Abstract AB1209 Table 2. Group differences of physical and mental health parameters

	Rheumatic disease vs. No Diagnoses+CRP neg	Rheumatic disease vs. No Diagnoses+CRP pos	No Diagnoses+CRP neg vs. No Diagnoses+CRP pos
BMI	0.374	0.087	0.012*
HPA	0.223	0.630	0.687
Work Index			
HPA	0.817	0.194	0.141
Sports Index			
HPA	0.184	0.442	0.889
Leisure Time Index			
HPA Index	0.121	0.867	0.300
FFbH-R	0.000*	0.014*	0.007*
PHQ-9	0.029*	0.023*	0.317
WHO-5	0.017*	0.034*	0.581

* Significant at $p \leq 0.05$.

Average age for all three groups falls in the 50-59 year range. Differences were found between PHQ-9, WHO-5 and FFbH-R, whereas none were found for HPA.

Conclusion: As expected, a difference in mental health parameters was found for the "known diagnosis" and "no diagnosis+CRP negative" groups. The results also show differences for daily functional tasks between all three groups. However, the lowest scores were found for the group "no diagnosis+CRP pos", i.e. people with strong indications for an early rheumatic disease. This further supports evidence of reduced functionality for early stage patients and the need for early diagnosis and therapy. The lack of significant differences for HPA patterns could be caused by generally very low physical activity for all three groups.

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Disclosure of Interests: Matthias Dreher: None declared, Julia Sauer: None declared, Nicolas Scharm: None declared, Thomas Plagemann: None declared, Gunter Assmann: None declared, Kirsten Hoeper: None declared, Konstantinos Triantafyllias: None declared, Reinhold E. Schmitt: None declared, Andreas Schwarting Grant/research support from: GSK, Pfizer, AbbVie, Novartis, Roche, Speakers bureau: GSK, Novartis
DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2019-eular.2765

AB1210 SOCIAL MEDIA USE IN RHEUMATOLOGY PATIENTS

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Background: The impact of social media on individual or institutional communication and knowledge acquisition is non-negligible. Whether patients (patients) with rheumatic diseases share information about their health on social media is unknown.

Objectives: We aimed to investigate how often and to what extent patients with a rheumatic condition use social media. We also wanted to know whether they communicate with their doctors through social media and what their expectations are.

Methods: Consecutive patients with diverse diagnoses attending a rheumatology outpatient clinic were studied. Patients completed a self-administered questionnaire (1) which was modified. Information on demographic features, educational status and diagnosis was also recorded.

Results: 397 patients completed the questionnaire (Table). 329 patients with devices, 40 (12%) of these patients were not using social media. 68 patients without devices, thus social media users reached 73% (289/397). While, Facebook users and non-users were similar according to age, gender or educational status, Twitter users were more likely to be male and more educated (Figure). 96% were willing to communicate with their doctors through one of the social media sources. 75% desired to be friends with their rheumatologist on the Facebook. When we asked, "why would you like to communicate with your rheumatologist?"; The majority (39%) responded that it would be easier to understand each other; 32 thought that they would feel more connected, 27 thought that their rheumatologist would be more responsible 21% thought that their disease will get better.

Conclusion: This survey showed that younger and more educated patients had significantly more communication devices. Facebook was the most preferred social media website. More educated patients prefer using Twitter, Instagram and Pinterest and younger patients Instagram and Pinterest. The majority thought that social media was a useful information source about health. While only 23% had an actual connection with their rheumatologist through social media, 75% desired to be friends on the Facebook.

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Table. General Features of Patients

Median Age [IQR]	45[34-56]
Female/Male Ratio	1.9
Diagnosis of the patients, n (%)	
Rheumatoid Arthritis	99 (25)
Spondyloarthritis	67 (17)
Connective Tissue Disease	60 (15)
Behçet's Syndrome	74 (19)
Familial Mediterranean Fever	57 (14)
Others*	9 (2)
Unknown	31 (8)
Education Status, n (%)	
Elementary School	171 (43)
High School	143 (36)
College	83 (21)
Having an internet connectable device, n (%)	
Smart phone	301 (77)
Laptop	105 (27)
Desktop	72 (18)
Tablet	68 (17)
None	68 (17)
Use Frequencies, n(%)	
Facebook	234 (81)
Instagram	202 (70)
Twitter	92 (32)
Pinterest	38 (13)

FIGURE. SOCIAL MEDIA USE FREQUENCY AMONG PATIENTS WITH INTERNET CONNECTABLE DEVICES

Disclosure of Interests: None declared
DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2019-eular.1970