Table.

B (95% confidence interval per one SD of the comorbidity index/subscale) are reported

	NRS hand pain	NRS pain all joints	AUSCAN hand pain	WOMAC knee/hip pain	Painful joints	PPT Trapezium	PPT Tibialis Anterior	TS
<i>Comorbidity Index</i>	0.76 (0.12, 0.24)	0.76 (0.12, 0.24)	1.61 (0.15, 0.37)	2.76 (0.26, 0.50)	2.76 (0.42, 0.88)	-0.38 (-0.15, -0.04)	-0.25 (-0.13, 0.01)	0.25 (0.02, 0.11)
Disease	0.69 (0.24, 0.52)	0.56 (0.16, 0.46)	0.89 (0.22, 0.75)	1.34 (0.45, 1.02)	2.19 (0.66, 1.76)	-0.34 (-0.32, -0.06)	-0.24 (-0.29, 0.04)	0.23 (0.02, 0.23)
Treatment	0.56 (0.18, 0.48)	0.58 (0.18, 0.49)	0.80 (0.19, 0.76)	1.29 (0.46, 1.06)	1.79 (0.47, 1.65)	-0.31 (-0.32, -0.44)	-0.19 (-0.28, 0.07)	0.22 (0.01, 0.24)
Limitations	0.69 (0.32, 0.70)	0.86 (0.44, 0.81)	1.16 (0.51, 1.20)	1.58 (0.78, 1.53)	3.30 (1.72, 3.13)	-0.41 (-0.47, -0.13)	-0.26 (-0.41, 0.02)	0.26 (0.04, 0.33)
Depression	0.96 (0.29, 1.63)	0.66 (-0.04, 1.36)	1.74 (0.46, 3.02)	0.99 (-0.38, 2.35)	3.43 (0.78, 6.09)	-0.36 (-1.00, 0.29)	-0.44 (-1.25, 0.37)	0.02 (-0.50, 0.53)
Back pain	0.89 (0.38, 1.40)	1.10 (0.57, 1.63)	1.04 (0.08, 2.00)	2.90 (1.87, 3.93)	2.64 (0.65, 4.64)	0.08 (-0.41, 0.56)	0.23 (-0.38, 0.84)	0.22 (-0.17, 0.61)
Hypertension	0.64 (0.05, 1.22)	0.45 (-0.17, 1.06)	1.00 (-0.12, 2.11)	1.32 (0.13, 2.52)	2.74 (0.44, 5.05)	-0.32 (-0.88, 0.23)	-0.28 (-0.97, 0.40)	0.17 (-0.28, 0.62)

comorbidity other than OA. Mean (SD) comorbidity index value was 7.73 (4.25). Higher values were statistically significantly associated with greater pain severity by each pain questionnaire, lower PPT trapezium (borderline significant for PPT tibialis anterior), and greater TS (Table). Similar results were found for subscales. Depression, back pain and hypertension associated with most measures of pain. (Table). Included in the same model, results remained similar (not shown). No statistically significant association between individual comorbidities and pain sensitization (Table).

Conclusion: Higher burden of comorbidities was associated with greater pain intensity and central pain sensitization. Hypertension, back pain and depression were associated with most pain measures. The lack of relation between individual comorbidities and pain sensitization suggest the burden of comorbidity is more important.

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OP0088

A COHORT STUDY ON THE BIDIRECTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FIBROMYALGIA AND PERIODONTITIS OVER A 15-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

K. S. K. MA¹, T. Van Dyke². ¹ National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan, Department of Life Science, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China; ²Forsyth Institute, Cambridge, Center for Clinical and Translational Research, Boston, United States of America

Background: Fibromyalgia has been proposed to be driven by chronic inflammation and infections that are associated with early rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory arthritis. Other than the central sensitization model, our knowledge of fibromyalgia pathogenesis has been expanded with an inflammation-dependent theory, which is stimulated by prolonged spinal cord hyperexcitability.

Objectives: To determine the relationship between periodontitis and fibromyalgia.

