one-third of the RA patients had osteoporosis (OP). However, most fragility fractures occur in patients not suffering from OP, that can be partly explained by impaired quality of bone, which is not measured with DXA. Therefore, only the measurement of bone mineral density is not sufficient to determine the indication for OP treatment. Another tool for assessing the need for anti-osteoporotic therapy is to calculate the 10-year probability of a major fracture using the fracture risk assessment tool (FRAX).

Objectives: To assess the need for anti-osteoporotic therapy in women with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) based on the identification of individuals with fragility fractures and high risk of fracture according to FRAX.

Methods: 295 postmenopausal women with RA were included in the study. The average age was 63 ± 7 years, the duration of RA was 11 [4;16] years, the duration of postmenopausal period was 13 [6; 20] years. 121 (41%) patients took glucocorticoids (cumulative dose 9025 [3650; 20720] mg in prednisolone equivalent). A survey was conducted to identify patients with risk factors and a history of fragility fractures. The 10-year probability of a major osteoporotic fracture was assessed using the FRAX tool. In patients treated with glucocorticoids at a dose >7.5 mg in prednisolone equivalent the estimates of probabilities of a major osteoporotic fracture were adjusted in accordance with the recommendations [1]. Dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) of the proximal femur was performed in patients with a moderate risk (probabilities between the upper and lower assessment age-dependent intervention threshold) and the risk of fracture was recalculated with including femoral neck BMD.

Results: 83 (28.1%) patients had a prior fragility fracture: 44 (14.9%) – 1, 20 (6.8%) – 2 and 19 (6.4%) – 3 or more. Vertebral fractures were the most common, they accounted for 62.1% of all fractures, distal forearm was the second frequent fractures localization (18.2%). Only 2 (0.7%) women had hip fracture. The average 10-year probability of a major osteoporotic fracture was 17 % [11; 28] in RA women. 92 (31.2%) persons were at high risk, 28 (9.5%) patients - at low risk, and 175 (59.3%) - at moderate risk. After recalculation of fracture risk with including femoral neck BMD in people at moderate risk 48 (16.3 %) patients became at high risk, 9 (3.1%) – at very high risk, and 118 (40.0%) - at low risk. Thus, 149 (50.5%) RA patients were at very high or high risk and 146 (49.5%) – at low risk of major osteoporotic fracture according to FRAX, among the last – only 3 persons had a history of fragility fracture after age of 40 years.

Conclusion: Our study demonstrated that a half of postmenopausal women with RA had indications for anti-osteoporotic treatment based on the results of a 10-year probability of major fragility fractures using FRAX tool.

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Disclosure of Interests: None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2021-eular.1332

POS0165

STUDY OF VERTEBRAL AND FEMUR FRACTURE PREVALENCE AND SCANOGRAPHIC BONE ATTENUATION COEFFICIENT OF THE FIRST LUMBAR VERTEBRA IN AN ACADEMIC HOSPITAL SETTING

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Background: Patients with osteoporosis are prone to suffer fragility fractures leading to an increased risk of future fractures. Detection of osteoporosis has been led by dual energy-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) as the gold standard. However, in acute fracture incidents, DEXA imaging is typically unavailable, and treatment is often delayed. In recent years scanographic bone attenuation coefficient of the first lumbar vertebra (SBAC-L1) on incidental computed tomography (CT) scans of the lumbar spine has been utilized as an alternative assessment of bone density. In particular, SBAC-L1 ≤ 145 HU correlates with osteoporotic bone density on DEXA imaging.²

Objectives: This study aims to assess the SBAC-L1 in HU of incidental CT scans in patients presenting with vertebra or femur fragility fractures in an academic hospital as it relates to osteoporosis.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective chart review of patients aged ≥ 45 admitted to an academic hospital for active vertebral or femur fracture between 1/1/2017- 1/31/2019, excluding traumatic and pathological fractures. Measurement of SBAC-L1 in HU was obtained on incidental CT scan imaging. Sex, race, prior and post diagnoses of osteoporosis, prior and post DEXA scan orders, use of calcium, vitamin D, and steroids were abstracted.

