Prevalence of Sarcopenia in Patients with Rheumatological Diseases

Y. Lavrischeva1, A. Jakovenko1, 1Almazov National Medical Research Centre, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation; Second Saint Petersburg State Medical University, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, 1Pavlov First Saint Petersburg State Medical University, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation

Background: The presence of sarcopenia in rheumatological patients is an independent predictor of morbidity and mortality in this cohort of patients. Patients with sarcopenia are characterized by lower physical activity, a tendency to depression and poor social adaptation.

Objectives: To assess the prevalence of sarcopenia in rheumatological patients.

Methods: 317 patients were examined, including 79 with systemic lupus erythematosus, 98 with rheumatoid arthritis, 68 with spondyloarthritis. Among them, 201 women and 116 men, the age of patients ranged from 21 to 85 years, the average age at the time of inclusion of patients in the study was 41.1 ± 7.3 years. Sarcopenia was diagnosed using the method recommended by The European Working Group on Sarcopenia in Older People.

Results: The frequency of occurrence of a decrease in the total mass of skeletal muscle according to the skeletal muscle mass index (SMI) was 31.2% (99 patients), a decrease in muscle strength according to the wrist dynamometry was observed in 44.5% (141 patients), low skeletal muscle performance according to the results NIH Toolbox 4 Meter Walk Gait Speed Test in 42.8% (135 patients). The prevalence of suspected sarcopenia (probable sarcopenia) was 13.3% (42 patients) and sarcopenia 31.2% (99 patients), no cases of severe sarcopenia were detected. Statistically significant differences were obtained between groups of patients depending on the duration of rheumatological disease and the prevalence of sarcopenia (p2=0.001).

Conclusion: The prevalence of sarcopenia in rheumatological patients in the general population was 31.2%

Disclosure of Interests: None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2020-eular.1885

Obesity Impacts Surgical Repair of Rotator Cuff Tear in a Low-Income Population

C. Silva1, N. Moura1, J. Landim2, L. Da Rocha3, M. Lacerda4, 1Hospital Geral De Fortaleza, Fortaleza, Brazil; 2Faculty of Medicine - Federal University of Ceará, Fortaleza, Brazil; 3Faculty of Medicine - Federal University of Ceará, Fortaleza, Brazil

Background: Rotator cuff tears (RCT) rank high among causes of shoulder pain in primary care. Surgical repair of RCT is indicated when judged refractory to clinical treatment. Comorbidities and environmental issues may impact the surgical result of RCT repair.

Objectives: To determine the impact of Obesity and Smoking in the outcome of low-income patients subjected to RCT repair.

Methods: Low-income (<$5000.00 US annual pib per capita)* patients living in Fortaleza-CE, Brazil were prospectively (2016-2018) evaluated in the Orthopedic and Rheumatology Services of the Hospital Geral de Fortaleza. Demographic and clinical data focusing Obesity (BMI >30) and Smoking status (present/absent) were registered. P (0 – 10cm VAS) and functional shoulder score evaluation by the University of California, Los Angeles Shoulder Score (UCLA) and American Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons (ASES) scoring systems following at least 2 years post-operative follow-up were recorded.

Results: Thirty-nine individuals, 60.9±7.1 years-old, 30 female (68.3%) with 5.1 ± 1.9 years follow-up were evaluated; 21 (44.7%) were Smokers and 12 (25.5%) Obese (BMI >30). Other comorbidities included 16 arterial hypertension, 18 dyslipidemia, 17 osteoarthritis, 4 rheumatoid arthritis, 1 ;gout. Pain VAS values were 5.1 ± 2.8 vs 3.1 ± 2.8 in Obese vs Non-Obese (p=0.03) and 4 ± 2.8 vs 3.3 ± 2.9 in Smokers vs Non-Smokers (p=0.26), respectively. UCLA was 22.4 ± 8.2 vs 28.79 ± 5.6 in Obese vs Non-Obese (p=0.004) and 26.2 ± 6.5 vs 27.75 ± 7.18 (p=0.25) in Smokers vs Non-smokers, respectively. ASES was 478.9 ± 28.3 vs 68.1 ± 25.78 (p=0.021) in Obese vs Non-obese and 58.98 ± 26.69 vs 65.3 ± 28.1 (p=0.243) in Smokers vs Non-Smokers, respectively.

