Table 1. Overview of patients' perspectives on ULT treatment strategies

Motivation for a T2T strategy	Drawbacks of a T2T strategy
1. Being free of flares	1. Resistance to (any) medication use
2. Acceptance of and contentment with chronic ULT use	2. Side effects of ULT
3. Feels secure due to regular SU monitoring	3. Possibly detrimental to healthcare costs
4. No desire for change	
Motivation for a T2S strategy	Drawbacks of a T2S strategy
1. Doubt if chronic ULT use is necessary	1. Fear and insecurities on
a. Possible restorative capacity of the body	a. Flaring and not being able to function
b. Curious to effects of ULT cessation	b. Joint damage
2. Being free of ULT side effects	2. Feels uncontrolled
3. Long term damage ULT unknown	3. Hassle with visits, blood tests and medication adjustments when a flare occurs.
4. Less burdensome for patient and body	
5. Wish for minimization of (any) medication use	

Conclusion: This study provides an overview of perspectives on ULT treatment strategies of gout patients in remission. These results must be considered in developing educational material for patients and in future research on gout management, particularly in designing randomised clinical trials on this subject.

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POS1478-HPR NURSE LED REMOTE MANAGEMENT OF OSTEOPOROSIS – DO PATIENTS APPROVE?

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Background: Specialist services are heavily reliant on consultant delivered models however lack of sufficient consultant appointments pose a significant operational challenge. Clinical nurse specialists (CNSs) are highly trained and can fill this gap whilst maintaining a high standard of care.

Objectives: We designed an innovative proof-of-concept osteoporosis service with patients only consulting a metabolic bone CNS and a consultant providing remote oversight. The aim of the project was to improve the efficiency of the service by eliminating consultant appointments and reducing unnecessary hospital visits whilst continuing to deliver high-quality care.

Methods: A new pathway was implemented where a consultant rheumatologist and a CNS virtually triaged women over the age of 65 into the service. A dedicated proforma provided the template for the CNS to undertake new patient telephone consultation. Relevant investigations were requested during the telephone clinic and treatment related information was despatched to help with shared decision making. All patients were then reviewed in a consultant-CNS virtual MDT. Appropriate parenteral treatment option was agreed and confirmed to each individual. The CNS worked through a safety checklist and provided further advice and support to the patient as necessary. We surveyed 100 consecutive patients to gain their feedback regarding the service using a ten-item questionnaire employing binary and Likert scale options.

Results: The questionnaire was posted to 100 patients. Mean age of participants was 77.2 years (65-92). 75 returned the survey. 67 (89%) were happy with the waiting time and seventy (93%) found thirty-minute appointment acceptable. 66 (88%) were happy with the phone consultation and agreed that the care plan was adequately explained. 73 (97%) were happy for the CNS review in future and would recommend the service. 67 (89%) were satisfied with the overall service. Though most (95%) were able to take the call maintaining privacy, eleven (15%) participants would've found physical appointment more convenient. When asked which medium they would prefer for future reviews, only fifty (66%) patients would keep telephone as their choice. Sixteen (21%) would prefer face to face consultation, seven (9%) a combination of the two and only two would choose online option.

Conclusion: To our knowledge, this is the first successful example of an innovative service wholly provided by CNSs. Most patients were satisfied with this model of care and would highly recommend it. They were happy to be reviewed by CNS in the future. However a significant minority did not like the remote element and a higher proportion would choose physical review in future if offered. Interestingly, telephone consultation still scored substantially higher than online platform despite being physically visible in the latter. This is intriguing as most

remote services strive for online consultations assuming its preference to phone. Our study suggests against this notion certainly in older patient group. Overall, a nurse-delivered osteoporosis treatment pathway is highly effective, safe and provides an innovative solution though remote consultations may not be the optimal delivery model.

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POS1479-HPR PATIENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF PERSON-CENTRED CARE IN EARLY RA: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Background: Data on patients' experience can identify strengths and weaknesses with given care, why a person-centred care will improve health care quality. In rheumatology care, most research on patient preferences for and experiences of RA care is performed in patients with established RA and less often in patients with early RA. In the early course of RA patients often struggle to manage their new life situation with a chronic disease and its treatment. Expectations and experiences of health care may change over time why it is important to understand how newly diagnosed patients perceive person-centred care.

Objectives: To explore patients' perceptions of person-centred care early in the RA disease course within the framework of person-centred care.

Methods: In this qualitative study 31 patients with early RA from four rheumatology specialist outpatient clinics were interviewed. An abductive qualitative content analysis was conducted based on the framework of McCormack and McCance (2006, 2016). The four constructs: prerequisites, care environment, person-centred processes, and person-centred outcomes constituted the four categories in the deductive part of the study. An inductive analysis revealed eleven sub-categories exploring the content of person-centred care for patients with early RA.

Results: For patients with early RA person-centred care was described as; 1. *Prerequisites* were to be treated with respect, to meet dedicated healthcare professionals, and to meet professional competence. 2. *The care environment* was to have access to a multidisciplinary team, to have access to health care, and a supportive organization. 3. *Person-centred processes* were to be listened to, to be supported, and to be involved in decision-making. 4. *The person-centred outcomes* were to be satisfied with received health care and to achieve optimal health.

Conclusion: A true person-centred care is important to patients early in the RA disease course, supporting the relevance to implement person-centred approach at all stages in the health care system. This study contributes to information about how to further develop person-centredness in rheumatology care also early in the disease course.

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POS1480-HPR IMPLEMENTATION OF TELEMEDICINE IN RHEUMATOLOGY: VIRTUAL CONSULTATION AS A TOOL FOR DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH PRIMARY CARE

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Background: Virtual consultation is defined as the provision of a healthcare service when there is a distance between the subjects and information and communication technologies are used to carry out the consultation. This tool has been successfully implemented in different specialties. It is useful for providing quick solutions, improving the overload of the medical care and for the early detection of inflammatory diseases¹. In our centre, virtual consultation from Primary Care (PC) to Hospital Care (HC) has been implemented.

Objectives: The main objective is to describe our experience with the use of virtual consultation and its value as a new modality of specialised medical care.