infection, compared to 5.6% (CI: 0.1-52.6%) for bDMARDs. The attribu-
able risk for developing gram positive infections when using csDMARDs was 3.9% (CI: 0.2-25%) and 3.5% (CI: 0.1-41.6%) when using bDMARDs.

Conclusion: In this SLR and meta-analysis in SLE, the frequency of infections was bacterial-viral > opportunistic, in that order, although some details were unavailable. csDMARDs were associated with more infections than bDMARDs.

REFERENCES


Disclosure of Interests:

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Assessment of Health Literacy in a Cohort of Systemic Sclerosis (SSc) Patients
Khadija El Aoufy1, Silvia Basville1, Chiara Lorini2, Guglielmo Bonaccorsi2, Luca Pietrini2, Cosimo Bruni2, Marco Matucci-Cerinic2, Laura Rasero2, University of Florence, Department of experimental and clinical medicine, Florence, Italy; University of Florence, Florence, Italy; University of Florence, Department of health science, Florence, Italy; University of Florence, department of health science, Florence, Italy

Background: SSc is a chronic, complex and very debilitating disease, involving all the aspects of physical, mental and social life. Thus, the need of a first assessment of the degree of health literacy (HL) is required to develop useful tools for SSc patients to simplify their access to health care services. HL is defined as the ability to acquire, synthe-
size and understand health information and services required to make decisions regarding an individual or community’s health.

Objectives: to assess the HL in SSc patients.

Methods: 25 SSc patients classified ACR/EULAR criteria (limited and diffuse subsets) were enrolled in September-October 2018 with the support of the local association of patients (ASSMAF). Patients have been evaluated for socio-demographic variables and the HLS-EU-16 questionnaire (Italian version).

Results: Questions 1 to 7 (on health information) are associated with age, educational qualifications and with the number of children; while 8 to 12 (on prevention) are associated with the number of children, but also with the type of employment and marital status; finally, questions 13-16 (on health promotion) are associated with age, educational qualifi-
cations and number of children. Moreover, our results show 20% of SSc patients with an inadequate level (0-8) of HL, compared to 12% of healthy controls.

Conclusion: Health literacy level is an important parameter to consider and assess in SSc patients to facilitate their access to health care services and their understanding of the disease. Future researches with larger sample size are needed.

Disclosure of Interests: Khadija El Aoufy: None declared, Silvia Basville: None declared, Chiara Lorini: None declared, Guglielmo Bonaccorsi: None declared, Luca Pietrini: None declared, Cosimo Bruni: None declared, Marco Matucci-Cerinic Grant/research support from: Actelion, MSD, Pfizer, BMS, Chemomab, Sanipedia, Speakers bureau: Actelion, BMS, MSD, Janssen, Laura Rasero: None declared doi: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2019-eular.3561

SAT0699-HPR
Assessment of Health Literacy in a Cohort of Systemic Sclerosis (SSc) Patients

Khadija El Aoufy1, Silvia Basville1, Chiara Lorini2, Guglielmo Bonaccorsi2, Luca Pietrini2, Cosimo Bruni2, Marco Matucci-Cerinic2, Laura Rasero2, University of Florence, Department of experimental and clinical medicine, Florence, Italy; University of Florence, Florence, Italy; University of Florence, Florence, Italy; University of Florence, Department of health science, Florence, Italy; University of Florence, department of health science, Florence, Italy

Background: SSc is a chronic, complex and very debilitating disease, involving all the aspects of physical, mental and social life. Thus, the need of a first assessment of the degree of health literacy (HL) is required to develop useful tools for SSc patients to simplify their access to health care services. HL is defined as the ability to acquire, synthe-
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SAT0700-HPR
Physical and Psychological Determinants of Fibromyalgia Severity: A Structural Equation Modelling from the Al-Ándalus Cross-Sectional Study
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Background: In fibromyalgia, the main aim of therapy is to reduce the severity or impact of the disease [1]. The effectiveness of the most com-
monly used therapies is modest in fibromyalgia. Therefore, identifying modifiable factors associated with lower fibromyalgia severity is a priority as these modifiable factors may be possible therapeutic targets [2-4].

Objectives: This study examined the determinants of fibromyalgia severity.

Methods: In this observational, population-based cross-sectional study, 569 people with fibromyalgia were assessed on resilience, catastrophic-
ing, active lifestyle, declarative memory, subjective fitness, objective fitness, psychological distress, physical fatigue and disease severity. Structural equation modelling estimation was used to analyse the following hypoth-
eses: (i) resilience, catastrophizing and active lifestyle through subjective fitness, objective fitness, psychological distress, and physical fatigue deter-
mine fibromyalgia severity; and (ii) these factors are distributed in two core pathways (one physical and one psychological) that interplay between each other.

Results: We confirmed the above-mentioned hypotheses. Our model explained 83% of fibromyalgia severity, which is a considerably large proportion.

Conclusion: Our findings not only corroborate the importance of the two core (i.e., physical and psychological) pathways but also their interaction in their association with fibromyalgia severity. The understanding of these interconnections between alleged predisposing and perpetuating factors may optimise current approaches for treating fibromyalgia. Although the present research is the most comprehensive model of fibromyalgia severity to date, its cross-sectional design impedes to determine causal relationships. Longitudinal research is warranted.

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dis-2016-209724.

Figure 1. Estimated standardised regression and squared multiple regression (R2) coefficients for the final model.

All the coefficients were significant.

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istry of Education [FPUE15/00002], and the University of Granada, Plan Propio de Investigación 2016, Excellence actions: Units of Excellence;
Objectives: to determine the prevalence and identify the predictive factors of infection in patients with autoimmune inflammatory rheumatic diseases.

Methods: cross-sectional study, files of patients with autoimmune inflammatory rheumatic diseases were analyzed. Descriptive statistics were performed with mean, standard deviation and binary logistic regression to determine predictive factors of infection. We used SPSS software v. 21 (IL).

Results: 54 patients were included, 37% diagnosed with RA, followed by SLE 15%, psoriasis arthritis 9%, anklylosing spondylitis in 7%, Sjögren’s syndrome 5.6%. Fifty nine percent used glucocorticoids. Of the bDMARD the most used was Rituximab 65%, abatacept 25%, tocilizumab 5%, adalimumab 5%, etanercept 2% and infliximab 2%. The mean time of use was 28.8 ± 21.1 months. 54% had infection, mainly genitourinary 30%, pneumonia 15%, others as skin or gastrointestinal were presented with lower frequency, out of all infections only 12% required hospitalization (serious adverse events).

Conclusion: the patients on bDMARD presented a significant percentage of infection, in this study it was not shown that the use of biological therapy was a predictive factor for the risk of infections, but with the concomitant use of mycophenolic acid increases the risk for the presence of infection with an OR = 9.143 (95% CI 1.055 - 79.26) p = 0.045.

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