G1 (1.06±0.33 mmol/L vs 1.15±0.2), but without significant association (p=0.5). However, there was no significant difference in TG levels (p=0.9) and atherogenic indexes including TC/HDL (p=0.07), LDL/HDL (p=0.1) and ApoB/ApoA1 (p=0.2).

Conclusion: We demonstrated that obesity is associated with alterations in many lipid parameters among RA elderly patients. Obesity actually acts in synergy with the various conventional factors, including dyslipidemia, to increase the cardiovascular risk in this population.

REFERENCES: NIL.
Acknowledgements: NIL.
Disclosure of Interests: None Declared.
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AB0392
RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS-ASSOCIATED INTERSTITIAL LUNG DISEASE: RISK FACTORS

Keywords: Rheumatoid arthritis, Organ damage, Lungs

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Background: Intestinal lung disease (ILD), a severe extra-articular manifestation of rheumatoid arthritis (RA), contributes to significantly increased morbidity and mortality [1].

Objectives: Our study aimed to determine the risk factors of RA-associated ILD.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective, monocentric study over 4 years (2018-2022). Patients with RA, fulfilling the ACR/EULAR 2010, were included. ILD was defined as the presence of a radiologist-defined pattern consistent with ILD on chest computed tomography. Potential risk factors included age, sex, smoking, obesity, immunopositivity, extra-articular manifestations, disease activity, and medications. A statistical study was carried out using SPSS software.

Results: We included 128 patients with RA. The mean age was 53.03±12.87 years, with a male-to-female ratio of 0.31. The mean disease duration was 8.88±7.33 years. Nineteen patients had a confirmed ILD. Usual intestinal pneumonia was the most frequent subtype of ILD (63%, n=12). Using logistic regression analysis, the significant risk factors of ILD were: age (>60 years) OR=29.516, IC95% [1.416-615.176], p=0.029, the erosive nature of RA OR=24.302, IC95% [1.185-498.175], p=0.038, the presence of cutaneous rheumatoid nodules OR=52.558, IC95% [1.696-1628.890], p=0.024 and ocular involvement OR=45.377, IC95% [1.825-1128.183], p=0.020.

Conclusion: Our study showed that older patients (age>60 years), with an erosive RA, cutaneous rheumatoid nodules, and ocular manifestations are at higher risk of developing ILD. These findings suggest that an early screening of ILD in these patients can be advised.


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Disclosure of Interests: None Declared.
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AB0393
SLEEP DISORDERS IN PATIENTS AFFECTED WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS: ASSESSMENT AND CORRELATION WITH FLARE-UPS

Keywords: Rheumatoid arthritis, Quality of life, Inflammatory arthritis

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Background: Patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) suffer from augmented inflammatory pain during flare-ups. Their quality of sleep (QOS) is altered, but poor sleep quality.

Objectives: We aim to assess the quality of sleep in Patients with RA and to study its correlation with the disease flare-ups. QOS was altered among patients with RA. Poor sleep quality has been linked to pain, mood, fatigability, stress, and disease activity in the rheumatic disease population [1]. This study established the link between flare-ups and the presence of sleep disorders. Clinicians dealing with patients with RA should have more attention to the QOS especially on flare-ups.


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Disclosure of Interests: None Declared.
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Table 1. Characteristics of lipid metabolism in RA patients and in the control group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The investigated indicator</th>
<th>RA patients (n=126)</th>
<th>The control group (n=30)</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total cholesterol, mmol/L</td>
<td>5.21±0.84</td>
<td>4.51±0.31</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDL cholesterol, mmol/L</td>
<td>1.41±0.25</td>
<td>1.52±0.28</td>
<td>&lt;0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDL cholesterol, mmol/L</td>
<td>3.10±0.90</td>
<td>2.51±0.42</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLDL cholesterol, mmol/L</td>
<td>0.70±0.22</td>
<td>0.49±0.14</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TG, mmol/L</td>
<td>1.85±0.48</td>
<td>1.08±0.30</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atherogenicity index</td>
<td>4.21±0.84</td>
<td>2.05±0.74</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* the difference between groups is significant, p<0.05.

In conduct an analysis of lipid metabolism in RA patients and in the control group, a high level of statistical significance p<0.001 was found in the indicators of lipid metabolism in patients with RA compared with those of the examined control group.

Conclusion: Disorders metabolism of lipids have a high prevalence among patients with RA. For the purpose of timely diagnosis of metabolic disorders of lipid metabolism in patients with RA, it is recommended to carry out a laboratory blood test with the determination of lipidogram indicators at least once a year.

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