(Russia, Cheboksary) has unique properties. The right to extract and use sapropel belongs to the sanatorium "Chuvashiyakurort" (Russia) [1]. The organic biostimulants of the sapropel mud (bitumen, fatty and humic acids, amino acids, hormones, lipids) have a pronounced anti-inflammatory effect on cartilage. High humidity (87%) provides sapropel high thermal qualities.

Objectives: The aim of the research was to study the effectiveness of peloid therapy in patients with osteoarthritis of the knee joints at the II X-ray stage using the sapropel mud of Lake «Kogoyar».

Methods: The object of the study was 150 patients of the sanatorium "Chuvashiyakurort" aged from 55 to 62 years (89 women and 61 men). The patients were randomly divided into 2 groups. The first group (75 people) received basic therapy - chondroprotectors (Teraflex) and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) on demand. The second group (75 people) received basic therapy with the addition of peloid application. The peloid was used in the natural, minimally modified, undiluted form. The peloid therapy protocol: the peloid was heated to 50 °C before use and applied to the affected joint with a layer of 4-5 cm thick and wrapped with a warm cloth on top. The procedure took 30 minutes. Five three-day cycles of applications with one-day breaks were performed. At the end of the procedure, a patient was unraveled, the mud was removed from him and he took a warm shower. Then he had a rest for 30 to 40 minutes in the recreation room. Before the start of treatment and after its completion, a survey of patients was conducted with the fixation of pain on the VAS scale, the duration of morning stiffness, fatigue and decreased performance, general discomfort, dependence on taking NSAIDs.

Results: The analysis of the survey results revealed a decrease in VAS pain and morning stiffness in both groups. However, patients in the second group had a more pronounced reduction in the average VAS pain score (26% lower compared to the first group) and the duration of morning stiffness (20% lower compared to the first group). In addition, the number of patients who indicated a decrease in dependence on taking NSAIDs was 28% higher than in the group that received only standard therapy.

Conclusion: Peloid therapy enabled to reduce the pain on the back, reduce the frequency of the need for NSAIDs, improve the condition of patients, which is the reflection of the positive clinical dynamics in patients with osteoarthritis of the knee joints, and contributed to the effectiveness of treatment.

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AB0590 ARTHRITIS OF THE KNEE AND BALANCE DISORDER

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Background: Knee osteoarthritis has been identified as a risk factor for falls and balance disorders. Several clinical scales have been put in place to assess this risk.

Objectives: The aim of this work was to assess the risk of falls in patients followed for osteoarthritis of the knee.

Methods: A prospective study was conducted over a period of 4 weeks. Sixty-six patients followed for knee osteoarthritis at different stages of the disease were included into this work. Epidemiological data, physical examination data and x-ray data were collected. The impact of knee osteoarthritis was evaluated by the Lequesne and WOMAC indices. The patients were asked about the history of a fall since the onset of knee osteoarthritis and they had the Tinetti test where a score less than 20 reflects a very high risk of falling, from 20 to 23 significant risk, from 24 to 27 moderate risk and 28 means a normal test.

Results: In the studied population, the majority of patients were women (87%) with an average age of 55 years and an average body mass index of 29kg / m2. The most common comorbidities were high blood pressure (61%), diabetes (38%) and osteoporosis (36%). Sixty-nine percent of patients took more than two oral treatments. The average duration of development of osteoarthritis of the knee was 9 years. The most common radiological stage was stage 1 (58%) followed by stage 2 (31%). The site was femorotibial in 88% of cases, patellofemoral in 4% of cases and bi or tri compartmental in 8% of cases. The arthritis most often affected both knees: 86% of cases. The average of the Lequesne index was 11. The mean WOMAC index was 12 in pain, 1.5 in stiffness and 48 in dysfunction. Patients who had a normal Tinetti score represented 39% of the studied population, those who had a score from 24 to 27 were 35% of the studied population, those who had a score between 20 and 23 were 14% of the studied population, and those who had a score below 20 were 12% of the studied population.

Patients reporting a history of one or multiple falls were 19%. Among these patients 93% were women and 88% were hypertensive under antihypertensive treatment. The average age of these patients was 61 years. The Tinetti test revealed in this group of patients that 40% had a very high risk of falling, 48% had a high risk of falling, 10% had a moderate risk and 2% had a normal Tinetti test. These patients had been followed for knee osteoarthritis for an average of 10 years. The average Lequesne index was 12.5. The average WOMAC index was 12 for pain, 2 for stiffness and 55 for dysfunction.

In the following Table 1 we summarized the different stages of risk of falling according to the Tinetti score according to the epidemiological data and the characteristics of knee osteoarthritis:

Tinetti score	Less than 20	From 20 to 23	From 24 to 27	Equal to 28
Average age (years)	66	65	56	47
Women (%)	78	81	88	89
Men (%)	22	19	12	11
Average BMI (kg/m ²)	31,7	30,4	29,3	28,6
High blood pressure (%)	77	60	67	57
Average Lesquene	12,5	11	11	10,5
WOMAC pain	14	12	12	10
WOMAC stiffness	2	1,5	1	1
WOMAC dysfunction	58	49	46	44

Conclusion: The epidemiological characteristics as well as the knee osteoarthritis characteristics are statistically close in the different groups of stages of risk of fall according to Tinetti test. Indeed, according to this study, knee osteoarthritis does not represent a significant risk factor for falls.

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AB0591 ASSESSMENT OF KNEE-RELATED SYMPTOMS, ACTIVITIES, AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME

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Background: Osteoarthritis (OA) is a slowly progressive disease that probably begins in young adulthood when a timely treatment would present the possibility to reverse or slow down the disease process. Obesity and sex hormones play an essential role in the pathogenesis of OA in women and their influence on joint function persists throughout the whole life [1]. Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is the most common endocrine disorder among women of reproductive age characterized by sex-hormonal disbalance, metabolic abnormalities, and most commonly obesity. It seems that PCOS presents the best opportunity to study the complex interactions among hormonal disbalance, obesity, and (pre) osteoarthritis.

Objectives: Our study aims to assess the knee-related symptoms, activities, and quality of life in young women with PCOS and to compare them with healthy volunteers using Knee Injury and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score (KOOS) developed for younger and more active individuals [2].

Methods: Fifty-four patients with PCOS who met the Rotterdam criteria were compared with 26 healthy women. Both groups were matched by age and body mass index (BMI). The exclusion criteria of the study were: the presence of inflammatory/autoimmune rheumatic disease and/or another endocrine disorder. Pregnant women and participants, who used systemic corticosteroids, antiandrogens, or insulin-sensitive drugs in the last 3 months were also excluded from the study. After written informed consent all participants filled in the questionnaire. KOOS was scored in each of its 5 domains: pain, symptoms, activities of daily living (ADL), sport and recreation function, and knee-related quality of life (QoL). Additionally, detailed anthropometric data, clinical examination, and hormonal assessment (testosterone, dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate [DHEAS], androstenedione, 17-OH-progesterone, luteinizing hormone [LH], follicle stimulating hormone [FSH], and estradiol) were carried out in all overnight-fasted participants during a follicular phase of a menstrual cycle.