Results: There were 297 patients with vertebral or femur fractures from 1/1/2017-1/31/2019. Of 297 patients, 85 deemed appropriate after excluding pathological, traumatic fractures, and lack of CT scan on the admission for fracture. Average SBAC-L1 for all patients was $100.4 \pm$ standard deviation (SD) of 46.5 HU. 82% of all patients had SBAC-L1 ≤ 145 HU. Caucasian patients had a lower

average SBAC-L1 [99.4 HU] than African American (AA) patients [122.1 HU]. More Caucasian [n=15] had prior diagnoses of osteoporosis than AA [n=2]. Caucasian patients were prescribed Calcium and Vitamin D more often [n=39] than AA [n=3]. DEXA scan orders were placed more often in Caucasian patients [n=4] than AA patients [n=1]. Osteoporosis medications were prescribed more often in Caucasian patients [n=8] than AA patients [n=0].

Male average SBAC-L1 was 97.4 HU compared to females at 106.3 HU. Females were prescribed calcium and vitamin D more often [n=38] than males [n=8]. DEXA scan orders were placed more frequently in females [n=5] than males [n=2]. Osteoporosis medications were prescribed more often in females [n=9] than male patients [n=0].

Table 1. Study Characteristics

	Total Patients [n=85]	Caucasian Patients [n=67]	AA Patients [n=16]	Male Patients [n=31]	Female Patients [n=54]
SBAC- L1 Average $\pm$ SD (HU)	100.4 $\pm$ 46.5	99.4 $\pm$ 44.1	122.1 $\pm$ 49.9	97.4 $\pm$ 44.3	106.3 $\pm$ 47.2
Patients with SBAC- L1 $\leq$ 145 HU	70	58	10	26	44
Patients with SBAC- L1 $>$ 145 HU	15	9	6	5	10
Vertebral Fractures	57	47	8	19	38
Femur Fractures	28	20	8	12	16
Age Average	71.7	72	70.9	74	70.4
Prior diagnosis of osteoporosis	16	15	1	2	14
Post diagnosis of osteoporosis	6	2	2	2	4
Calcium	20	16	2	2	18
Vitamin D	26	23	1	6	20
Osteoporosis medication	9	8	0	0	9
Steroid use	5	4	1	2	3
DEXA prior	13	12	1	0	13
DEXA after	7	4	1	2	5

Conclusion: 70 of 85 patients with incidental fragility fractures exhibited SBAC-L1 ≤ 145 HU. This is consistent with osteoporotic bone density on DEXA imaging supporting the use of SBAC-L1 measurement to corroborate the diagnosis osteoporosis. SBAC-L1 ≤ 145 HU can be utilized to increase inpatient diagnostic confidence of osteoporosis in the setting of acute fragility fractures to allow initiation of treatment prior to awaiting outpatient DEXA imaging.

The results here also highlight health disparities present among African Americans and males of all races when considering bone health.

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Disclosure of Interests: None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2021-eular.1475

POS0166

ASSOCIATION OF TRABECULAR BONE SCORE AND FAT DISTRIBUTION IN MOROCCAN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS PATIENTS

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Background: The association between body composition and bone microarchitecture reflected by trabecular bone score (TBS) has been studied lately (1). In rheumatoid arthritis (RA), this association, especially with fat mass, needs further confirmation.

Objectives: The purpose of the present work was to study the association of TBS with fat distribution in RA.

Methods: We designed a cross-sectional study of patients with RA diagnosis according to ACR-EULAR 2010 classification recruited from first January 2021. Those with prior cancer, hyperparathyroidism, hyperthyroidism, diabetes, chronic kidney disease, cirrhosis, and a body mass index (BMI) of more than 36kg/m^2 were excluded. TBS, total body fat mass (BFM), and its distribution (gynoid (GFM), android (AFM), visceral (VFM), limbs (LFM), trunk (TFM)) were measured with Dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (Hologic). Clinical data and laboratory tests of the same day of the DXA scan were analyzed. The associations between TBS, BFM, and its distribution were studied by correlations and multiple linear regressions using SPSS 20.

Results: Sixty-nine patients were included. Their mean age was 49.86 ± 14.33 years, mean DAS28CRP was 2.56 ± 1.27 , and mean disease duration was 14.84 ± 10.99 years. Sixty-two (89.9%) were women, with 30 (48.4%) had menopause. The mean BMI was $26.46 \pm 5.26\text{kg/m}^2$, and 41 patients were obese (59.4%).