Methods: In this cohort study, 196,428 periodontitis patients and 196,428 propensity score-matched non-periodontitis controls were enrolled. A Cox proportional hazard model was utilized to estimate the risk of fibromyalgia and survival analysis was adopted to assess the time-dependent effect of periodontitis on fibromyalgia. Subgroup analyses stratified by age, gender, and follow-up years were conducted to identify susceptible populations. A symmetrical cohort was designed to ascertain the relationship between fibromyalgia and the risk of periodontitis.

Results: Patients with history of periodontitis were more likely to develop fibromyalgia than non-periodontitis controls (HR =1.42, 95% CI =1.39–1.44, P < 0.001), which persisted in the survival analysis (log-rank test P < 0.0001). This effect was significant in both genders and all age subgroups,

and was particularly evident in males (HR=1.52, 95% CI = 1.48–1.56, P < 0.001) and younger periodontitis patients (HR= 1.55, 95% CI =1.50–1.60, P < 0.001). Fibromyalgia patients who never had periodontitis presented with higher risk for periodontitis over time (HR = 1.43, 95% CI = 1.40 - 1.45, P < 0.001).

Conclusion: This is the first longitudinal study that addresses the bidirectional relationship between fibromyalgia and periodontitis, in which periodontitis may serve as a risk factor or early sign of fibromyalgia. Based on the observed relationship between fibromyalgia and periodontitis, regular follow-ups and patient education are recommended for patients with either disease.

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OP0089

DO PAIN CATASTROPHIZING REDUCE THE LIKELIHOOD OF REMISSION IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY JOINT DISORDERS?

M. Wilk¹, K. Łosińska¹, A. H. Pripp², M. Korkosz^{1,3}, G. Haugeberg^{4,5}.

¹University Hospital, Division of Rheumatology and Immunology, Cracow, Poland; ²Oslo University Hospital, Oslo Centre of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, Oslo, Norway; ³Jagiellonian University Medical College, Department of Rheumatology, Cracow, Poland; ⁴Sørlandet Hospital, Department of Rheumatology, Kristiansand, Norway; ⁵NTNU, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Department of Neuromedicine and Movement Science, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Trondheim, Norway

Background: Rheumatoid arthritis (RA), psoriatic arthritis (PsA) and axial spondyloarthritis (ax-SpA) may have a devastating impact on patients' lives, including chronic and relapsing pain. One factor contributing to bio-psycho-social model of pain in these diseases, is pain catastrophizing (PC) defined as tendency to report pain experience in exaggerated terms, to ruminate more or to feel helpless about it. In one RA study PC has been shown to be associated with patient reported outcomes e.g. reduced likelihood of remission using composite measures.[1]

Objectives: Main objective of this study was to explore if pain catastrophizing score is associated with remission rates in the chronic inflammatory joint disorders RA, PsA and ax-SpA.

Methods: Patients were recruited during routine assessment at an outpatient clinic in Norway. Variables collected included demographics, treatment, disease duration, global pain VAS, pain catastrophizing score (PCS), and disease activity scores: DAS28-CRP for RA, BASDAI for ax-SpA and DAPSA for PsA. Cut off definitions of remission was for DAS28 <2.6, for BASDAI <4.0 and for DAPSA ≤4.0. Two questions from Coping Strategies Questionnaire as recommended by Jensen et al [2] were used to describe PC, range PC total score (PCS) 0–6. Patients with PCS ≥ 4 were defined as high pain catastrophizers. Statistics included Chi-Square test and adjusted logistic regression (enter procedure).

Results: For RA (N=580), PsA (N=394) and ax-SpA (N=225) mean age (SD) was 61.5 (13.1), 54.4 (12.9) and 47.5 (12.9) years, mean disease duration 12.6 (10.9), 10.2 (8.4) and 12.2 (10.7) years and percentage of women 66.7%, 47.0% and 38.4%. Mean (SD) DAS28-CRP in RA was 2.3 (1.0), BASDAI for ax-SpA 3.7 (2.3) and DAPSA for PsA 10.8 (8.5). Mean (SD) global pain (VAS 0–100mm) was for RA 32.0 (25.6), for PsA 35.5 (25.4) and for ax-SpA 39.4 (25.4) mm.