where milder, and non-overlapping with psoriasis. Disease activity was significantly associated with specific food categories in CD, UC and PS, and PsA showed no association. High smoking cessation rates were observed in UC, CD and SLE, but not in Ps, RA and PsA. Tea/coffee and alcohol consumption was low in all ADs compared to controls.

Conclusion: Our results show previously unreported associations with dietary habits in rheumatic ADs.

Disclosure of Interests: Antonio Júlia: None declared, Sergio Hilario Martínez: None declared, Jesús Tomero: None declared, Juan D. Cañete: None declared, Antonio Fernández-Nebro: None declared, Francisco Blanco: None declared, Jesús Rodríguez: None declared, Francisco J López-Longo: None declared, Benjamin Fernández-Gutiérrez: None declared, Jordi Gratacos: None declared, José Javier Pérez Venegas: None declared, Carolina Pérez: None declared, Queriu Silva: None declared, Alejandro Olive: None declared, Mercedes Alperi-López: None declared, Carlos A. Montilla-Morales: None declared, Jose Luis Andreu: None declared, Juan Carlos Torre-Alonso: None declared, M Ángeles Aguirre-Zamorano: None declared, Héctor Corominas: None declared, Paloma Vela Casasempere: None declared, Víctor Martínez Taboada: None declared, Sara Marriquie Arija: Speakers bureau: Abbvie, MSD, Janssen, Lilly, Roche, Pfizer, Novartis, Joan Miquel Nolla: None declared, Isidoro González-Álvaro: None declared, Santiago Muñoz-Fernández: None declared, Jose María Lorezo: None declared, Daniel Roig: None declared, Jose María-Reguiona: None declared, Mireia López-Corbeto: None declared, Pedro Zarco-Montejo: None declared, Mercedes Freire González: None declared, Albaerra: None declared, Elvira Díez Alvarez: None declared, Santos Castañeda: Consultant for: Ams, BMS, Pfizer, Lilly, MSD, Roche, Sanofi, UCB, Esther Rodríguez Almaraz: None declared, Alicia García: None declared, Patricia Carreira: None declared, GEORGINA SALVADOR ALARCÓN: None declared, Cesar Diaz Tome Consultant for: Grünenthal, Speakers bureau: Grünenthal, Ricardo Blanco: None declared, Alfredo Willisch Dominguez: None declared, José Antonio Mosquera Martínez: None declared, Simon Sánchez Fernandez: None declared, Julio Ramírez: None declared, Sara Marsal: None declared


**SAT0617**

**PRESESENC OF ANTI-BETA2 GLYCOPROTEIN 1 IGA BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS AND TREATMENTS IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS**

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Background: Beta2-glycoprotein-1 (b2GPI), an apolipoprotein abundant in human plasma, is readily expressed in human atherosclerotic plaque. High frequencies of anti-b2GPI-IgA antibodies have been previously reported in both Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients and controls; their presence has been independently predictive of cardiovascular events in general patients.

Objectives: We explored the role of a-b2GPI-IgA presence and their interaction with inflammatory load on occult coronary plaque progression in patients with RA.

Methods: One hundred-one participants with a baseline plaque evaluation with coronary computed tomography angiography (CCTA) underwent follow-up assessment within 83±3.6 months. Coronary artery calcium (CAC) was quantified by the Agatston method. Subclasses (IgG, IgM, and IgA) of a-b2GPI Ab, antarcidoplin-Ap (ACL) and lupus anticoagulant (LA) were assessed on the day of baseline CCTA and reconfirmed 12 weeks later, if positive. Serum interleukin-6 (IL-6) was measured at baseline scan, while CRP was assessed on every clinic visit from baseline through follow-up scan. Multivariate linear regression models evaluated predictors of CAC progression; predictors entered as continuous variables included baseline CAC, age, waist-to-height ratio (obesity index), cumulative prednisone dose, years exposure to bDMARDs, statins and baseline IL-6 or time-averaged CRP. Gender, diabetes, hypertension, dyslipidemia, and a-b2GPI-IgA positivity were entered as dichotomous independent variables. Specific interactions between a-b2GPI-IgA presence (predictor) and time-averaged CRP or baseline IL-6 (moderator) were explored: the conditional effects of the predictor at values of the moderator and significant region were defined with the Johnson-Neyman test.

