Patients were asked to assess the global pain which they had experienced before and during the containment period, using a single Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) ranging from 0 (no pain) to 10 (greatest pain).

Statistical Analysis System IBM SPSS Statistics V20.0.0 was used to analyze the study data. We performed univariate then multivariate analysis to search any related factors to pain perception during to quarantines. Qualitative values were analyzed by the chi² test. Quantitative values were analyzed by the Student test when the measures were normally distributed or by nonparametric test (Mann–Whitney U) when the measures were not normally distributed (Kolmogorov–Smirnov test was used to test normality).

Results: Among the 350 patients who answered to the questionnaire online, rheumatoid arthritis represented 62.3%, spondyloarthopathy 34.3% and undifferentiated CIRD 3.4%.

Pain experience caused by the CIRD during the containment was reported by 79.1% of patients.

The level of pain, using the VAS of Pain increased significantly during the COVID-19 pandemic (4.6 ± 2.8 and 5.4 ± 3 before and during the containment; p<0.001).

In multivariate analysis, the factors implicated in pain were the negative impact of Coronavirus on access to rheumatologic care, discontinuation of therapeutic adherence, the disturbed quality of sleep and the negative psychological impact (table 1).

Table 1: Multivariable analysis of factors associated with painful experience related to CIRD during containment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P</th>
<th>Impact on monitoring</th>
<th>Impact on therapeutic adherence</th>
<th>Quality of sleep disturbed</th>
<th>Negative psychological impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion: This survey showed the that the COVID-19 pandemic have increased painful experience in CIRD patients. Factors influencing painful experience should be taken into account to help patients cope with their chronic rheumatism and this global health crisis.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared.

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2021-eular.4073

AB0899-HPR

THE IMPACT OF CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMIC ON THERAPEUTIC MAINTENANCE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATIC DISEASES

T. El Jouman1, H. Rikain2, T. Fatima Zahraa1, H. Kenza3, A. Radouan3, N. Laila4, S. Bahlouli4, E. A. Nadi2, T. Latifa5, N. Hajjaj-Hassoun6, F. Allaï7,1, El Ayachi Hospital, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy of Rabat, Mohammedi V University, Rabat, Morocco, Laboratoire de Biostatistiques, Rabat, Morocco, 2Faculté de Medicine and Pharmacy of Rabat, Mohammedi V University, Rabat, Morocco, 3Université Mohammed VI des Sciences de la Santé - UM6SS, Casablanca, Morocco, 4Ecole Internationale de Santé Publique, Rabat, Morocco, 5Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy of Rabat, Mohammedi V University, Rabat, Morocco, 6Laboratory of Biostatistics, Rabat, Morocco, 7Moroccan Association of Patients With Rheumatoid Arthritis and Spondyloarthropathy, Rheumatology, Rabat, Morocco, 8International University of Rabat, Rabat, Morocco, Rheumatology, Rabat, Morocco

Background: The Coronavirus pandemic caused many consequences on well being, access to care and therapeutic maintenance in patients with chronic diseases.

Objectives: To assess the impact of COVID-19 on therapeutic maintenance of patients with Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatic Diseases (CIRD) and to identify related factors to difficulties in access to rheumatologist care during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among patients with rheumatic diseases using a questionnaire providing information on patients and disease characteristics. Impact of COVID-19 on this is a cross-sectional study that consecutively included