Results: A total of 151 children and young people (age range 2-17 years; Table 1) have been reported to the database from 12 countries; mostly Spain (N=30), France (N=29), Israel (N=29), and Czechia (N=25). Most patients had a diagnosis of juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA; N=29; 61%), Other diagnoses were autoinflammatory syndrome (including TRAPS, CAPS, FMF; 12%), and systemic lupus erythematosus (4%). There were 14 (9%) hospitalisations and 1 (0.7%) death reported due to COVID-19. The most commonly reported symptoms were fever (48%), cough (34%), anosmia (19%), and headache (19%). Only 19 (13%) patients reported glucocorticoid use. DMARD therapy was used by 104 (68%) patients; 67 (44%) were on csDMARDs (methotrexate [N=54], antimalarials [N=7]). 45 (30%) on anti-TNF, 9 (6%) on IL-6 inhibitors, and 7 (5%) on IL-1 inhibitors. Among the 145 patients with hospitalisation data, patients on any DMARD therapy (cs/b/tsDMARDs) had similar odds for hospitalisation compared with those on not therapy, adjusted for age (odds ratio 0.7; 95% CI 0.2, 2.4).

Conclusion: These initial data on outcomes of COVID-19 in paediatric RMDs are very reassuring, with less than 1 in 10 patients reporting hospitalisation. Due to the database design and inherent reporting bias, this is likely an underestimate, suggesting that overall outcomes among this population appear to be generally good, with mild infection. Increasing case reports to the database will allow further exploration of drug- and disease-specific outcomes.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared.

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POS185 IMPACT OF LOCKDOWN DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE ONSET OF POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER (PTSD) IN SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS PATIENTS: A CONTROL-STUDY CONTROL

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Background: Social distancing due to COVID-19 pandemic had a major impact on the mental health of general population, with a high prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) related symptoms. Psychological repercussions were notably found in people with chronic diseases, including systemic sclerosis (SSc) patients, where an increasing of anxiety symptoms, related also to low financial resources, emerged.

Objectives: To evaluate the impact of COVID-19 lockdown on the onset of PTSD in patients with SSc, firstly during the total confinement period (March-April 2020) and then at the time of less restrictive government measures, following the Rt index lowering (June-July 2020).

Methods: We carried out a case-control study on 57 SSc patients, according to the ACR/EULAR 2013 criteria, and on 57 healthy subjects as control group (HC), matched by sex and age. At T0 (March-April) and T1 (June-July) both populations received the “Impact of Event Scale Revised” questionnaire (IES-R) by e-mail. Using a cut-off of ≥ 33 defining probable diagnosis of PTSD2. A multivariate analysis of possible factors influencing IES-R score, such as, age, number of cohabiting people and weekly outings count, was performed in SSc patients at both times of the survey.

Results: At T0 we found a significantly greater number of SSc patients with IES-R score ≥ 33 compared to HC (28/45.6% vs 13/22.8%; median value [quartiles] 31 [19.5;42.5] vs 24 [15.5;32]; p-value 0.046). At T1, we obtained data from 44 SSc patients and 35 HC but no significant difference was noticed (18 / 40.9% vs 8 / 23.5%; 26 [15.25; 38] vs 26.5 [20.75; 32.5]; p > 0.05). SSc patients also had significantly fewer weekly outings than HC, both at T0 (p <0.001) and T1 (p <0.001) (Table 1). The multivariate analysis performed at T0 on SSc patients showed a significant association of IES-R ≥33 score with age (p 0.025) and with a lower count of weekly outings (p 0.002). The latter data naturally correlated with an IES-R ≥30 score in SSc patients (r = 0.267, p 0.004).

Conclusion: We found a significantly higher prevalence of PTSD in SSc patients compared to HC at the strictest lockdown time, turning into comparable when...