Results: A-b2GPI-IgA antibodies were highly prevalent (34.7%) in contrast to other antiphospholipid-IgA subclasses (<4%). A-b2GPI-IgA presence predicted incident CAC [OR=3.69 (1.02-13.32), p=0.046] as well as greater CAC change from baseline, after adjustments for age, baseline CAC score and significant covariates [mean change (95% CI)] = 93.2 (69.8-116.6) vs. 56.0 (39.0-73.0) units, p=0.012]. A significant interaction between a-b2GPI-IgA positivity and time-averaged CRP as well as baseline IL-6 on CAC progression was observed [beta=0.19, p=0.048 for time-averaged CRP and beta=0.26, p=0.029 for IL-6 respectively]; higher baseline IL-6 and time-averaged CRP associated with significant CAC progression exclusively in a-b2GPI-IgA positive patients but not in those without such Ab. Baseline IL-6> 4.66pg/ml and time-averaged CRP> 0.76mg/dl both associated with significantly higher CAC progression in a-b2GPI-IgA positive patients but not in negative ones (figure 1).

Conclusion: A-b2GPI-IgA antibodies independently contributed to occult coronary plaque progression in RA and specifically moderated the effect of inflammation on progression of atherosclerotic burden. Tight control of inflammation may be particularly important in Ab positive patients in order to prevent coronary plaque progression; additionally, a-b2GPI-IgA presence may serve as a predictive biomarker for atherosclerosis progression, especially in the context of higher inflammatory state.

**Figure 1**. Interaction between b2GPI IgA and time-averaged CRP and baseline IL-6 on CAC progression

Disclosure of Interests: George Karpouzas: Grant/research support: Pfizer, Consultant for: Sanofi-Genzyme-Regeneron, Janssen, Roche-Gentech, Pfizer, Speakers bureau: BMS, Sanofi-Genzyme-Regeneron, Janssen, Roche-Gentech, Sarah Ormseth: None declared, Elizabeth Hernandez: None declared, Matthew Budoff: None declared


**SAT0618**

**BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS AND TREATMENTS AMONG PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS: THE CREDIT STUDY IN CHINA, 2016-2018**

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Background: Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) has been a huge public health issue among the Chinese population, but little is known about the current treatments among RA patients, especially with different disease activity levels.

Objectives: To describe the baseline characteristics among all RA patients registered in the Chinese Registry of rhEumatoID arthriTis (CREDIT) and the treatment patterns by patients’ disease status.

Methods: A total of 25,191 RA patients registered in CREDIT from Nov. 2016 to Apr. 2018 were enrolled. Patients’ baseline characteristics of demographics, disease characteristics, comorbidities, as well as treatment agents for RA were abstracted for analysis.

Results: The mean age of patients was 53.0 years and 79.9% of them were female. The median disease duration from diagnosis was 2.0 years. The proportions of moderate/high disease activity according to the Dis- ease Activity Score-28 joint count using C-reactive protein (DAS28- CRP>3.2) and Clinical Disease Activity Index (CDAI>10) were 78.1% and 86.7%, respectively. Among those patients with treatment records, a similar conventional systematic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (cDMARDs) usage was observed in remission/low activity patients and
moderate/high activity patients categorized by DAS28-CRP. The results showed that 1639 (29.9%) remission/low activity patients and 4948 (80.1%) moderate/high activity patients were receiving csDMARD monotherapy, while more combination therapies were prescribed in both groups (57.2% vs 55.1%, respectively). Furthermore, 337 (6.2%) patients received biologic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (bDMARDs) in remission/low activity group, while 1021 (5.9%) patients received bDMARDs in moderate/high activity group. In terms of tsDMARDs (only tocilizumab was approved in China), the proportions of usage were lower for remission/low activity patients (0.2%) than for the moderate/high activity patients (0.3%). On the other hand, the proportion of glucocorticoids usage in remission/low activity patients (15.5%) was lower than in moderate/high activity patients (21.3%).

Conclusion: Over three-quarters of RA patients registered in CREDIT were in moderate/high disease activity. csDMARDs are the most frequently used medications for RA in China.

Disclosure of Interests: Nan Jiang: None declared, Mengtao Li: None declared, Yanhong Wang: None declared, Juliang Zhao: None declared, Qian Wang: None declared, Xinqing Tian: None declared, Hanjun Wu Employee of: Employee of Eli Lilly & Co., Xiao Ma Employee of: Eli Lilly and Company, Lijun Xu Employee of: Employee of Eli Lilly & Co., Xiao Feng: None declared


SAT0619
ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN PATIENTS WITH SPONDYLOARThRITIS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Background: Patients with arthritis are less likely to adhere to physical activity recommendations than are individuals in the general population. In contrast to rheumatoid arthritis (RA), which affects predominantly peripheral joints, axial spondyloarthritis (axSpA) affects predominantly the axial skeleton and may result in restricted spinal mobility. Both RA and axSpA are associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular disease, the development of physical disability, and decreased levels of physical activity. However, the extent to which the distinct joint distributions in these forms of inflammatory arthritis might differentially affect physical activity behaviors is not known. Several studies have addressed the relationship between physical activity behavior and disease-specific outcomes among patients with RA, but information about this among patients with axSpA is more limited.

