-23.08 (20.21), respectively) vs PBO (mean (SD) change from baseline: -0.49 (1.33), -0.35 (1.39), -0.8 (2.16), -4.97 (20.11), respectively, all $p < 0.001$). Significantly more GUS-treated patients achieved a low or very low disease activity state defined by PASDAS, GRACE, and mCPDAI (35.0%, 29.6%, and 45.9%, respectively) vs PBO (4.1%, 2.1%, and 10.4%, respectively, all $p < 0.001$). In addition, 12% of GUS- vs 0% of PBO-treated patients achieved DAPSA remission ($p < 0.01$). Post Week24, improvements in PASDAS, GRACE, mCPDAI, and DAPSA were also observed in PBO→GUS patients (39.3%, 39.3%, 71.4%, and 50.0% achieved disease activity states of low, very low, or remission at Week 44, respectively), and were maintained through Week44 in GUS patients (45.8%, 42.2%, 62.7%, and 51.1% achieved disease activity states of low, very low, or remission, respectively).

Conclusion: GUS demonstrated consistent improvements based on all PsA composite indices evaluated, and efficacy was maintained through Week44.

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FRI0441

LONG DISEASE DURATION PREDICTED NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE IN PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS

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Background: Psoriasis is known to be associated with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD). Previously studies showed that patients with psoriatic arthritis (PsA) were of higher risk of developing NAFLD compared to non-PsA individuals.

Objectives: To study the prevalence of NAFLD among patients with PsA and factors predicting the development of NAFLD.

Methods: This retrospective study was carried out in a tertiary hospital. Adult patients (>18-year-old) with PsA who attended rheumatology specialist outpatient clinic between 1st Jan 2016 and 31st Dec 2018 were included. Demographic and clinical (disease duration, comorbidities, investigation results and treatment profile) data of these patients were obtained. NAFLD was diagnosed by either imaging or histology. Logistic regression was used to identify factors predicting NAFLD.

Results: 223 patients (male 53%, female 47%) with a mean age of 58-year-old and mean disease duration of 10.5 years were included in the study. Patients with NAFLD (n= 58, 26%), compared to those without, tended to be older (mean age 59.0-year-old vs 57.6-year-old) and had higher proportion of male (64% vs 51%).

Among the patients with NAFLD, 30 (51.7%) had transient abnormal liver function test but none resulted in hepatic failure or death. 10 patients (17.2%) had their treatment for PsA withheld or changed as a result of abnormal liver function due to NAFLD.

Long disease duration (OR 1.005, $p < 0.01$), but not age, predicted NAFLD. In particular, those with disease duration of 10 years or more were of higher risk (OR 2.79, $p < 0.001$). Cardiovascular risk factors including hypertension, diabetes mellitus, dyslipidaemia, and established cardiovascular diseases were not found to be predictors of NAFLD among PsA. None of the treatment agents including steroid, conventional synthetic or biological disease modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (DMARDs) was found to be risk factor for NAFLD.

Conclusion: NAFLD was common among patients with PsA, though it seldom led to significant hepatic impairment or interruption of treatment of PsA. Patients with longer duration of psoriatic arthritis were at risk of developing fatty liver. Traditional cardiovascular risk factors, established cardiovascular diseases or use of any particular treatment agent were not found to be predicting factor of development of NAFLD in PsA.

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FRI0442

EFFECTIVENESS OF YTTRIUM KNEE SYNOVECTOMY IN PSORIATIC OR SERONEGATIVE ARTHRITIS WHO HAVE FAILED CONVENTIONAL THERAPY

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Background: Radiation synovectomy with Yttrium 90Y is indicated for refractory arthritis of various aetiologies e.g. inflammatory joint diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, seronegative arthritides such as psoriatic arthritis and reactive arthritis, Haemophilic arthritis, Calcium pyrophosphate dihydrate (CPPD) arthritis and pigmented villonodular synovitis (PVNS)¹. Treatment of inflammatory arthritis has improved due to more effective therapy and earlier treatment therefore Yttrium therapy is less commonly used.

Objectives: To assess the response to Yttrium 90Y synovectomy in patients with Psoriatic arthritis or seronegative arthritis with synovitis affecting the knee joint in a cohort of patients who had failed conventional DMARDs, biological DMARDs or intra-articular steroid injections. To identify any possible predictors of good or poor response. To develop a standard operating procedure to improve consistency and also allow service to be potentially expanded.

Methods: Retrospective chart and electronic care record review of all patients receiving Yttrium therapy in Northern Ireland from March 2016 to April 2018. Patient demographics, MRI findings, conventional and biological DMARD use, previous intra-articular steroid use were recorded. Patients were reviewed approximately six months following treatment. The medical notes were reviewed to decide whether there had been a good or poor response to treatment and data analyzed to look for factors that may predict response. The process was evaluated and we developed a standard operating procedure to improve consistency and safety going forward.

Results: 17 patients in total received Yttrium therapy, 9 males. Age range was 18-75 with a mean 41. 10 patients were diagnosed with seronegative arthritis and 7 with psoriatic arthritis. All patients had an MRI of the affected joint(s) which confirmed synovitis in all cases. 9 MRIs showed no significant degenerative changes, 5 showed mild degenerative changes and 3 moderate/severe. All patients had previously received intra-articular steroid injection. 12 patients also were receiving or had failed treatment with a conventional or biological DMARD.

Each knee received a dose of 180MBq Yttrium under direct ultrasound guidance in addition to Triamcinolone 40mg and using Lidocaine 1% local anaesthesia. 3 patients received treatment for both knees.

Reviewing all patients 71% (12/17) reported good efficacy. 78% (7/9) of patients reported good efficacy in group with no osteoarthritis on MRI, 60% (3/5) in the mild osteoarthritis group and 67% (2/3) in the moderate to severe osteoarthritis group. BMI, Age, sex or underlying diagnosis did