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Background: Although most of the patients after total knee replacement (TKA) report very satisfied outcome scores, there is still a significant proportion of patients that experience persistent knee pain, functional disability or dissatisfaction after TKA because of osteoarthritis (OA). It is difficult to quantify the proportion of patients with poor response to TKA, as different definitions on failure are being used (1). Additionally, patients and surgeons only agree in 36% on failure of total joint replacement (TJR) (2). This may be caused by different perceptions about concepts underlying poor response to TKA.

Objectives: To explore if patients and knee specialists have different views about relevant concepts reflecting poor response to primary TKA.

Methods: A qualitative, multicentre study was performed using semi-structured interviews in Belgium and in the Netherlands. Purposive sampling was used to enrich data variation. Twenty-five patients with knee OA without surgical indications (N=2), pre- and postoperative patients (N=11 and N=12, respectively) and fifteen knee specialists (orthopedic surgeons (N=9), physician assistants (N=1), nurse practitioners (N=1) and specialized physiotherapists (N=4)) were interviewed individually. Conversations were audiotaped, transcribed verbatim, and analysed using a thematic analysis.

Results: Concepts underlying poor response to TKA were: persistent pain, limited knee function, limitations in physical functioning, complications, unmet expectations, unexpected sequelae and dissatisfaction (Figure 1). The concepts persistent pain, limited knee functioning, complications and limited physical functioning were found to underlie expectations and/or unexpected sequelae after TKA. Dissatisfaction was considered a overarching concept resulting from unmet expectations and/or unexpected sequelae after TKA (e.g. long-term use of pain medication, continuous awareness of the prosthesis). All seven concepts were identified by both patients and knee specialists although poor knee function was more often described by patients in terms of prosthesis awareness, whereas knee specialists described poor knee function in terms of instability.

Conclusion: Patients and knee specialists identified similar concepts as relevant concepts reflecting poor response to TKA. These results will be used to formulate a uniform definition of poor response to TKA.

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Figure 1. Relevant concepts reflecting poor response to TKA according to the patients' and knee specialists perspectives. Concepts in solid gray were relevant to both, prosthesis awareness was relevant to patients and instability was identified as important outcome by knee specialists.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared
DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2021-eular.2572

POS0273-HPR PHARMACIST'S IMPACT ON SELF-MANAGEMENT FOR PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY ARTHRITIS TREATED WITH BIOLOGICAL DMARDs

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Background: Knowledge about chronic inflammatory rheumatic diseases and skills to administer and manage subcutaneous (subcut) biological DMARDs (bDMARDs) are key aspects to optimize patient's self-management. Intervention of several successive health professionals (e.g. comprehensive multidisciplinary team) has proven to be an effective method to improve patient's self-management of their disease and treatment.

Objectives: To assess the pharmacist's impact on patient's knowledge and skills during a multidisciplinary annual review. The secondary objectives were to assess this impact on therapeutic adherence and patient's satisfaction as well as to determine the factors associated with the level of knowledge at baseline.

Methods: Study type: prospective, monocentric, 6 months-follow-up, non-controlled study approved by Local Ethical Committee. Inclusion criteria: patient with either rheumatoid arthritis (RA) or spondyloarthritis (SpA), and treated with subcut bDMARDs. Intervention: The visit with a pharmacist evaluating and discussing patient's knowledge and treatment adherence. At baseline (M0): date of the visit and, 3 (M3) and 6 months (M6) later, knowledge and adherence were assessed using self-administered questionnaires: Biosecure and CQR-5 respectively. A questionnaire was sent at M3 in order to evaluate the patient satisfaction. Endpoints: Primary: Changes in Biosecure score Secondary: Percentage of patients with high level of knowledge (score > 84) and percentage of patients with high adherence at M3 and M6; patient's satisfaction; identification of patient's factors (socio-demographics, rheumatic disease treatments) associated with different levels of knowledge at baseline.

Statistical analysis: repeated measures ANOVA, Bonferroni and Generalized Estimating Equation, univariate and multivariate linear regression.

Results: The study was conducted from October 2019 to July 2020; 79 patients were included (age (years) = 50±15; sex ratio = 1.1; RA=25, SpA=54). The Biosecure scores changed from 71±18 to 82±15 (M3) and to 84±14 (M6) (p<0.001). At M0, M3 and M6, the rate of patients with a high level of knowledge was 24.1%, 59.5% and 63.3% respectively (p<0.001). No difference was observed for the change in the 92% of patients considered as high adherent (92% versus 95% at M0 and M6 respectively; p=0.077). Patient's satisfaction regarding the pharmaceutical intervention was 25±3 (max = 28).

Factors associated with a better Biosecure score in the multivariate analysis were the following, lifestyle as a couple (p<0.001), information given by a nurse (p=0.033), information searched for on patient associations (p=0.013) and a low Charlson score (p=0.001)

Conclusion: Pharmacist's intervention in the comprehensive multidisciplinary annual review resulted in a beneficial impact on patients' knowledge and skills to manage their bDMARDs with a high level of satisfaction from a patient perspective.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2021-eular.2135

POS0274-HPR BARRIERS TO PHYSICAL ACTIVITY COLLECTED BY THE IFAB QUESTIONNAIRE CORRELATE WITH LEVELS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS OR SPONDYLOARTHRITIS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY OF 150 PATIENTS

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Background: Physical activity is important for patients with inflammatory arthritis (IA), such as spondyloarthritis (axSpA), rheumatoid arthritis (RA) or psoriatic arthritis (PsA). They are more prone to physical inactivity but derive specific benefits from regular physical activity (1,2). It is not easy to modify physical activity level (3). Barriers and facilitators to physical activity can be assessed through questionnaires (4), however, it is important to demonstrate a link between these explanatory elements and physical activity levels.

Objectives: To measure the correlation between barriers and facilitators to physical activity, assessed through a simple questionnaire, and self-reported physical activity levels.