Objectives: To systematically and synthetically qualitative the literature about perceived facilitators and barriers to physical activity in patients with axSpA and identify the types of physical activity preferred by these patients.


Acknowledgement: This work was supported by a generous donation from Timothy S. and Elaine L. Peterson.

Disclosure of Interests: Stephen Morais: None declared, Shao-Hsien Liu: Grant/research support from: Novartis, Kate Lapane: Grant/research support from: Novartis, Merck, Pfizer, Janssen: Consultant for: Pfizer, Jonathan Kay: Grant/research support from: Gilead Sciences, Pfizer, UCB Pharma, Consultant for: AbbVie, Boehringer Ingelheim GmbH, Celltrion Healthcare, Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp., Novartis Pharmaceuticals, Pfizer, Samsung Bioepis, Sandoz, UCB Pharma


SAT0620
INCIDENT AND TREND OF HIP FRACTURE IN SPAIN. FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE VARIABILITY OBSERVED

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Background: It is known that in Spain there is a great variability between Autonomous Communities (CCAA) in the incidence and trend of hip fracture, with rates in certain regions that can double those of others. Although it is speculated with different hypotheses that explain it, there are no studies that demonstrate the reasons for this variability.

Objectives: 1.- To analyze the incidence and trend of hospital admissions for hip fracture, in Spain, during the period between 1999 and 2015. 2.- Analyze factors/risk markers (genetic, demographic, level and living conditions, health indicators, cohort effect centered on the period of the civil war, climatology and environment) that could explain the variability in incidence and trend between different CCAA.

Methods: Part 1: retrospective observational study, nationwide, based on the exploitation of an administrative database (MDDS) that collects hospital admissions from 1/1/1999 to 12/31/2015. Hip fractures were identified through the presence of ICD-9 820.0 to 820.9 as primary or secondary diagnosis. Only those that the patient was 50 or older were selected. The crude rates and adjusted for age of incidence of hip fracture were calculated, by sex, age groups and by CCAA. The population census issued by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) was used to calculate this rate. The trend over the 17 years covered in the study was analyzed using Poisson regression and negative binomial models.

Part 2: ecological study, based on the analysis of the results obtained in part 1, with different risk markers obtained from the INE (except the 4), by CCAA. The analyzed factors were: 1.- Genetic; 2.- Demographic; 3.- Level and conditions of access to healthcare; 4.- Impact of the civil war; 5.- Climatological. This analysis was performed using bivariate correlations and univariate and multivariate linear regression.

Results: There were 744,848 patients diagnosed with hip fracture; 182,205 (24.4%) men and 562,643 (75.5%) women p <0.001. (Ratio M: V of 3:0.7). The mean age was 81.7 years (SD 8.9), 79.3 years (SD 8.6) in men and 82.5 years (SD 8.2) (p <0.001). In-hospital mortality was 5.7%. The average of the Charlson Index was 0.71 (SD1.13). The mean age was 81.7 years (SD 8.9), 79.3 years (SD 8.6) in men and 82.5 years (SD 8.2) (p <0.001). The trend for both sexes was -0.67% (95% CI 0.997-1.003) (p = 0.537) and physical activity participation in persons with rheumatoid arthritis. Arthritis Care Res 2011:63:1700–1705. [2] Iversen MD, Frits M, von Heideken C, Cui J, Weinblatt M, Shadick NA. Physical activity correlates of physical activity participation over three years in adults with rheumatoid arthritis. Arthritis Care Res 2017:69:1535-1545.


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Acknowledgement: This work was supported by a generous donation from Timothy S. and Elaine L. Peterson.

Disclosure of Interests: Stephen Morais: None declared, Shao-Hsien Liu: Grant/research support from: Novartis, Kate Lapane: Grant/research support from: Novartis, Merck, Pfizer, Janssen: Consultant for: Pfizer, Jonathan Kay: Grant/research support from: Gilead Sciences, Pfizer, UCB Pharma, Consultant for: AbbVie, Boehringer Ingelheim GmbH, Celltrion Healthcare, Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp., Novartis Pharmaceuticals, Pfizer, Samsung Bioepis, Sandoz, UCB Pharma