Figure 1. ROC curve analyzing performance of FDG-PET/CT for the diagnosis of PMR according to the number of sites with significant FDG uptake (≥ 2)

Conclusion: Our results demonstrate that the FDG uptake score and the number of sites with significant FDG uptake could be relevant criteria for the diagnosis of PMR. However, unlike other authors, we found no evidence suggesting that FDG-PET/CT may be useful in diagnosing silent underlying LVV in patients with isolated PMR.

REFERENCES:

- [1] Sondag M, Guillot X, Verhoeven F, Blagosklonov O, Prati C, Boulahdour H, et al. Utility of 18F-fluoro-dexyglucose positron emission tomography for the diagnosis of polymyalgia rheumatica: a controlled study. *Rheumatology* (Oxford). 2016;55(8):1452-7.
- [2] Slart RHJA, Writing group, Reviewer group, Members of EANM Cardiovascular, Members of EANM Infection & Inflammation, Members of Committees, SNMMI Cardiovascular, Members of Council, PET Interest Group, et al. FDG-PET/CT(A) imaging in large vessel vasculitis and polymyalgia rheumatica: joint procedural recommendation of the EANM, SNMMI, and the PET Interest Group (PIG), and endorsed by the ASNC. *Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging*. 2018;45(7):1250-69.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2021-eular.780

Improving collaborative research and patients' participation in health decision-making

OP0191-PARE DEVELOPMENT OF A PUBLIC AND PATIENT INVOLVEMENT (PPI) RESEARCH NETWORK FOR PEOPLE WHO HAVE RHEUMATIC CONDITIONS

L. Larkin¹, A. Moses¹, T. Raad¹, A. Tierney¹, N. Kennedy¹, W. Costello².

¹University of Limerick, School of Allied Health and Health Research Institute, Limerick, Ireland; ²iCAN, Irish Children's Arthritis Network, Tipperary, Ireland

Background: Public and patient involvement (PPI) improves quality and relevance of research (1). PPI is advocated by policy makers and funding bodies and is supported by EULAR (2). Arthritis Research Limerick (ARL) is a partnership between researchers at the University of Limerick and clinicians at University Hospitals Limerick. PPI representatives have been involved in ARL projects, however no formal PPI network had been established prior to 2020. The need for a formal PPI network to collaborate with ARL was identified by both ARL and patient representatives. This need arose from a joint ambition to promote meaningful involvement of the public and patients in ARL projects and to develop

a platform through which researchers and PPI representatives could collaboratively set research priorities.

Objectives: The aim of this project was to create a formal PPI network to engage with people living with rheumatic and musculoskeletal diseases (RMDs) and their families and to identify collaborative research opportunities between ARL and PPI representatives.

Methods: A face-to-face PPI seminar was planned for October 2020. The seminar consisted of speakers from ARL providing an overview of research projects and a World Café research ideas session. Funding was obtained through a competitive, peer-review funding call from the PPI Ignite group at the University of Limerick to support the PPI seminar. The funding application was a joint application between ARL members and a PPI partner (iCAN - Irish Children's Arthritis Network). The seminar was advertised through national patient organisations (iCAN and Arthritis Ireland), social media and ARL research networks.

Results: Due to Covid-19 public health restrictions the PPI seminar was held virtually. The ARL PPI inaugural seminar was attended by N=19 researchers and people living with RMDs. The seminar speakers included ARL researchers and a PPI representative. The World Café event was modified to adapt to the virtual seminar delivery. Research ideas were noted by the seminar organiser and summarised for attendees at the end of the research ideas and priorities session. An ARL PPI mailing list was set-up post seminar as a means of communicating with seminar attendees and will serve as a formal PPI network for ARL. Research updates and opportunities will be communicated via this formal network to people living with RMDs and researchers alike.

Conclusion: This was the first PPI seminar organised by ARL in collaboration with a PPI seminar, and has led to the creation of a formal PPI network. Delivery mode of the PPI seminar was changed due to Covid-19 public health restrictions. This change may also have impacted engagement and attendance at the PPI seminar, given that virtual events are not accessible to all of the RMD population. Future PPI seminars will consider a hybrid approach of face-to-face and virtual attendance, to enhance accessibility. A formal PPI communication network has been established. Future work will focus future collaborative opportunities between the PPI panel and the ARL group, including project development, co-led research funding applications and joint research dissemination.

REFERENCES:

- [1] INVOLVE. (2012). Briefing notes for researchers: Involving the public in NHS, public health and social care research. Retrieved from www.invo.org.uk 7th January 2020.
- [2] de Wit MPT, Berlo SE, Aanerud GJ, et al (2011). European League Against Rheumatism recommendations for the inclusion of patient representatives in scientific projects. *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases* 70:722-726

Disclosure of Interests: None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2021-eular.442

Comorbidities in gout and hyperuricaemia

OP0192 INCIDENT GOUT AND RISK OF FIRST-TIME ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME: A PROSPECTIVE, POPULATION-BASED, COHORT STUDY IN SWEDEN

P. Drivelegka¹, L. T. H. Jacobsson¹, U. Lindström¹, K. Bengtsson¹, M. Dehlin¹.

¹Institute of Medicine, The Sahlgrenska Academy at University of Gothenburg, Department of Rheumatology and Inflammation Research, Gothenburg, Sweden

Background: Gout is associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular disease (CVD), but it is not clear whether this risk is intrinsic to gout itself or to underlying comorbidities. Although the impact of gout on CVD has been studied previously, the results have been conflicting and studies from European countries are scarce.

Objectives: To investigate the risk of first-time acute coronary syndrome (ACS) in patients with incident gout in western Sweden, compared to the general population.

Methods: Using data from the population-based health care database VEGA, we identified all patients with incident gout diagnosis at either primary or specialized health care units in western Sweden, in the period 2007–2017 (20,287 cases; mean age, 65.6 years; 67.4% males). Cases regarded as incident, if they did not have any recorded diagnosis of gout in the previous seven years. For each case, up to five controls matched on age, sex, and county at the date of first gout diagnosis were identified from the census register (84,240 controls). Cases and controls with prior history of ischemic heart disease were