of OU over time, accounting for the clinical characteristic that OU repeatedly remit and recur. Secondary endpoints assessed other measures of OU, including pain, OU resolution (OU-free), maintenance of OU resolution, and time to resolution. Effects on genital ulcers were also assessed. A prespecified hierarchical testing procedure was used for multiplicity adjustment.

Results: AUC for total number of OU over 12 weeks was statistically significantly lower in the APR group compared with the PBO group (table 1). This treatment effect is supported by statistically significant benefits in the APR group compared with PBO for secondary endpoints assessing OU, including pain, OU resolution, maintenance of OU resolution, and time to resolution. A numerically greater proportion of pts achieved resolution of genital ulcers at Week 12 in the APR group compared with PBO.