Background: Objectives: Assess the severity of coronary atherosclerosis in men with coronary heart disease (CHD) depending on bone mineral density (BMD). Methods: Two-hundred and seventy-six verified CHD aged 51-75 (50. 8 ± 6.9) were examined. All patients performed two-energy X-ray absorption of lumbar vertebral bodies, LI-LIV and hip necks (Excell XR-46, Norland, USA) and polyprojector coronaryangiography (Innova, General Electric, USA). On the basis of results of densitometry on value of T-criterion (the recommendation of ISCD, 2007) estimated BMD condition: normal BMD (T criterion ≥1), osteoporosis (T criterion from -1 to -2.5) and osteopenia (T criterion < -2.5). According to the SYNTAX score (www.s Yukantxscore.com), the following degrees of coronary artery (CA) injury severity were isolated to quantify the expression of atherosclerotic injury: low (22 or less), intermediate (23-32) and high (33 or more). According to the result of multipolar computed tomography of CA, calcium index of vessels was determined by the Agatston method using the CaScore program. On the basis of the calcium index value the degree of CA calcinosis was evaluated: 0 - absence of calcinosis, 1-10 minimal, 11 - 100 - moderate, 101-400 - increased, more than 400 - expressed calcinosis.

Results: According to the results of densitometry, patients were found to have 21 patients (20.6%) with normal BMD, 48 (47.0%) - osteopenia and 33 (32.4%) -osteoporosis. Osteoporotic syndrome (OPS) was found in 79.4% of men. All patients tested, depending on the degree of CA calcinosis, were distributed as follows: 57.8% of men had pronounced CA calcinosis, 25.5% - increased, 6.9% - moderate, 2.0% - minimal, 7.8% of patients had no CA calcinosis. In a comparative analysis of the degree of coronary calcinosis in men with CHD depending on the T-criterion, it was found that the majority of patients with OPS (69.7% of patients with OP and 60.4% with OPe) had pronounced CA calcinosis. In men with normal BMD, the degree of pronounced CA calcinosis (33.3%) was significantly lower than in patients with OPS (p < 0.050). Calcinosis-negative CA was recorded reliably more frequently in patients with normal BMD (28.6%) compared to men with low BMD (p < 0.050). The results of the work demonstrated the relationship of the studied parameters of coronary atherosclerosis expression with densitometry indicators in men with CHD. Thus, the inverse correlation of the BMD at the level of the hip neck with the number of significant stenoses of the space (r = -0.19; P = 0.045) and the degree of coronary calcinosis (r = -0.23; P = 0.022) and similar dependence of BMD of vertebral bodies LI-LIV with coronary calcinosis degree (r = -0.19; p=0.046). A direct correlation between CA calcinosis and FRAX hip fracture risk (r = 0.24; p=0.018). Inverse correlation of parameters of atherosclerotic damage of CA (number of significant stenoses and degree of calcinosis) with BMD was established, and direct correlation of CA calcinosis degree with risk of hip fracture on FRAX scale in male persons with CHD over 50 years of age was revealed.

Conclusion: The findings suggest in favor of likely common mechanisms for developing atherosclerosis with OP and allow coronary calcinosis to be considered as a condition potentially increasing the risk of hip fracture.

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SAT0481 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SARCOPENIA AND BONE MINERAL DENSITY IN MEN WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE

I. Grigoreva1, T. Raskina1, J. Averkieva1, M. Letaeva1, O. Malyshenko1, K. Krivoshapova1, V. Fanaskov1. 1Federal State Educational Institution of Higher Education “Kemerovo State Medical University”; Kemerovo, Russian Federation; 2Research Institute for Complex Problems of Cardiovascular Diseases, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Kemerovo, Russian Federation; 3State Autonomus Healthcare Institution of the Kemerovo Region “Regional Clinical Hospital for War Veterans”; Kemerovo, Russian Federation

Objectives: To study the relationship of indicators of muscle mass, muscle strength and muscle function with bone mineral density (BMD) in men with coronary heart disease (CHD).

Methods: 79 men aged over 50 years with verified CHD were examined (mean age 63 (57; 66) years).

The BMD (g/cm²) and T-criterion (standard deviation) of the femoral neck and age 63 (57; 66) years).

Results: The data obtained from the results of correlation analysis show that there is a reliable direct correlation between BMD and hand dynamometry indicators (r = 0.250; p = 0.026 for the right hand and r = 0.247; p = 0.028 for the left hand), the T-criterion of the femoral neck and hand dynamometry indicators (r = 0.245; p = 0.030 for the right hand and r = 0.242; p = 0.032 for the left hand). A similar relationship was established between the BMD of the lumbar vertebra and the parameters of dynamometry (r = 0.237; p = 0.036 for the right hand and r = 0.228; p = 0.043 for the left hand) and T-criterion for the lumbar region and dynamometry parameters (r = 0.232; p = 0.039 for the right hand and r = 0.220; p = 0.051 for the left hand). There is no significant relationship between densitometry scores and the result of SPPB tests.

