to quantify the severity of patient general condition and DBI is an integral indicator of changes in the number of fatty acids and body general condition.

**Conclusion:** The presence of AH in patients with gout makes the clinical course of the disease more severe and exacerbates lipid disorders that can make significant changes in the formation of cardiovascular complications in this category of patients. DBI can be used as an additional criteria in laboratory diagnostics and monitoring to develop adequate treatment tactics.

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**AB0929**

**CALCIUM PYROPHOSPHATE DIHYDRATE CRYSTAL-DEPOSITS: REMEMBER THE SPINE!**

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**Background:** Calcium pyrophosphate dihydrate crystal-deposits (CPPD) is a common crystal disease affecting men and women equally. It is normally seen in peripheral joints. Spine involvement is rare and may mislead the diagnosis.

**Objectives:** To describe clinical, radiological and therapeutic findings of CPPD of the spine.

**Methods:** A retrospective descriptive study was conducted in the rheumatology department of Farhat Hached Hospital, including patients diagnosed with CPPD of the spine over a period of 20 years (1998-2018). Data concerning clinical, radiological and therapeutic aspects of CPPD of the spine were collected from their medical files.

**Results:** Twelve patients had a spinal localisation of CPPD. The mean age was 59.9 ±16.21 years. Patients were mainly women with a sex ratio men/women of 1:3. Mean duration of symptoms before the diagnosis was 2708±25.69 months. Spinal presentation was the revealing symptom of CPPD in 45.5% of the cases. It affected the cervical spine in 66.7% and the lumbar spine in 33.3% of the cases. Spinal localisation of CPPD was associated with a peripheral arthritis in 75% of the cases (the knees in 41.7%, wrists and hands in 66.6%, shoulders in 25% and the hips in 16.7%). The spectrum of spinal CPPD was not found in 3 patients (25%) of the cases. CT-scan and MRI were useful in the diagnosis of the disease in 58.3% of the cases. Physical examination revealed stiffness of the spine in 58.3% of the patients. Fever was noted in 8.3% and deterioration of general condition with anorexia was reported in 25% of the patients. Neurological complications were represented by cervical myelopathy in 25%, sciatica in 8.3% and a case of unilateral uhan nerve neuropathy was reported. Laboratory tests revealed inflammation in 50% of the cases. However, crystals were present in synovial fluid in only 25% of the patients. Spinal CPPD was visible on plain radiographs in 83.3% of the cases, showing calcified discs in 75% and signs of destruction in 16.7% of the cases. Peripheral calcifications were present in the wrists in 33.3% and the knees in 58.3% of the cases. Crow dens syndrome was reported in 16.7% of the patients. CT-scan helped the diagnosis of calcifications and crow dens syndrome when performed.

**Conclusion:** Axial CPPD is rare and is an under-recognized entity that should be considered in elderly patients with neck or back pain. It can involve the discs or ligaments. The crow dens syndrome is quite suggestive of the diagnosis. If spinal CPPD is suspected, colchicine therapy could be a good therapeutic test.

**References:**


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**AB0931**

**THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN GOUT PATIENTS WITH ULCERATION OVER TOPYHI**

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**Background:** The prevalence of gouty patients with ulcerations over tophi are increasing over time and it has been reported that gouty patients have significantly poor quality of life (QoL) compared to those healthy controls. [1, 2] there is no study on comparison of the QoL in patients with or without ulceration over tophi.

**Objectives:** To compare the QoL in gout patients with or without ulcerations over tophi.

**Methods:** A total of 79 inpatients with gout who were admitted to Guangdong Second Provincial General Hospital from January 2019 to January 2020 were included. Among them, ulcerations were identified in 28 patients. Short Form-36 Scales (SF-36) were chosen to assess patients. Differences between the groups were tested with Student’s t test or Mann–Whitney U test for continuous variables, and Chi-square tests for categorical variables.

**Results:** Of 79 subjects, 74 were male, mean age was 54.23±14.3 years, disease duration was 10.94±7.06 years. Gouty patients had moderate- to high-quality levels in general health, vitality, social functioning, role emotional, and