in hospital and profound long term health consequences. It charts a journey to a more effective model of treatment and self-management. This now sees her largely symptom free, on minimal lupus medication (blood pressure tablets) and leading an active personal and professional lifestyle.

Mary draws from her four decade experience to suggest a model of doctor - patient communication, collaboration and partnership that has implications for improving outcomes and quality of life for all lupus patients.

Methods

- Giving the patient a voice. Understanding the powerful psychological benefits with consequential direct and indirect physical benefits for the patient when they are regarded as an “equal partner”, an active as opposed to a passive participant in the treatment journey.
- Importance of information sharing with the patient, the treating immunologist and the general practitioner.
- Understanding that the fluctuating and multi-organ nature of lupus symptoms means that treating obvious presenting symptoms without understanding and treating the underlying auto-immune causes can and does lead to treatment errors and adverse patient outcomes.
- Addressing the whole patient, their physical, mental and emotional wellbeing, and the general hormonal system can greatly reduce ongoing symptoms and acute flares.

Results

Improved patient outcomes.

Conclusions

A more effective model of care.

THE ITALIAN SLE SURVEY BY WEB: INVESTIGATING PATIENTS’ UNMET NEEDS WITH ONLINE SURVEY TOOLS

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Background and aims

Chronic illness perception and difficulties in everyday life due to disease and medications were explored by the first italian ONLINE SLE SURVEY, designed to assess chronic pain impact and health-care provision quality in Italy.

Methods

Online questionnaire was created through Qualtrics, setting geographic data, disease duration, age at diagnosis, comorbidity, disability degree, care practices, treatments, subjective incidence and characteristics of pain. SLE patients were advertised by social media. Participation was voluntary and anonymous.

Results

550 SLE patients provided complete data; F 94.7%, M 5.3%; mean age 33 y. (14–82 y.); first SLE diagnosis at mean age 29 y.; 84% received SLE diagnosis between 18–42 y.; 36% comorbidity with other (1-6) autoimmune conditions.

SLE impact on life is relevant, with specific problems and needs at different disease stage. Stress of life: relevant and adverse patient outcomes.

Conclusions

Health-care current model doesn’t allow respect of SLE patients complex needs: most remain dissatisfied, affecting quality of life and doctor-patient concordance. SLE SURVEY highlights importance of competent clinical listening by physicians and capacity to hold patient’s crisis. GRUPO ITALIANO LES – a volunteer patients’ organisation - established ONLINE SLE SURVEY practice to explore current facts, development of patients’ needs, and set social-health policies.
aspect of patients’ life with SLE and their relationship with the healthcare system. Transcripts were analysed through thematic content analysis.

Results The mean age of the participants to the study was 40.6 years (±10.0). The average years since diagnosis were 15.5 (SD=8.6) with great variability in terms of disease manifestations. Findings showed that a fully engaged patient results from reframing emotional, cognitive, and behavioural dimensions. The advances along the process depends on how the patient succeeds in each position.

Conclusions PHE represents a appropriate model to understand the engagement process of SLE patients. In order to meet patients needs, healthcare providers should consider the specific position of SLE patients, providing adequate and tailored support.

**SLE Complications and comorbidities**

**150 LOW PLASMA CONCENTRATIONS OF APOLIPOPROTEIN M CORRELATE TO DISEASE ACTIVITY AND ENDOTHELIAL DYSFUNCTION IN SLE**

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Background and aims ApoM is an anti-atherogenic and vasculoprotective 25 kDa apolipoprotein suggested to play a role in keeping endothelial barrier integrity. The aims of the current study were to determine the impact of SLE disease activity on apoM levels and investigate if apoM levels reflect endothelial function in SLE.

Methods Plasma concentrations of apoM were measured with ELISA in two SLE cohorts, all patients fulfilling ≥4 American College of Rheumatology (ACR) classification criteria for SLE, and 100 healthy controls (HC). Patients in cohort I had active disease as evaluated with SLEDAI scores. In cohort II endothelial function was measured by EndoPAT 2000 and correlated to apoM levels. A low Reactive Hyperemia Index (RHI) value indicates endothelial dysfunction.

Results In cohort I, the plasma levels of apoM were found to be significantly decreased in SLE (p<0.0001), and the apoM concentrations correlated inversely to disease activity (SLEDAI, r=−0.29, p=0.0063). ApoM was also significantly lower in patients with active nephritis, leukopenia, anti-DNA antibodies or rash compared to patients without these manifestations.

In cohort II, using linear regression analysis, there was a positive correlation between apoM levels and the RHI value, indicating endothelial dysfunction, in the younger SLE patients: β=0.94 CI 95% 0.22,1.65 r=0.32 p=0.011.

Conclusions SLE related inflammation may have an impact on lower plasma apoM, which may affect the endothelium and the process towards cardiovascular disease.

**151 HPV-RELATED PREMALIGNANT AND MALIGNANT LESIONS IN THE LOWER GENITAL AND ANAL TRACTS OF WOMEN WITH SLE**

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Background and Aims Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) and its treatment predispose to infections such as human papillomavirus (HPV) that is a risk factor for the development of lower genital tract (LGT) and anal cancers.

To assess LGT- anal lesions, frequency of HPV lesions and premalignant and malignant lesions.

Methods Descriptive, cross-sectional design. Women with SLE (ACR 1997) of Argentina were consecutively sent to examination of the LGT and high-resolution anoscopy (2010–2015). Biopsies were performed according to gynaecological criteria and patient consent (Bethesda). Koilocytic cells were associated