the concentration of mast cells is increased in the synovia of affected joints. Mast cells significantly influence angiogenesis through the production of proangiogenic cytokines, including ANGPTL4.

**Conclusion:** Changes of the level of ANGPTL4 in the serum of patients with RA may be a potential biomarker of disease activity, severity of neovascularization, inflammation and development of bone erosion.

**Disclosure of Interests:** None declared

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**AB1119**

THE PRESENCE OF SYNOVITIS IS THE MAIN FACTOR INFLUENCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PAIN SYNDROME IN ARTHRITIS OF THE KNEE JOINT

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**Background:** Dysfunctions and pain syndrome in lesions of the knee joint can significantly discomfort a sick person and lead to a persistent decrease in physical activity and disability. Often pain syndrome precedes radiographic appearance of the structural changes in the joint and is accompanied by an increase in number of different changes in the synovium according to ultrasound investigation.

**Objectives:** To investigate the clinical significance of ultrasound criteria of changes in the synovial membrane of the knee joint cavity and its role in the assessment of pain in gonarthritis.

**Methods:** 30 people aged 30 to 50 years with osteoarthritis of the knee joint were under observation; assessment of the severity of pain in the knee when walking was at least 40 mm on a visual analogue scale (VAS). Ultrasound examination of the knee joint was carried out according to standard procedure using a linear sensor with a frequency of 05.12 MHz in an ultrasonic diagnosis system Accuvix V10 (Samsung Medison, Korea).

**Results:** The evaluation of ultrasound changes was performed in the upper innerversion of the knee joint according to the following criteria: the severity of intraarticular effusion (1), synovial proliferation (2), local vascularization of the synovial membrane according to ultrasound investigation.

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**AB1121**

EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF ULTRASOUND GUIDED ASPIRATION AND INTRA-LESIONAL CORTICOSTEROIDS INJECTION OF RUPTURED BAKER'S CYST

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**Background:** Baker’s cyst is the most common mass in the popliteal fossa and results from fluid distension of the gastrocnemio-semimembranosus bursa. The most common complication of Baker’s cyst is the rupture or dissection of fluid into the adjacent proximal gastrocnemius muscle belly, which results in a pseudothrombophlebitis syndrome mimicking symptoms of DVT.

**Objectives:** Our aim is to evaluate the role of ultrasonography (US) as a diagnostic tool for Cubital tunnel syndrome (CuTS) in comparison with nerve conduction study (NCS).

**Methods:** twenty elbows with CuTS and twenty asymptomatic controls were assessed by NCS and underwent ultrasonography of elbows. Data from patients and controls were compared to determine the diagnostic relations in patients with CuTS and the grade of severity.

**Results:** There was a high degree of correlation between NCS of the ulnar nerve, clinical parameters and variable US measurements. The CSA of the ulnar nerve was the most sensitive parameter and a cut-off point of 9.5 mm² behind medial epicondyle was found to be 100% sensitive and 80% specific. The Ulnar nerve ratios (UNR) had a diagnostic accuracy of 95% with 85% specificity.

**Conclusion:** Ultrasonographic measurements of the ulnar nerve CSA and UNR have a comparable diagnostic value as a non-invasive and an alternative modality for the evaluation of CuTS

**Disclosure of Interests:** None declared

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