SAT0482 FRAX 10-YR FRACTURE RISK RATE IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS ASSESSED WITH AND WITHOUT BONE MINERAL DENSITY – ARE WE TREATING OUR PATIENTS UNDER BDMARDS?

M. Rato1, F. Pinheiro2, S. Garcia1, B. M. Fernandes2, S. Ganhão3, R. Gaiço2, M. Bernardes1, A. Bernardo1, L. Costa4, 1Centro Hospitalar Universitário de São João, Rheumatology, Porto, Portugal; 2Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade do Porto & Centro de Matemática da Universidade do Porto, Mathematics, Porto, Portugal

Background: Patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) have a higher risk of osteoporosis not only due to chronic inflammation status, but also due to the treatment with glucocorticoids. FRAX is a computer-based algorithm developed by the World Health Organization for estimation of the 10-year risk of a hip or major osteoporotic fracture. Inclusion of femoral neck bone mineral density (BMD) in the estimation is optional.

Objectives: The study aimed to identify the RA patients under treatment with biological disease-modifying antirheumatic drug (bDMARD), who have FRAX scores, calculated with and without BMD, classified as high fracture risk and evaluate if they are receiving treatment for osteoporosis. The authors also investigated the intra-individual agreement between FRAX fracture risk calculated with and without BMD.

Methods: Demographic and clinical data and BMD results from RA patients followed in a tertiary university hospital and registered in the Rheumatic Diseases Portuguese Register were used for analysis. Patients under 40 years of age at the last visit were excluded. McNemar test was applied for the identification of discordance of risk categories. The Wilcoxon test was used to characterize the intridual differences between paired FRAX risks with and without BMD. Correlations between pairs of variables were evaluated by the Spearman test. For independent variables Mann-Whitney test was used.

Results: A total of 303 patients were included, 244 were females (80.5%) and 49 current smokers (16.2%). Mean age was 59.5 ± 9.54 years and mean disease duration 18.5 ± 10.4 years. Two hundred and twenty patients (72.4%) and 243 (80.2%) were RF and ACPO positive, respectively, and 51.5% had erosive disease. Mean disease activity score (DAS28-4V-CRP) was 3.08 ± 1.18 and mean femoral neck BMD 0.84 ± 0.12 g/cm². One hundred and seventy nine patients (58.9%) were concomitantly treated with conventional synthetic DMARDs and 215 (70.7%) with glucocorticoids. Among all the patients, 35 (11.8%) had previous fractures and 19 (6.3%) have family history of fracture. The median 10-year risk of a major fracture and a hip fracture, calculated without and with BMD, was 6.0 (1.3-61) and 1.7 (0-49). When FRAX score is calculated without BMD (n=303), 76 (25.1%) patients were categorized as high fracture risk. Among them, only 41 (54%) were receiving osteoporosis treatment. FRAX assessment with BMD (n=231) identified 99 (32.7%) patients with high fracture risk, 51 (51.5%) in treatment for osteoporosis. Thirty patients (21%) previously classified as low fracture risk using FRAX without BMD were reclassified as high risk (p < 0.001). Despite that, there was a strong correlation between fracture risks assessed with and without BMD for both major and hip fracture (r = 0.867, p <
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SAT0483 SAFETY OF INTRAVENOUS IBANDRONIC ACID IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE: A REAL WORLD EXPERIENCE

J. Southern1, M. Chakravorty1, L. H. Lee1. 1Royal Derby Hospital, Derby, United Kingdom

Background: Common forms of intravenous bisphosphonate used at the Royal Derby Hospital are zoledronic acid and ibandronic acid for a variety of indications. In the treatment of osteoporosis, zoledronic acid is preferred due to its convenience of once-yearly dosing compared to ibandronic acid, which is given three-monthly. Zoledronic acid is contraindicated in patients with an estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) of less than 35 due to nephrotoxicity concerns. Ibandronic acid, however, is generally offered with an eGFR of 30 or over and is perceived to be a safer choice in more advanced chronic kidney disease. The potential of extending the use of ibandronic acid to patients with lower eGFR is being explored. However, there is a paucity of real world data and this study will therefore seek to affirm the safety profile in those on treatment.

Objectives: Establish the safety profile of IV ibandronic acid with regards to worsening renal function or significant hypocalcaemia injury in the context of reduced renal clearance.

Methods: The details of patients receiving IV ibandronic acid at Royal Derby Hospital were retrieved from the osteoporosis department register in September 2019. Data was collected anonymously from records using the electronic prescribing and pathology hospital database, together with electronic letters. The first three pre-infusion serum adjusted calcium levels, vitamin D, creatinine and eGFR were recorded. In addition, results from initiation to present were screened for any episodes of hypocalcaemia, acute kidney injury (AKI) or significant decline in renal function.

