Figure 1. Crude incidence of EAMs by treatment exposure in patients with AS using TNFi and without TNFi treatment (95% CIs included)

AS: ankylosing spondylitis; CI: confidence interval; EAM: extra-articular manifestation; MPCD: Multi-Payer Claims Database; PY: patient-years; TNFi: tumour necrosis factor inhibitor.

Figure 2. Propensity score-weighted hazard ratios of comorbidities and EAMs by treatment exposure in patients with AS using TNFi and without TNFi treatment

The forest plot shows propensity score-weighted hazard ratios and 95% CIs. Some data have been excluded due to a lack of events recorded in the dataset. All propensity score-weighted hazard ratios with CIs crossing one were deemed non-significant and were therefore not included; this includes all relevant data from the MPCD database. AS: ankylosing spondylitis; CI: confidence interval; EAM: extra-articular manifestation; IBD: inflammatory bowel disease; MPCD: Multi-Payer Claims Database; PsA: psoriatic arthritis; PSO: psoriasis; TNFi: tumour necrosis factor inhibitor.

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SAT0371

ARE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE VIDEOS ON YOUTUBE A USEFUL SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR SPONDYLOARTHRITIS?

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Background: Spondyloarthritis (SpA) is a family of chronic inflammatory disorders. Social media, such as YouTube, is a popular online platform where patients often visit for information. However, the validity of the content uploaded onto YouTube is not known.

Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate the content, reliability and quality of the most viewed English-language YouTube videos on SpA.

Methods: Keywords "spondyloarthritis", "spondyloarthropathy" and "ankylosing spondylitis" were searched on YouTube on October 7th, 2019. The top 270 videos were screened. Videos were excluded if they were irrelevant, in non-English language or if they had no audio. Total number of views, duration on YouTube (days), video length, upload date, number of likes, dislikes, subscribers and comments were recorded for videos. A modified 5-point DISCERN tool¹ and the 5-point Global Quality Scale (GQS) score² were used to assess the reliability and quality of the videos, with higher scores indicating greater reliability and quality respectively.

Results: Two hundred of 270 videos were included in the final analysis [61.5% from healthcare professionals, 37.0% from patients, 1.5% from news channels]. Of the 200 videos, 15 were uploaded within the last year and 112 in the last five years. 120 (60%) were categorized as useful information (Group 1), 6 (3%) as misleading information (Group 2), 52 (26%) as useful patient opinion (Group 3) and 22 (11%) as misleading patient opinion (Group 4). Useful videos were mainly from healthcare professionals or patients (86%). Useful videos (Group 1 and 3) had higher median (IQR) number of subscribers [2700 (14700) vs 211 (457), $p < 0.01$], reliability scores [3 (1) vs 2 (1), $p < 0.01$] and GQS scores [3 (1) vs. 2 (1), $p < 0.001$] compared to misleading videos (Group 2 and 4), respectively.

Videos uploaded by healthcare professionals tended to have more useful information [94% (116 of 123) vs. 66% (49 of 74), $p < 0.001$] and had higher median (IQR) reliability scores [3 (1) vs 2 (1), $p < 0.001$] and GQS scores [3 (2) vs 2 (1), $p < 0.001$] compared to patient uploaded videos respectively. Of the 5 (out of 123) videos from healthcare professionals that had misleading information, it was because of outdated information on diagnosis (3 videos) and treatment (5 videos) of SpA. Of the 22 videos that had misleading patient opinion, 9 (41%) wrongly described the clinical features for SpA and 14 (64%) portrayed the current evidence based treatment options as ineffective and described alternative treatment plans (i.e. diet restrictions, complementary and alternative medicine).

Conclusion: The majority of English language YouTube videos have useful information on the topic of SpA, however, 31% of patient opinions have inaccurate information on the clinical features and treatment options, and viewers need to be cognisant of these "fake news".

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SAT0372

PATIENTS WITH PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS SHOW HIGHER BONE DENSITY COMPARED TO AGE AND GENDER MATCHED PATIENTS WITH ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS

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Background: The prevalence of osteoporosis in inflammatory rheumatic diseases such as psoriatic arthritis (PsA) has not been sufficiently clarified yet, and the data in the literature are heterogeneous. In addition, it is still unclear to what extent patients with PsA differ in terms of bone density from patients with other forms of spondyloarthritis such as ankylosing spondylitis (AS).

Objectives: In an interim analysis of the Rh-GIOP Study (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier NCT02719314), we observed that PsA patients demonstrated more frequently normal bone density than any other patient group analyzed (suffering from e.g. rheumatoid arthritis or systemic sclerosis). The main objective of this investigation was to compare bone density data from patients with PsA and