Figure A) Participants who felt that their CRD had affected the number of children they have

[a] Light purple/orange shading represents 'I don't know' response. Not all participants responded.

B) Concerns underlying why participants did not want children/more children in the context of CRD

Not all participants responded. Questions with no/very few responses are not shown.
CRD: chronic rheumatic disease; N/A: not applicable.

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AB1426-PARE THE GLOBAL OSTEOARTHRITIS PATIENT PERCEPTION SURVEY (GOAPPS): A PILOT STUDY

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Background: Globally, osteoarthritis (OA) is the third condition associated with disability. Science holds the key to finding better treatments and a cure. Still, it is essential to learn what's important to patients from the patients to implement the most effective global management of OA. The International Osteoarthritis Task Force, an initiative of the Osteoarthritis Foundation International (Barcelona, Spain) and the Arthritis Foundation (Atlanta, United States) with participation from member organizations in additional countries created the Global Osteoarthritis Patient Perception Survey (GOAPPS)-the first global survey to directly compare quality of life (QoL) & patient perceptions of care in the same OA patient survey across languages and cultures.

Objectives: The goal of the survey was to help all stakeholders in OA healthcare develop a better understanding of patients perceptions and how they may differ between cultures by collecting data on adult OA patient perceptions regarding their OA care. The survey will also collect data on patient demographics, OA symptomology, and impact of OA on daily functioning and QoL. Understanding patients needs and perceptions of care is the first step in optimizing global OA management.

Methods: Observational, cross-sectional study by online survey data collection translated into three languages. We collected data on patient demographics, symptomology, OA impact on daily activity and QoL to investigate the relationship between patient perceptions of their OA care, symptoms and impacts, and QoL. The questionnaire comprised of 4

sections: clinical characteristics, relationship with physicians and treatment, perception of attention, treatment and information received and auto-evaluation of QoL. Inclusion criteria included resident age 18 or older with an OA

Results: A total of 1485 surveys were completed from 7 countries. 1264 surveys were answered in English, 218 in Spanish and 3 in Italian; analysis of cultural differences was unable to be carried out in this pilot. Data show that the majority of the respondents were female (90%) and more than 55 years of age (82%). The majority (73%) of patients had knee OA, followed by hand (57%) and spine (54%). Comorbidities included hypertension (50%) and obesity (43%). Nearly all patients reported limitations related to physical activities (97%), followed by work activities (49%), social interaction (43%) and sex life (23%). 37% of patients experience emotional or mental health issue. The 58% says their doctor adequately explained their diagnosis and 55% understand the treatment options. Importantly, 41% of respondents are not satisfied with their OA treatment and 79% would like access to non-drug/non-surgical treatments. While 52% of respondents rate their QoL as good, 95% would rate it better if their OA was eliminated.

Conclusion: The results emphasize the significant impact of OA disease on patients daily activities and their desire to play an active role in managing their disease. Notably the majority asks for access to additional options for non-drug/non-surgical treatments stressing the need for an OA management improvement. This is a pilot survey and the results do not permit analysis of cultural differences. Continued survey distribution & analysis will determine differences in patient perception of QoL between OA patients living in different countries to further optimize global OA management.

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AB1427-PARE PATIENTS AS RESEARCHERS OF TIETZES SYNDROME AND COSTOCHONDRITIS USING PARTICIPATORY NARRATIVE METHODS OF INQUIRY

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Background: Tietzes syndrome and costochondritis are rare, inflammatory rheumatic disorders characterised by chest pain. Pain is most commonly localised unilaterally at the costochondral junctions, with more than one junction generally affected (1). Whereas the conditions are considered self-limiting and in two third of the cases resolve within one year (2,3), they can last up to several years or be recurring (4), limiting the patients ability to function in occupational demands and activities of daily living. The exact cause is not known and therefore it remains a challenge to take on an effective treatment approach.

Objectives: This study aims to gain more insight into patients and medical professionals experiences with and handling of Tietzes syndrome and costochondritis.

Methods: It was noticed that hardly any research is done on Tietzes syndrome and costochondritis and hardly any medical professionals are specialised in these conditions. This sparked the idea to involve patients themselves as researchers of the conditions. To that end an online platform called a StoryPoint was designed, based on the Participatory Narrative Inquiry (PNI) approach (5). This StoryPoint allowed patients and medical professionals to anonymously share and do research on their personal experiences with the conditions.

This online assessment was followed by a live meeting with patients suffering from Tietzes syndrome or costochondritis. During this meeting the online gathered narratives were evaluated using group narrative evaluation methods (5).

Results: In total 53 experiences were retrieved. Approximately 60% of patients experienced complaints on a daily basis (figure 1). The reported limitations in daily living were inability to perform physical exercise, a lack of energy and incomprehension from the environment.