cases with an uncontrolled infection under antibiotics. Disseminated tuberculosis accured 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.


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AB0945 CONTRIBUTION OF MICROBIOLOGICAL AND ANATOMOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF SPONTANEOUS PYOGENIC SPONDYLODISCTISIS IN ADULTS

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Background: Pyogenic spondylodiscitis (SPD) is a serious infection of an intervertebral disc and/or adjacent vertebrae, that remains a topical problem in rheumatological practice. Early diagnosis and treatment are the only guarantees of a favorable outcome. Clinicians must strive to isolate the responsible bacteria in order to treat the infection, and thus reduce the risk of resistance and complications due to SPD itself, but also to the multiplication of probabilistic treatments.

Objectives: Our aim was to study the contribution of the different microbiological and anatomopathological examinations in the diagnosis of pyogenic SPD.

Methods: It was a descriptive study in a single rheumatology department. Data were collected retrospectively from observations of patients hospitalized in the past 20 years who had been diagnosed with pyogenic SPD. We excluded cases of tuberculous and brucellar SPD from our study because of their completely different histological and microbiological profiles.

Results: Twenty-two cases of pyogenic SPD were collected (14M/ 8F). The mean age of the population was 55.9 years [29,80]. A bacteriological survey including at least one cytobacteriological examination of the urine (CBUE), chest X-rays and blood cultures allowed the identification of the bacteria in 16 cases (73%). The most common site were bacteria was identified was blood culture in 7 cases, skin sample and urine collection in 2 cases each. Disco-vertebral puncture and biopsy (DVPB) was performed in 19 patients when there was no bacteri- ria identification and/or when diagnosis of infectious SPD persisted doubtful. On histopathological examination, were described: an infiltrate and/or inflammatory changes without specificity signs in 7 patients and an appearance of chronic pyogenic SPD very likely in 12 patients. Bacteriological study of DVPB fluid or paravertebral abscesses sample helped to isolate bacteria in 4 patients. DVPB or abscesses puncture were contributing by histological and/or bacteriological examination in 12 patients (53%).

Infecting bacteria was identified in 14 patients (64%). Gram-negative bacilli (GNB) and staphylococcus aureus were the most frequent germs (7 cases each) including 2 cases of co-infection. GNBS were represented by: Escherichia Coli and Enterobacter Cloacae in 2 cases each, Proteus Mirabilis, Serratia Marcescens and Klebsiella oxytoca in 1 case each. Clostridium clostridioformes and Lactoccoccus cremonis were isolated in 1 case each. For patients whose etiological investigation remained negative, SPD diagnosis was retained based on imaging (MRI) guided by anamnestic, clinico-biological and histopathological arguments.

Conclusion: SPD is a rare condition that needs to be treated rapidly. Once the diagnosis is suspected, bacteria must be isolated before starting any antibiotic therapy. Simple and non-invasive exams as blood cultures, CBUE and chest rays, should be undertaken first. In fact, these simple exams allowed a germ identification in 73% cases in our study. If doubt persist, DVPB could be contributive to the diagnosis.

References: None

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AB0947 RECIPROCAL IMPACT OF FIBROMYALGIA ON DISEASE CHARACTERISTICS AND PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DOMAINS IN SJOGREN SYNDROME: CROSS SECTIONAL OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

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Background: Sjogren Syndrome (SS) is an autoimmune exocrinopathy, resulting mainly in oral and eye dryness, with approximately half of patients displaying symptoms from different organ systems, further adding to the heterogeneous clinical phenotype of the disease. Fatigue and pain are common systemic symptoms in patients with primary SS and fibromyalgia is a frequent condition associated with chronic diseases.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to evaluate the impact of concomitant fibromyalgia in patients with Sjogren Syndrome in terms of clinical features and disease activity.

Methods: 50 patients with Sjogren Syndrome were enrolled in the study (100% female, age: 53.7 ± 13.2 years and disease duration: 8.7 ± 5.3 years), 25(50.0%) with concomitant fibromyalgia (SS/Fibro-group) and 25(50.0%) without (SS-group). 36 patients with primary fibromyalgia (Fibro-group) were included as control group. At study entry, demographic, educational, life-style and clinical parameters were recorded for each patient. SS was diagnosed according to the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) classification criteria (1) and fibromyalgia was diagnosed according to criteria for fibromyalgia defined by ACR (2). Moreover, each patient with fibromyalgia, with and without concomitant SS, was asked to fill a self-reported questionnaire to assess the impact of Fibromyalgia on multiple physical and psychological domains (Italian SF-36).

Results: Stratifying the study cohorts based on the demographic and life-style characteristics, no significant differences were found comparing SS-group, Fibro- group and SS/Fibro-group. However, considering the different organ involvement,