Objectives: The aim of our study was to determine the effect of anemia on the structural and functional state of the heart in patients with rheumatoid arthritis.

Methods: The 154 patients with rheumatoid arthritis were included in the study: 37 patients with anemia (1st group) and 117 – without systemic manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis (2nd group). RA activity was estimated by index DAS-28. All patients underwent echocardiography.

Results: Both groups were comparable in age, sex, ratio of seropositive and seronegative patients. A comparative analysis of both groups revealed that in 1st group DAS-28 was higher than in 2nd group ($p<0.05$). According to the results of echocardiography, the left ventricular myocardial mass index was higher in 1st group than in the 2nd group ($p<0.05$). The same applies to the end-diastolic size of the left ventricle: in patients with anemia, it was more than in patients without it ($p<0.05$). Our results suggest that patients with anemia often have a violation of diastolic myocardial function, which is accompanied by an increase in myocardial mass. The correlation analysis in both groups revealed a direct relationship between the age and the left ventricular mass index ($r=0.62$, $p<0.0005$), between the age and the mitral E/a ($r=-0.55$, $p<0.00001$). In addition, in 1st group we revealed the inverse relationship between the DAS-28 and the tricuspid E/a ($r=-0.43$, $p<0.05$).

Conclusion: Thus, regardless of the presence of anemia, the patients with rheumatoid arthritis observed dependence of structural and functional changes in the heart of age: a violation of diastolic function of the left ventricle, an increase of the left ventricular myocardial mass index. However, in patients with anemia, an increase in the activity of the disease is accompanied by diastolic dysfunction of the right ventricle that requires correction in the tactics of patient management.

REFERENCES

[1] rheumatoid arthritis, anemia, echocardiography

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AB0318

BAROPODOMETRIC COMPARISON OF PLANTAR PRESSURE IN KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS PATIENTS AND RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS PATIENTS

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Objectives: To compare the plantar pressure between patients with Knee Osteoarthritis and patients with rheumatoid arthritis

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study, included 41 patients with rheumatoid arthritis (87.8% female, mean age 49 ± 11.9 [27-83] years, median duration of evolution was 9 (4.20) months, and 40 knee osteoarthritis patients (100% female, mean age 57.6 ± 5.2 [50-67] years, median evolution time was 36 (24, 69) months).

The two groups were matched by BMI (27.5 vs. 29.6, $p>0.05$).

In the rheumatoid arthritis group: The mean DAS28 was 3.9 ± 1.3 [2-6] and the knee joint was affected in 22% of cases.

In the knee osteoarthritis group: The knee osteoarthritis was bilateral in 80% of the cases and the radiological severity (Stages 3 or 4 of Kellgren and Lawrence classification) was found in 27.5%.

The baropodometric study was performed using a PRESSCAM® platform (SIDAS®, 38,000 VOIRON, MEDICAPTEURS®). The static analysis was done in free position, for 30 seconds at 50 Hz with measure of plantar pressure parameters.

Results:

Baropodometric characteristics	Rheumatoid arthritis	Knee osteoarthritis	p
Surface of whole foot (cm2)	105.2	123.7	<0.001
Maximum pressure of whole foot(g/cm2)	667.8	655.8	0.72
Average pressure of whole foot (g/cm2)	307.3	307	0.98
Surface of forefoot (cm2)	39.1	44.5	0.02
Surface of hindfoot (cm2)	64.1	60.7	0.2
Thrust of forefoot(%)	15.5	23.4	<0.001
Thrust of hindfoot(%)	33.9	29.1	<0.001
Thrust of the whole foot (%)	50.1	52.5	0.06

P significatif si $p \leq 0,05$; Test utilisé : t-student

Conclusion: This comparative static baropodometric study of patients with RA and patients with knee osteoarthritis shows significant differences in bearing surface, which appears to be lower in the RA group, especially in the forefoot. The thrust on the forefoot is also less important in the RA group.

these results could be explain by the rheumatoid forefoot, which decreased support and pressure on the forefoot.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared

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AB0319

ABATACEPT IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS WITH INTERSTITIAL LUNG DISEASE. A MULTICENTRE STUDY OF 181 PATIENTS

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Background: Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD) is a severe extraarticular manifestation of rheumatoid arthritis (RA).

Objectives: Our aim was to assess the efficacy of abatacept (ABA) in RA patients with ILD.

Methods: Retrospective multicenter study of RA patients with ILD treated with ABA. ILD was diagnosed by HRCT. We have analyzed the following variables: **a)** 1-point change the Modified Medical Research Council (MMRC); **b)** FVC improvement $\geq 10\%$; and improvement $\geq 10\%$ in DLCO; **c)** radiological improvement in HRCT scan, **d)** changes in DAS28 score. Values were compared with baseline **e)** prednisone doses

Results: We studied 181 patients (94women/87 men) with ILD associated to RA. The follow-up was $12.1[6.2-24.1]$ months. The mean age was 64.54 ± 9.7 years. The median to progression of ILD was 12 [3-43.75] months. 81 patients were treated in monotherapy, 100 patients in combination therapy. The most frequent pattern was UIP 45.3%.

The most of patients who did not have dyspnea remained asymptomatic. See results in Figure1. DAS28 also improved. We appreciate a decrease in the dose of prednisone compared to the initial dose.

Conclusion: ABA seems to be effective. However, should be verified in prospective and randomized studies.