Background: Depression is a common and significant rheumatoid arthritis (RA) comorbidity that develops under the influence of several factors, the most important being disease activity, pain intensity and degree of disability.

Objectives: The goal of the investigation was to determine existence of depression and assess life quality in patients living with RA.

Methods: The study sample comprised of 150 patients of average age 59.2 years. 79.2% of whom were women and 20.8% were men, who have lived with RA for an average of 9.6 years. For determining disease activity level, Disease Activity Score (DAS28) was utilized. Pain intensity and global disease activity were rated using a visual analogue scale ranging from 1 to 100mm. For functional capacity assessments, Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ) index was adopted. Depression severity was determined through Back Depression Inventory (BDI), and Serbian version of EQ-5D scales pertaining to self-care, usual activities, pain/discomfort, and anxiety/depression.

Conclusion: Depression symptoms are common in patients with RA and can compromise quality of life in all life domains. When assessing disease severity and general status of patients with RA, depression symptoms should also be considered, given their high prevalence and influence on patients’ everyday life.

Acknowledgments: not

Disclosure of Interests: None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2020-eular.6421