Conclusion: Using Patient Reported Outcome instruments, these long-term data show that Obesity negatively impacts the outcome of surgical repair of RCT in low-income patients. Smoking status was apparently irrelevant but the number of cigarettes smoked daily was not considered. Emphasis on weight reduction is a practical, affordable though hard to implement measure that could improve surgical results when repairing RCT.

References: *https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lista_de_munic%C3%ADpios_do_Brasil_por_PIB

Disclosure of Interests: Chrissie Silva: None declared, Natalia Mourão: None declared, Joaquim Landim: None declared, Leila da Rocha: None declared, Marco Lacerda: None declared, Airton Rocha Speakers bureau: Not related to the present work

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2020-eular.3128

Diagnosis of inflammatory back pain (IBP) in a low-income population using ASAS IBP definition

J. Oliveira1, R. Nunes1, G. Da Silva1, I. Nogueira1, A. Azevedo1, X. Baraliakos2, A. Rocha1, 1Faculty of Medicine - Federal University of Ceará, Fortaleza, Brazil; 2Rheumzentrum Ruhgebeit, Herne, Berlin, Germany

Background: Inflammatory back pain (IBP) is an important entry criterion for identifying patients with axial spondyloarthritis. Due to the very frequent prevalence of chronic non-inflammatory back pain (CBP), IBP is difficult to differentiate and recognize in many clinical practices. CBP is a frequent diagnosis in populations with low socioeconomic status.

Objectives: To investigate whether IBAS ASIB definition help discriminate from CBP in a low-income population.

Methods: A total of 202 consecutive individuals were directly interviewed in Fortaleza/Brazil, for the prevalence of IBP (ASAS definition), monthly family income (US$), school education (>5 < 8 school-years/SY), and smoking habit (present/absent). People from all social levels were included.

Results: Mean age was 38.9±12.9 years, 100 (49.5%) were male and 36 (17.8%) were smokers; 135 (66.8%) declared less than 730US$ family earnings per month and 71 (35.1%) had less than 5 SY. Although 122 (60.3%) declared lumbar pain, in comparison, 29 (14.3%) and 22 (10.9%) and 99 (29.2%) fulfilled ASAS, Berlin, and Calin’s IBP criteria, respectively. There were 39 (58.02%) vs. 83 (61.5%) with vs. without CBP, and 9 (13.4%) vs. 20 (14.8%) fulfilling vs. not fulfilling the ASAS IBP definition among those with more or less than 730US$ earnings (P=0.05), respectively.

Conclusion: This is the first report on the prevalence of IBP in a very low-income population. Over one-third had less than 8SY, revealing very low literacy. Smoking prevalence was also low if compared to 28% smoking prevalence WHO estimates across Europe*. These IBP prevalence data are similar to those reported in wealthier populations, living in higher latitude. Data suggest that ASAS IBP definition may be used to discriminate patients with IBP from those with CBP regardless of income and literacy.

Disclosure of Interests: Jobson Oliveira: None declared, Rodolfo Nunes: None declared, Guilherme da Silva: None declared, Igor Nogueira: None declared, Artur Azevedo: None declared, Xenon Baraliakos Grant/research support from: Grant/ research support from: AbbVie, BMS, Celgene, Chugai, Merck, Novartis, Pfizer, UC and Werfen, Consultant of: AbbVie, BMS, Celgene, Chugai, Merck, Novartis, Pfizer, UC and Werfen, Speakers bureau: AbbVie, BMS, Celgene, Chugai, Merck, Novartis, Pfizer, UC and Werfen, Airton Rocha Speakers bureau: Not related to the present work

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2020-eular.4260

Gained weight during pregnancy and low back pain: is it really associated?

M. Yasmin1, S. Miladi1, A. Fazaaz1, L. Soueini1, S. Mariem1, K. Gueniche1, S. Kassab2, S. Chekili1, K. Ben Abdelghani1, A. Lasfar1, 1Mongi Slim Hospital, Tunisia, Tunisia

Background: Back pain is known to be a common complaint during pregnancy explained by gained weight in this period. Besides, the incidence of low back pain (LBP) in postpartum has also been quoted to be non-negligible even after delivery.

Objectives: The aim of our study was to assess if the development of LBP during the post-partum period was correlated to gained weight after delivery.
References:

