cases with an uncontrolled infection under antibiotics. Disseminated tuberculosis accrued in 33.3%, recurrence of the infection in the same site in 16.7% and extension to another articular localisation in 25% of the cases. One patient had a tuberculous meningoencephalitis leading to his death.

**Conclusion:** Tuberculous septic arthritis is difficult to diagnose and should be recalled especially in endemic countries when dealing with chronic monoarthritis. Synovial biopsy is needed most of the time to confirm the diagnosis. Treatment is long and the disease may be complicated with fatal disseminated forms.

**References:**


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