Results: Treatment duration ranged from 6 months to 6 years. Female: male ratio was 9:1 and the average age was 75 years (range 50-90). Baseline eGFR ranged from 27 to over 60; 3 patients had eGFR<60, 2 had eGFR 27 while remaining patients (75%) had eGFR 30-59. All patients received a standard 3mg infusion on each occasion. The most common rationale cited for ibandronic acid choice as opposed to zoledronic acid was reduced creatinine clearance or eGFR. Three patients (15%) developed one or more episodes of mild hypocalcaemia (lowest 2.01 mmol/l). No episodes of hypocalcaemia were identified in the first three pre-infusion levels. Four patients (25%) had a decline in eGFR by more than 5 ml/min/1.73m2 but there was no definitive causal link with ibandronic acid and was most commonly felt to be related to their underlying renal disease. Three patients (15%) had at least one episode of AKI since commencing treatment, each explained by an intercurrent illness. Serum Vitamin D levels were measured pre-infusion in 92% of cases.

Conclusion: This study reaffirms the safety profile of ibandronic acid use in renal function as low as CKD Stage 3b (p=0.305/ml/min/1.73m2). No episodes of AKI or sustained decline in renal function were causally linked to ibandronic acid.

References: Royal Derby Hospital Proposed Clinical Guideline (2019) - Use of ibandronic acid in CKD 4 at reduced dosage

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SAT0484 TRABECULAR BONE SCORE IN SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS PATIENTS

A. Casabella1, S. Paolino1, E. Alessandr1,1, V. Smith2, B. Ruar2, C. Pizzon2, A. Sulli1, M. Cutolo1. 1Genoa, Research Laboratory and Academic Division of Rheumatology, Department of Internal Medicine, University of Genova, IRCCS San Martino Polyclinic Hospital, Genoa, Italy; 2Ghent, Department of Rheumatology, Ghent University Hospital, Department of Internal Medicine, Ghent University/University for Molecular Immunology and Inflammation, VIB Inflammation Research Center (IRC); Ghent Belgium, Ghent, Belgium; 3Parma, Cardinal Femari Center, S. Stefano Rehabilitation, Fontanellato-Parma, Italy, Parma, Italy

Background: Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) patients shown an increased risk of low bone mass as a result of multifactorial events: physical inactivity, persistent inflammation, low vitamin D levels (photosensitivity) and glucocorticoid treatment. Trabecular Bone Score (TBS), is an index extracted from the dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) that provides an indirect measurement of bone axial microarchitecture and allows to get information about bone quality in severe rheumatic diseases (1-4).

Objectives: The aims of this study were to examine the prevalence and risk factors for low bone mineral density (BMD) (osteoporosis or osteopenia) in female patients affected by SLE and to compare with matched healthy subjects (CNT).

Methods: 70 female patients (mean age 41±20 years) affected by SLE and 65 age- matched CNT (mean age 46±7 years) were enrolled. Bone Mineral Density (BMD, g/cm2) of the lumbar spine (L1-L4) was analyzed using a DXA scan (GE, Lunar Prodigy). Lumbar spine TBS was derived for each spine DXA examination using the TBS index (TBS iSight Medimaps).

Results: The mean BMDsd was 0.47±0.67 cm2/g at the lumbar spine and 0.78 ± 0.22 cm2/g at the hip in SLE patients. The prevalence of osteoporosis was 40.0% and was 19.4% of osteoporosis in SLE patients. Most of SLE patients (75%) had presented a bone loss that was significantly higher when compared with control group (p<0.001). Lumbar spine TBS score was found significantly lower in SLE patients compared with CNT (0.687±0.675 vs. 1.294±0.809 p<0.001, respectively) and of 0.47±0.94 times lower than expected from the concomitant reference BMD value.

Conclusion: The study shows that the further TBS analysis, independently from the concomitant BMD value, is significantly lower then expected in SLE patients. The detection of the TBS, together with the BMD, may offer a more reliable indication of the real whole bone condition in chronic and systemic inflammatory rheumatic diseases, such as SLE.

References:

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SAT0485 PERCENTAGE BODY FAT HAS A STRONGER ASSOCIATION WITH BONE MINERAL DENSITY AT THE HIP AND SPINE COMPARED TO BODY MASS INDEX

C. Thurston1, R. Tribick2, J. Kerns1, F. Dondelinger2, M. Bukhari1,3, 1Lancaster University, Lancaster Medical School, Lancaster, United Kingdom; 2Lancaster University, CHICAS, Lancaster, United Kingdom; 3University Hospitals of Morecambe Bay NHS Foundation Trust, Lancaster, United Kingdom

Background: A decreased body mass index (BMI) is associated with poorer bone health, a decreased bone mineral density (BMD), and an increased fracture risk. The use of bioelectrical impedance analysis (BIA) has shown that the hip:waist ratio is a more robust measurement for CVS outcomes than BMI (1). Waist:hip ratio has been evaluated as an outcome measure for bone health. Dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) has the capacity to measure average percentage fat in the L1-L4 region and at the hip, and directly relates to the measurement of waist:hip ratio.

Objectives: To evaluate the relationship between BMI and average percent fat in each region referred for DEXA scans.

Methods: We analysed data routinely collected from patients referred for DEXA between 2004 and 2010 at the Royal Lancaster Infirmary in the North of England. Data collected for these patients included DEXA scans