In univariate analyses female gender, higher BMI, less years of education, Dr. likki Sokka-Isler: None declared, Brigitte Michelsen: None declared, Kirsi Paalanen: None declared, Tuu-Kavanaugh Grant/research support from: Abbott, Amgen, AstraZeneca, BMS, Disclosure of Interests: :

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Pain in rheumatic diseases, including fibromyalgia

THU0484

FIBROMYALGIA AND MULTIPLE SWITCHING OF BIOLOGICS IN SPONDYLOARTHRITIS

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Background: Fibromyalgia (FM) is a condition characterized by chronic widespread pain, tender points, fatigue and disturbed sleep rhythm. Some of these symptoms such as fatigue, tender points and diffuse pain seen in patients with spondylarthritits (SpA). Moreover, FM and SpA can coexist creating a diagnostic challenge, particularly in early disease course and influence clinical disease activity assessment.

Objectives: With this cross-sectional study, we aim to estimate the prevalence of FM in SpA and to elaborate its effect on biological treatments.

Methods: FM was identified according to the ACR 2010 diagnostic criteria. SpA patients identified according to rheumatologist using various SpA subsets criteria. A review of the electronic medical files for SpA patients attending the rheumatology outpatient clinic and infusion unit at a major tertiary hospital during the period from June to December 2018 were included. Patients’ demographics, socioeconomics, disease characteristics, activity, HLA status and abnormal MRI sacroiliac were explored. Regarding SpA medications, number, frequency and dose of DMARDs and biological agents were obtained.

Continuous variables were reported by their mean and standard deviation (SD) and qualitative variables by frequency and percentage. Statistical significance was set at p <0.05. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS version 23.

Results: Of the 305 enrolled SpA patients, 43 (14.1%) had FM. Females represent 57.4% of the patients, mean age was 44.07 ± 11.85 years. Arab ethnicity represents most of our cohort 84.9%, the majority were Emirati 64.6%. Smokers were 8.2% and ex-smokers were 3.3%. Axial SpA represents 38.4% while peripheral SpA 61.6% of our cohort according to ASAS classification.

Conclusion: Increased number of patients share the presentation of Chronic back pain and pain in other systemic symptoms with fibromyalgia that could be additional disease that need to be considered in the differential diagnosis.

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THU0483

ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL SENSITIZATION AND ATTENTION DEFICIT IN MEDICAL STUDENTS WITH CHRONIC BACK PAIN

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Background: Back pain is one of the most common health complaints among university students. A subset of people suffering from chronic back pain exhibit features of increased pain sensitivity and altered pain processing, suggesting central sensitization (CS) to pain. The mechanisms behind these processes are, to date, not fully understood. Evidence shows that in chronic pain, cognitive factors could contribute to the occurrence of central pain sensitization.

Objectives: To assess the association between CS and features of adult Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in medical students suffering from chronic back pain.

Methods: Data was collected from medical students during the academic year 2018-2019 at Suez Canal University using an online survey. The survey included a section on self-reported musculoskeletal pain including back pain lasting more than 3 months in the neck, upper back and lower back, part (A) of the central sensitization inventory (CSI) and the Adult Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder Self-Report Scale (ASRS-v 1.1). Associations between CSI and ASRS-v 1.1 in students with back pain was assessed using Spearman's correlation. Linear regression was used to estimate cross-sectional associations adjusted for age and gender.

Results: Two hundred and thirty students completed the survey, 93 (40.4%) had back pain for more than 3 months. Students with back pain had significantly higher CS and attention deficit according to CSI (P<0.01), and the ASRS-v 1.1 scores (P<0.001). Correlation results showed a strong positive association between CS and ADHD in students with back pain (correlation coefficient = 0.41, P<0.001). This association remained significant after adjusting for age and gender (P<0.001).

Conclusion: Results of this study suggest that in students suffering from chronic back pain, features of attention deficit are associated with elevated CS. The direction of the association requires further study and may provide novel insights into the interaction between CS and cognitive factors.

References:

