The incidence of gout in patients presenting with CVA or MI was to explore if the incidence of gout is similar to other risk factors such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus and dyslipidemia in Irish patients presenting with CVA and MI in Ireland. A further objective was to investigate if the incidence of gout is similar to other risk factors such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus and dyslipidemia in Irish patients presenting with CVA or MI.

Methods: The Hospital In-Patient Enquiry Scheme (HIPE) was used to identify patients admitted with stroke or myocardial infarction from 62 acute public hospitals in Ireland from January 2007 until December 2017. HIPE is a national database which records coded hospital admission and demographic, clinical and administrative data on discharges from, and deaths in, acute public hospitals nationally. Discharges are coded using the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM), Australian demographic, clinical and administrative data on discharges from, and deaths in, acute public hospitals nationally.2 Discharges are coded using the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM), Australian Classification of Health interventions (ACHI), Australian Coding Standards (ACS), 8th Edition. Age, gender and number of patient admissions with MI or CVA, diabetes, hypertension, peripheral vascular disease (PVD) and hyperlipidemia were recorded.

Results: From 2007 until 2017, 64,867 were admitted with a diagnosis of CVA in Ireland. The age and gender of patients admitted with a principal diagnosis of CVA are outlined in Table 1. 70,628 patients were admitted with MI or CVA with gout, diabetes, hypertension, peripheral vascular disease (ACS), 8th Edition. Age, gender and number of patient admissions with MI or CVA, diabetes, hypertension, peripheral vascular disease (PVD) and hyperlipidemia were recorded.

Conclusion: The incidence of gout in patients presenting with CVA or MI in Ireland was low compared to other risk factors including diabetes. In patients presenting with MI then incidence of gout is lower than in patients presenting with CVA.

Disclosure of Interests: Rada Gancheva: None declared, Atanas Koun- durzhiev: None declared, Galina Nikolova: None declared, Mariana Ivanova Goycheva Speakers bureau: Abbvie, Pfizer, UCBD, Novartis, Todor Kun- durzhiev: None declared, Zlatimir Kolarov: None declared, Veselina Gadj- jeva: None declared

AB0870 IS THE INCIDENCE OF GOUT SIMILAR TO OTHER RISK FACTORS IN PATIENTS PRESENTING WITH STROKE OR MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION?

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Background: Gout is a common form of inflammatory arthritis. The prevalence of gout in Europe is between 0.9-2.5% with rates as high as 4% reported in Ireland.1 Studies have suggested gout as a risk factor in patients presenting with myocardial infarction (MI) and stroke (CVA). However, the incidence gout in patients presenting to hospital with MI or CVA in Ireland has not previously been assessed.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the incidence of gout in patients presenting with CVA and MI. A further objective was to explore if the incidence of gout is similar to other risk factors such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus and dyslipidemia in Irish patients presenting with CVA and MI.

Methods: The Hospital In-Patient Enquiry Scheme (HIPE) was used to identify patients admitted with stroke or myocardial infarction from 62 acute public hospitals in Ireland from January 2007 until December 2017. HIPE is a national database which records coded hospital admission and demographic, clinical and administrative data on discharges from, and deaths in, acute public hospitals nationally.2 Discharges are coded using the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM), Australian Classification of Health interventions (ACHI), Australian Coding Standards (ACS), 8th Edition. Age, gender and number of patient admissions with MI or CVA, diabetes, hypertension, peripheral vascular disease (PVD) and hyperlipidemia were recorded.

Results: From 2007 until 2017, 64,867 were admitted with a diagnosis of CVA in Ireland. The age and gender of patients admitted with a principal diagnosis of CVA are outlined in Table 1. 70,628 patients were admitted with MI or CVA with gout, diabetes, hypertension, peripheral vascular disease (ACS), 8th Edition. Age, gender and number of patient admissions with MI or CVA, diabetes, hypertension, peripheral vascular disease (PVD) and hyperlipidemia were recorded.

Conclusion: The incidence of gout in patients presenting with CVA or MI in Ireland was low compared to other risk factors including diabetes. In patients presenting with MI then incidence of gout is lower than in patients presenting with CVA.

Disclosure of Interests: Rada Gancheva: None declared, Atanas Koundurzhiev: None declared, Galina Nikolova: None declared, Mariana Ivanova Goycheva Speakers bureau: Abbvie, Pfizer, UCB, Novartis, Todor Koundurzhiev: None declared, Zlatimir Kolarov: None declared, Veselina Gadjjeva: None declared

AB0871 ASSESSMENT OF THE KIDNEYS AND URINARY TRACT DYSFUNCTIONS THAT INCREASE THE RISK OF DEVELOPING CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH GOUT BASED ON COMPLEX RENAL SCINTIGRAPHY

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Background: In 40% of cases patients with gout can develop gouty nephropathy, the ‘kiddney mask’ of gout. The newest version of the technology for systemic examination of nephro- urological status based on complex renal scintigraphy (SENS-CRS) has been developed at the «N.N. Blokhin National Medical Research Center of Oncology». SENSCRS at the lowest doses of radiation (0.6 mSv per adult) allows for an in-depth differential analysis of dysfunctions of the renal parenchyma, upper and lower urinary tract which increase the risk of chronic kidney disease (CKD) development.