Conclusion: NTK demonstrated rapid improvement in QoL, work productivity and physical function in pts with PsA.

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AB0793

CHANGES IN PSAID-12 SCORES BEFORE AND AFTER BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS

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Background: Psoriatic Arthritis Impact of Disease 12-item questionnaire (PsAID-12) is a patient-reported outcome measure (PROM) which allows a more precise assessment of the impact of PsA and helps treatment decisions geared to either disease activity or, for example, psychosocial distress (1,2).

Objectives: Our objective is to evaluate change of PsAID-12 values after three-months biologic drug treatment and to find out its relationship with other quality of life indices and disease activity parameters in PsA patients

Methods: Patients with a diagnosis of PsA according to CASPAR criteria were recruited to the study. The data of the patients before and after three-month treatment were evaluated retrospectively. The number of swollen (0-66) and tender joints (TJ) (0-68), ESR, CRP, Patient Global Assessment (PGA), physician's global assessment (PhGA), DAPSA and BASDAI were used for the assessment of disease activity. Functional status was assessed with BASFI, quality of life with EuroQol, DLQI and HAQ. Enthesitis evaluation was performed with MASES. Dermatological assessment was done with BSA and PASI. In addition, PSARC and MDA criteria was used to assess patient's response to treatment. A p-value less than 0.05 was statistically significant.

Results: Fifteen patients who met the study criteria were evaluated. 3 patients were excluded because of irregular drug usage. 9 of the 12 patients were women, the average age was 46,41, and BMI was 32,68. Both acute phase reactants were decreased after treatment, and there was significant decrease at CRP levels but not at ESR. It was also observed that there were significant differences at PGA, PhGA, BASDAI, BASFI, MASES, DAPSA and PsAID-12 scores after treatment. There were no statistically significant differences at number of swollen and tender joints, HAQ, EuroQol, PASI, BSA and DLQI scores. 3 patients achieved MDA and 7 patients achieved PSARC criteria. There were statistically significant correlations between pre-treatment mean scores of PsAID-12 and BASDAI, BASFI, DAPSA, HAQ, EuroQol, PhGA. There were statistically significant correlations between after-treatment mean scores of PsAID-12 and BASDAI, DAPSA, PASI and BSA. The correlations between PSAID-12 change (Δ PsAID-12) with other outcome measure changes were as follows: Δ HAQ ($r=0.27$, $p=0.39$), Δ BASDAI ($r=0.37$, $p=0.22$), Δ PGA ($r=0.28$, $p=0.36$), Δ DLQI ($r=0.71$, $p=0.17$), Δ BASFI ($r=0.41$, $p=0.18$), Δ ESR ($r=0.20$, $p=0.55$), and Δ CRP ($r=-0.39$, $p=0.20$), Δ DAPSA ($r=0.77$, $p=0.009$), Δ number of TJ ($r=0.81$, $p=0.004$), Δ MASES ($r=0.57$, $p=0.08$), Δ EuroQol ($r=-0.29$, $p=0.34$), Δ PASI ($r=0.30$, $p=0.62$). It is also observed that PsAID-12 scores decreased more in PSARC responders rather than non-responders, but this difference was not statistically significant. No cases of major adverse event were reported.

Conclusion: PsAID-12 evaluates effect of both physical and psychosocial aspects of PsA and shows close relationship with other PROMS but it may be inadequate in assessing biological treatment response in PsA.

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AB0794

CLINICAL TRIAL DISCRIMINATION OF PHYSICAL FUNCTION INSTRUMENTS FOR PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Background: Physical function is a core domain to be measured in randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of psoriatic arthritis (PsA). The discriminative

Figure 1. Article selection