According to ROC analysis, the diagnostic significance of studied factors was high with 88% sensitivity and 88% specificity.  

**Conclusion:** HF mainly with preserved EF was found in 1/3 of pts with early RA with high and moderate activity. Clinical manifestations of HF had low diagnostic value. The risk factors of HF in pts with early RA was the level of CRP and traditional risk factors (abdominal obesity, AH, dyslipidemia), the value of TIM of carotid arteries and the presence of CAD.

**Disclosure of Interests:** None declared

**DOI:** 10.1136/annrheumdis-2019-eular.5934