**Objectives:** To assess and compare body composition in seropositive and seronegative rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and psoriatic arthritis (PsA) patients and assess associations with disease characteristics and baseline synovial arthroscopic findings.

**Methods:** We performed a prospective observational study of consecutive inflammatory arthritis patients seen in outpatient clinics. Demographic and clinical characteristics were collected on all patients. Synovial biopsy was performed by needle arthroscopy, and macroscopic and histologic features recorded. The degree of synovitis and vascularity were recorded on a 0–100 mm visual analog scale, and chondrocalcinosis on a 0–3 basophilic relative scale from 0–3. Mann–Whitney U test was used to compare groups. Spearman’s Rank Correlation Coefficient was used to assess for associations between biometrics and demographic and clinical markers. GraphPad Prism Version 7 and IBM SPSS Statistics Version 24 were used for data analysis.

**Results:** We included 58 patients, 32 with seropositive RA, 10 with seronegative RA, and 16 with PsA. 37 (64%) were female. Mean (SD) age was 52.8 (13.9) years. Mean (SD) BMI was 29.7 (6.3) kg/m², waist circumference was 94.4 (20.3) cm, and hip circumference 104.3 (21) cm. Full demographic and clinical details are shown in Table 1. Seronegative RA patients had significantly increased BMI (p=0.033) and waist circumference (p=0.017), but no hip circumference (p=0.248) compared to seropositive RA patients. PsA patients had significantly increased BMI (p<0.001), waist circumference (p=0.001), and hip circumference (p=0.001) compared to seronegative but not seropositive RA patients. There was a significant correlation between waist circumference and both synovitis (r=0.38, p<0.001) and vascularity (r=0.45, p<0.001) and was stronger in seropositive RA patients. Hip circumference and BMI were also strongly correlated (r=0.7, p<0.001). There was no significant correlation with other body composition parameters.

**Conclusions:** Different types of inflammatory arthritis have distinct body composition profiles. Waist circumference, but not other biometrics, correlates with baseline synovial inflammation and vascularity.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None declared

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**Abstract SAT0087**

**Title:** PREDICTIVE FACTORS FOR INTERSTITIAL LUNG DISEASE PROGRESSION IN PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS: A ROLE FOR BIOLOGICAL INFLAMMATION AND DISEASE MODIFIED ARTHRITIS (DMARDS)

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**Background:** Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD) related to Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) is frequent. ILD is associated with an increased mortality in RA patients. Predictive factors for ILD progression are not well defined.

**Objectives:** In RA patients with an ILD according to CT scan criteria, identify clinical and biological predictive factors for ILD progression.

**Methods:** It is a retrospective multicentric study. RA patients with ILD confirmed by a first thoracic CT scan (CT at T0) were included if ILD progression could be studied with a second CT scan (TX) done at least 6 months after T0. RA patients were classified in two groups after double ICT evaluation on a baseline scan: those with ILD progression (pILD) and those with a stable ILD (sILD). Predictive factors for ICT ILD progression were studied by comparing these two groups.