Figure 1.

PsAID12 was evaluated in 156 patients and we saw that patients with DAPSA $\leq$ 14 had significantly lower PsAID12 (mean $1.7 \pm SD 1.7$ vs. 3.9 ± 2.1), $p < 0.0001$. PsAID12 of less than 4 is considered a good outcome and all items of PsAID12 (Figure 1, mean values for NRS) were less than 4 in patients with DAPSA $\leq$ 14. All components of PsAID12 except item 3 (skin problems) were associated with DAPSA $\leq$ 14 on univariate analysis but only pain remained independent predictor on multiple regression analysis ($p < 0.0001$).

Conclusion: In these PsA patients, DAPSA VLDA/LDA was associated with higher disease duration and with lower PsAID12. Pain is dominant symptom in patients with psoriatic arthritis, even in those with DAPSA $\leq$ 14, and skin problems are not good represented in DAPSA index.

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AB0772 OSTEOPOROSIS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SERUM URIC ACID LEVEL IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS

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Background: Although osteoporosis is an inherent comorbidity in inflammatory rheumatic disease and the risk of bone loss is high in patients with several rheumatic diseases, evidence is limited in psoriatic arthritis (PsA). One of the most prominent features in PsA is increased serum urate (SU) levels. Due to its antioxidant effects and protective role against osteoporosis, high SU levels are associated with increased bone mineral density (BMD) and reduced bone loss in the healthy population, and in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. However, whether this association is also present in patients with PsA has not been investigated.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate PsA patients with respect to the presence of osteoporosis and its association with SU levels.

Methods: This ongoing study included 86 patients (68 female, 18 male) who were diagnosed with PsA according to the CASPAR criteria and had indications for BMD testing according to the National Osteoporosis Foundation. Clinical characteristics including body mass index (BMI), pain VAS, patient global VAS, enthesitis, and tender and swollen joint counts were recorded. Evaluations included the PASI, PsAQoL, and HAQ. Disease activity was assessed using the DAPSA, BASDAI, and MDA. Osteoporosis was defined as a BMD T-score of ≤ -2.5 or less and osteopenia as a BMD T-score between -1 and -2.5 (WHO osteoporosis).

Results: The mean age of the study group was 55.4 (SD:9.2) years and the mean disease duration was 84.5 (SD:91.6) months. Indicators of secondary osteoporosis were type-1 diabetes mellitus (1%), hyperthyroidism (2.3%), early menopause ($<$ age 40) (8.1%), and chronic liver disease (9.3%). As for the steroid use, the rates of never, previous and current users were 33.7%, 20.9% and 22.1%, respectively. Osteoporosis was found in 9.3% and osteopenia in 33.7% of the patients. A history of vertebral compression fractures or any fracture was

present in 20.9% of the patients, half of whom were in postmenopausal. BMD L₁-L₄ T- and Z-scores were lower in female patients ($p < 0.05$). DAPSA remission and MDA rates were 6% and 15%, respectively. Bone mineral density was similar across DAPSA disease activity categories (remission-low-moderate-high) ($p > 0.05$). The frequency of osteoporosis did not differ significantly between patients with DAPSA remission and non-remission ($p > 0.05$). The mean L₁-L₄ T- and Z-scores, and BMD g/cm² were significantly higher in patients with MDA than those without MDA ($p < 0.05$). The mean SU level was 5 (SD:1.3) mg/dl, and 18.6% of the patients had a SU level of 6 mg/dl or higher. There was no significant correlation between SU and BMD ($p > 0.05$). BMI showed a weak correlation with femur total T-score ($r = 0.244$). PASI showed weak inverse correlations with femur neck T-score ($r = -0.286$) and total femur T-score ($r = -0.245$). BMD variables showed no correlations with disease duration, acute phase reactants, BASDAI, PsAQoL, and cumulative steroid dose.

Conclusion: Patients with PsA did not have an increased prevalence of low BMD despite fractures. Osteoporosis was associated with MDA and the severity of psoriasis, but not with DAPSA, SU level, functional impairment, and quality of life.

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AB0773 THE INCIDENCE OF RESIDUAL DISEASE ACTIVITY FOLLOWING DIVERSE DISEASE ACTIVITY MEASUREMENTS FOR PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS

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Background: Due to the complex nature of psoriatic arthritis (PsA), diverse disease activity measures have been developed, the most common of which include Disease Activity Score for Psoriatic Arthritis (DAPSA), Minimal Disease Activity (MDA) and Very Low Disease Activity (VLDA). Recently, new composite measures have been developed such as Psoriatic Arthritis Disease Activity Score (PASDAS) and GRACE index. Due to different domains and assessments, even though these measures may indicate remission or low disease activity, residual disease activity (RDA) may persist.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate RDA in patients with PsA.

Methods: A total of 148 patients (105 female, 43 male; mean age 47.5 (SD:12.6) years) who met the CASPAR criteria for PsA were recruited. Demographic and clinical characteristics of patients were recorded, including pain visual analog scale (VAS), joint VAS, patient global VAS, and tender and swollen joint counts. Evaluations included the Leeds Enthesitis Index (LEI), Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI), Psoriatic Arthritis Quality of Life (PsAQoL), Short-Form 36 Health Survey (SF-36) and Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ). Disease activity and remission were assessed using the DAPSA, MDA, VLDA, PASDAS and GRACE Index. MDA was calculated with 5 and 6 positivity criteria separately. Low disease activity (LDA) was defined as follows: DAPSA ≤ 14 , PASDAS ≤ 3.2 and GRACE Index ≤ 2.3 . RDA was defined as the presence of at least one of the following criteria despite remission or LDA: tender and/or swollen joints > 1 , dactylitis > 1 , LEI > 1 , HAQ > 0.5 , PASI > 1 , PtGA > 20 , physician VAS > 20 , or pain VAS > 15 .

Results: The mean duration of disease was 68.2 (SD:80.2) months. DAPSA-LDA, PASDAS-LDA, GRACE-LDA, MDA and VLDA were observed in 48.6%, 14.6%, 14.9%, 23.6% and 2% of PsA patients, respectively. RDA as determined by at least one domain was identified in 91%, 95%, 86% and 86% of patients who were classified as having MDA, DAPSA-LDA, PASDAS-LDA and GRACE-LDA, respectively. Undetected RDA was most common with DAPSA, whereas VLDA completely ruled out RDA. PASDAS and GRACE resulted in similar rates of RDA (Table-1). With DAPSA-LDA, the incidence of RDA in the pain domain was significantly lower with older age. Female patients had higher rates of RDA with the LEI and HAQ ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: VLDA was the most and DAPSA was the least sensitive method to detect remission/LDA. RDA should be kept in mind in patients with PsA when using current measures to assess remission or LDA.

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