HPR Service developments, innovation and economics in healthcare,
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**SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION IN WOMEN WITH SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS**

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**Background:** Sexual dysfunction is the alteration in one or several phases of sexual activity (desire, excitement, plateau, orgasm, resolution), which can culminate in frustration, pain and a decrease in the frequency of sexual intercourse. There are few studies that associate sexual dysfunction with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) due to the difficulty in assessing it and its multifactorial cause.

**Objectives:** Determine the frequency of sexual dysfunction and analyze associated factors in patients with SLE.

**Methods:** A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted. We included patients who attended the Rheumatology unit between May and July 2019; over 18 years of age, with a diagnosis of SLE according to the ACR 1997 and/or SLICC 2012 criteria, and healthy patients matched by age as control. Demographic and disease-related variables were studied. The DASS-21 (Depression Anxiety Stress Scale) scale that evaluates depression, anxiety and stress, and the Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) that assesses 6 domains (desire, excitement, lubrication, orgasms, satisfaction and pain) were applied with a cut-off point ≤ 26.5 to define sexual dysfunction.

**Results:** Of the 94 randomized patients, 89 completed study: 44 in the “connected monitoring” group and 45 in the “conventional monitoring” arm. The primary outcome was the number of physical visits between baseline and 6 months. Secondary outcomes included adherence, satisfaction, changes in clinical, functional, and health status scores (SF-12).

**Conclusion:** Of the 94 randomized patients, 89 completed study: 44 in the “connected monitoring” and “conventional monitoring” arm. The primary outcome was the number of physical visits between baseline and 6 months. Secondary outcomes included adherence, satisfaction, changes in clinical, functional, and health status scores (SF-12).

**References:**


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